RIGHT TO OCCUPY SEATS INVOLVED

Contested Election Cases that Have Occurred and Outline of Arguments Used in Their Final Settlement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- (Special.)-The senate of the United States is a legislative, executive and judicial body; in the enactment of laws it is the equal of the other branch of congress; in confirming or rejecting appointments by the president and in ratifying or rejecting treaties it constitutes an important part of the executive branch of the government, and when sitting as a high court of impeachment it acts as a judicial tribunal. In passing upon the "elections, qualifications and returns of its members," or upon a motion for the expulsion of one of them, it also acts in a judicial capacity; and to re-examine a decision made on an election as a necessary sequence, the decisions of members has been fully considered and gravity are well worth careful consideration of the student of political and constitutional

the senate shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature

This act provides that the legislature of ends state which shall be chosen next pre-early state which shall be chosen next pre-early senator was elected to represent said state in congress, shall, on the second Tuesstate in congress, shall, on the second lues-day after the meeting and organization thereof, proceed to elect a senator in con-gress in the place of the retiring senator. Each house shall openly, by a viva voce vote of each member present, name one per-son for senator in congress from said state, and the name of the person so voted for, who shall have a majority of the whole num-ber of votes cast in each house, shall be entered on the journal of each house by the entered on the journal of each notice by the clerk or secretary thereof. At noon on the next day the members of the two houses shall convene in joint assembly, and if it shall appear from the journals that the same erson shall have received a majority of all States. If the same person shall not have received a majority of the votes in each house or if either house shall have failed to take proceedings as required by the act, the joint assembly shall then proceed to choose by a viva voce vote of each member present a person to be senator, and the person having a majority of all the votes of the said assembly—a majority of all the members elected to both houses being present and voting—shall be declared duly elected; and pressed as to how Senator Jones of Nevada elected. The proceedings are similar in the case of a senator elected to fill a vacancy: signed by the secretary of state of the

The legal theory or doctrine of res adjudicata should have no place in the practice of the United States senate in respect to the proper settlement of the questions of the "elections, returns and qualifications of its own members." The senate is a continuous body which never dies. If, on a certain day, in voting upon the centest of John Doe against Richard Roe as "senator from the senate made a mistake, as subsequently appeared to senators who believed they erred in so voting, shall that wrongful decision stand and the wrong thus committed be perpetuated by the suggestion of the doctrine of res adjudicata?

For nearly a century it was a well settled rule of common paraiamentary law and practice with respect to general legislative "that no question or motion can regularly be offered upon which the judgment of the house has been expressed during the current session." That principle existed in the rules of both houses of congress for many years, but was abrogated in the revisions made in the Forty-sixth and Forty-eighth

congresses. It was then, however, "equally essential," says Mr. Cushing, "that the discretion of the house should not be so far confined by its rules of proceeding as to subject its votes to irrevocable error, or to prevent it from changing its determination, when such change is clearly proper and necessary." This rule or practice was never held to apply to contested or disputed election cases, which, in their nature, were of the most cases.

highly privileged character.

The case of Spofford against Kellogg, from the state of Louisiana (1877), is the only case where the doctrine of res adjudicata was fully discussed in a committee report and this contest that Senator Thurman moved to amend the resolution scating Kellogg by striking out all after the word "resolved" and in lieu thereof inserting, "That M. C. Butler be now sworn as a senator from the state of South Carolina." On that question vote was a tle-30 to 30-and the vote of the senate being equally divided, Vice President Wheeler voted in the negative. Senator Thurman, as a question of order, submitted that the provision of the constitution that the vice president shall have no vote unless where the senate is equally divided, does not apply to the case of seating a member, but that questions of seating a member should be left to the senators them-selves, under the provision that each house shall be the judge of the elections, qualifications and returns of its own members. After extended debate thereon, Senator Thurman

On March 21, 1879, during the first session of the Forty-sixth congress (the senate being democratic) Senator Jonas of Louisiana presented a memorial of Henry M. Spofford, praying an investigation into his claim to seat in the senate as a senator from the state of Louislana, which was referred to committee on privileges and elections. On May 1 Mr. Saulsbury, from that com-mittee, reported a resolution instructing said committee to inquire into the matters alleged in the petition of Henry M. Spofford, relating to the right of William Pitt Kelegg to a seat in the senate. On the following day Senator Hoar moved a substitute for said resolution, which recited the reso lution of the senate of October 25 and No-vember 30, 1877, and the fact that on said last named date Mr. Kellogg took the oath of office and his seat in the senate as a senator from Louisiana, and concluded with

withdraw his cuestion of order.

the following resolution, viz.: 'Resolved, That said proceedings are final and conclusive upon the right of said Kellogg and the claim of said Spofford to said for said term."

AMENDMENT REJECTED. On May 7, by a vote of 20 to 27, the senate rejected an amendment submitted by Mr. Edmunds inserting the words "recognizing the validity and finality of the previous action of the senate in the premises and by a similar vote rejected an amend-

CONTESTS IN THE SENATE the resolution submitted by Mr. Saulebury the exercise of the office of governor of the state of Delaware. Mr. Watson voted on the last ballot, and the vital question at issue in the committee—or subcommittee—was authorized to Resume of Cases that Have Come Before that August Body.

In the committee of subcommittee was authorized to sit during the recess. On March 22, 1850 assumed the office of governor, did he case to be a senator? Upon answer to this questional during the resolutions, one reciting that, "according to the evidence now shown to the senate, Willthe evidence now shown to the senate, William Pitt Kellogg was not chosen, etc., and liam Pitt Kellogg was not chosen, etc., and was not entitled to a seat in the senate."

And the other "that Henry M. Spofford was chosen a senator, etc., and was entitled to be seated on taking the oath of office prescribed by law."

publican senators.

Another notable case is that of James Harlan of Iowa in the Thirty-fourth congress. He had been elected by a state law (1854), which provided that a convention of members of both houses of the general as-

office prescribed by law." office prescribed by law."
During the recess Mr. Spofford died. On December 7, following, Mr. Jonas of Louisiana presented the credentials of Thomas C. Manning, appointed a senator by the governor of Louisiana to fill the vacancy occa-sioned by the death of Mr. Spofford, who claimed to be elected senator from that state, which was referred to the committee on privflexes and elections. No report was made thereon, but on February 22, 1881, Mr. Hill reported from said committee a resolution authorizing and directing the secretary of the senate to pay out of the contingent fund I the senate to the legal representatives of Mr. Spofford a sum equal to the compensation, without mileage, of a senator from March 4, 1877 (the commencement of the congress) to August 20, 1800 (the day of his death), inclusive, which resolution was adopted with-In the house of representatives the power

s a necessary state of such an august body on matters of such decided. In the cases of Gholson and Clai-borne, from the state of Mississippi, in the house of representatives of the Twenty-fifth congress, this question arose. They were, at Section 3 of article 1 of the constitution of that state to a special session of congress the United States contains a provision that a special session, chosen representatives from objection and discussion, were admitted to their scats in October, 1837. In November from each state, enough by the legislature thereof for six years, and that each senator following an election was held, and Sergeant shall have one vote. In section t of that S. Prentiss and T. J. Word were elected memaricle it is provided that the times, places and manner of holding elections for senators as noted their credentials and claimed their credentials and claimed their and representatives shall be prescribed in seats. It was then urged that the decision cach state by the legislature thereof, but that congress, at any time, by law, might of Gholson and Claiborne to their seats as make or alter such regulations, except as members of the Twenty-lifth congress, and to the place of choosing senators. Growing that the whole matter was res adjudicata, out of the contest in the case of John P. Bur, after full examination and discussion, Stockton as senator from New Jersey, as the resolution declaring Gholson and Claibereafter detailed, congress exercised the borne duly elected members of the Twentyhereafter detailed, congress exercised the horeafter detailed, congress exercised the horeafter detailed, congress exercised the horne duly elected members of the I wenty horne duly elected members of the I wenty horne duly elected members of the congress was rescinded, the result being due to a change of votes by four members of the house. It is probably true—as then asserted—that a personal sentiment in best senators. half of Mr. Prentiss, whose reputation as the greatest jury orator of the United States had preceded him in Washington, contributed in some measure to this result. Whatever may be the fact in this respect, it is certain that such a question necessarily remains with the senate, which, not by reconsideration, but as a matter of high constitutional and per-sonal privilege, may at any time during the term of office of the sitting senator reopen a contested election case and reverse its

former action. DUPONT'S CASE.

This naturally brings up the case of Henry A. DuPont, claiming a seat in the senate from the state of Delaware for the full term commoncing March 4, 1895. On May 15 last the senate, by a vote of 31 to 36, adopted an amendment submitted by Senator Turple of the votes in each house, such person shall be declared duly elected senator to represent word "entitled" in the following resolution said state in the congress of the United reported by Senator Mitchell of Oregon from the committee on privileges and elections on February 18 last, viz.; "Resolved, That Henry A. DuPont is en-

titled to a seat in the senate from the state of Delaware for the full term commencing

in case no person shall receive such major-lity on the first day, the joint assembly shall Wolcott in favor of the amendment, Mr. meet at noon of each succeeding day during Wolcott being opposed to it. On the questien easien of the legislature, and take at tion of agreeing to the resolution as amended least one vote until a senator shall be no pair between Messrs. Jones and Wolcott was announced, so that the senator from Ne vada, if so inclined, will be entirely freeand it is made the duty of the governor to having taken no part whatever in the debate certify to the president of the senate the on the question—to vote in favor of a resolu-election of a senator, under the seal of the tion at the pending or coming session to which certificate shall be counter- seat Mr. DuPont. The vote then taken was strictly a party vote, the four populist sen-ators, Messrs. Allen, Butler, Kyle and Pef-

To add to the merriment, he continued: "I will say, however, that the senate is not now full: it has only eighty-seven members, There is a vacancy from Delaware." (Utah had not then been admitted.)

This vacancy was caused by the expira-tion of the term of Hon. Anthony Higgins on March 3, 1895. Mr. Higgins had been the first person to break the long line of demo ratic senators from Delaware.

Another and very formidable aspirant apseared in the person of J. Edward Adicks, and there followed one of the most litter struggles in the history of senatorial lections. Addicks defeated Higgins; Higgins defeated Addicks, and the question prac-tically presented to the senate was whether Addicks had not defeated the election of a senator, thereby depriving his party of a ich needed vote and his state of its proportionate share of membership in the upper ouse of congress.

The contest at first was between Mr. Higgins, Mr. Addicks and Mr. Massey, each having a loyal following among the republican members. The democrats gave complimen-tary votes to Mr. Wolcott and Mr. Ridgley, while Mr. Ebe W. Tunnell had one warm supporter in Representative Mustard, who voted for him on every ballot. As the date of the final adjournment of the legislature approached, and it became evident that neither of the leading candidates would secure the number of votes requisite for his election, an effort was made to find a compromise candidate. Mr. Addicks, however, held some of his supporters to the end, while the strength of Mr. Higgins went to Henry A. DuPont. When Mr. DuPont was first voted for by the friends of Mr. Higgins, Mr. Addicks caused a number of his supporters to cast their votes for Mr. William Du-Pont, and for several ballots these two brothers were the leading candidates. Colonel Henry A. DuPont claimed to have been elected to succeed Mr. Higgins, and when congress assembled in December, 1895, Mr. Mitchell of Oregon presented a paper on which the claim is based, which was referred to the committee on privileges and

Colonel DuPont was without credentials signed by the governor and attested by the seal of the state, as is customary. If he had had such signature and attestation his claim would have been prima facte valid. and he would at once have been admitted to a seat in the cenate and an investigation ordered as to the legality of his election. Mr. DuPont claimed to have been elected May 9, 1895, and in support of such claim submitted a certificate of the election of Henry A. DuPont, signed by the speaker and attested by the clerk of the Delaware house of representatives, together with sundry affidavits and a certified copy of the proceedings in joint assembly of the members of the senate and house of representatives

Delaware from January 16 to May 9, The legislature of Delaware is composed o thirty members, three senators and sever representatives from each of its three coun ties. Bailoting for a senator began Januar 16, and continued until May 9, 1895, wher the legislature adjourned sine die. Two hundred and four ballots were taken, and upon the last ballot, the vote stood as fol-lows: H. A. DuPont, 15; Edward Ridgley, Edward Addicks, 4; Ebe W. Tun

Thereupon the speaker of the senate de clared that no person having received a ma-lority of all the votes east for United States enator, there was no election to said of

It is obvious that the number of votes cas for Mr. DuPont falls short of a majority of all the members elected to the legislature, and his claim rests solely upon the allegation that one of the votes cast for Mr. Ridgley was void, and that of the twenty-nine legal votes cast, having received fifteen, he was duly elected. The vote which Mr. DuPont seeks to have declared illegal and void was that cast by William T. Watson, the speaker and by a similar vote rejected an amend-ment submitted by Mr. Conkling providing "that such questions in such cases as were fully considered and adjudged in the former Walson speaker, and the house of representainvestigation shall not be opened under this tives was republican. On April 8, Governor resolution." By a vote of yeas 17 nays 26 Marvil died, and on the next day, in access the senate rejected the substitute submitted ance with the provisions of the constitution. by Mr. Hoar and by year 26 nays 17 adopted Speaker of the Senate Watson entered upon

publican senators.

sembly for the election of a senator should be held at a time to be fixed by concurrent resolution of both houses. Other provisions of de all were also made. A joint convention was held at the time fixed, but no choice was made; and, upon adjournment, other meetings were held from day to day witnout choice, the senate being democratic and the house whig, or opposition. On the fifth day the senate adjourned for the day, before the hour fixed for the joint convention, and failed to attend as an organized senators took part in the proceedings and senators took part in the proceedings and together they constituted a majority of both branches of the assembly. A president protempore was chosen, and a judge of the supreme court and a United States senator were elected. Mr. Harlan received the votes of a majority of the whole number of members of the general assembly. The state senate at its next meeting, by resolution, declared this election to be void and of no effect. After Mr. Harlan had held his no effect. After Mr. Harlan had held his scat for two years, the United States senate declared he was not entitled to it, a majority of the senators basing their votes on the ground that the state law, as a whole, equired the two houses to meet in Joint convention as organized bodies and the failure of the senate to meet in its organized capacity invalidated the election. Such distinguished senators as Collamer of Vermont, Fessenden of Maine, Hale of New Hampshire, Pugh of Ohio, Seward of New Verb fork, Toombs of Georgia and Trumbuli of Illinois voted for Mr. Harlan, the most prominent senator opposing him being Senator Douglas of Illinois.

PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS. Survivors of the Rebellion Remembered by the General Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17. - Pensions granted, issue of December 28, 1896; Nebraska: Original - Simeon Bloom, Omaha, Restoration and increase-Andrew, Leibert, Sargent, Custer. Increase-Nicholas Metzer, Holstein, Adams, Reissue and nerease-Christian Christensen, Fremont, Dodge, Original widows, etc.-Emma C.

oias Metzer, Holstein, Adams. Reissue and increase—Christian Christensen, Fremont, Dodge. Original widows, etc.—Emma C. Filck, Lincoln. Lancaster; Lentha A. Hardin, Cambridge, Furnas.

Iowa: Original—John W. Van Zandt, Madrid, Boone. Increase—John Ryan, Ellston, Ringgold, Original widows, etc.—Sarah L. Hathaway, Rheeville, Mitchell: Mary Damon, Villisca, Montgomery; Wilhelmina Winter, Reinbeck, Grundy; (special, January 5) Sarah J. Messenger, Marshalitown, Macshall.

South Dakota: Original widows, etc.—Mary Bennett, DeSmet, Kingsbury; Sarah E. Gilbert, Madison, Lake.

Montana: Original widows, etc.—Mary Ann Chaney, Lilvingston, Park; Bettie Bradley, Helena, Lewis and Clark.

Issue of December 29; Nebraska: Original—Martnias H. Reed, Kennard, Washington; George W. Jackson, Smithfield. Gosper.

Iowa: Original—Henry E. Stephens, Rutland, Humboldt; Horace P. Talcott, Strawberry Point, Clayton, Increase—Edward Shutt, Winterset, Madison; Gotifried Ott, Ottumwa; Charles Sylvester, Van Meter, Dallas; Patrick McCuddy, Creston, Union; Alexander Smith, Union Mills, Mahaska, Reissue and increase—Andrew Leo, Iowa City, Johnson, Original widows, etc.—Caroline Flene, Fort Dedge, Webster, South Dakota: Original—James K. Lockwood, Vermillion, Clay, Restoration—Ezra L. Ingalls, Erwin, Kingsbury.

Colorado: Original—Charles M. Wilcox, Denver, Arapahoe; Valentine G. Brewer, Gunnison, Gunnison; John H. Hutchinson, dead, Saiida, Chaffee, Increase—Washington Heath, Wetmore, Custer, Reissue and increase—Eamuel L. Saisbury, Cripple Creek, El Faso, Original—Wilcox, Colorado: Original—Levi Pruett, Billings, Yellowstone.

Issue of December 30: Nebraska: Original—Alexander C. Virsin

DECISION FINAL.

It has been claimed that the decision of election case, whether is favor of the sitting member, the contestant or that there has been no valid election, is final and conclusive, or, to use the proper legal term, is res adjudicats. The legal theory or doctrine of laughter in the chamber.

Strictly a party vote, the four populist sending populist sending populist sending populist sending. Strictly a party vote, the four populist sending populist sending populist sending. Strictly a party vote, the four populist sending populist s

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CLEWS' FINANCIAL REVIEW

In Wall Street the Year Opens with an Improvement in Tone.

RECOVERY OF CONFIDENCE IS EVIDENT

Growing Conviction that a Reaction from Various Adverse Conditions Has Set in Which Will Bring Prosperity.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 .- Henry Clews, head of the banking house of Henry Clews & Co.,

In Wall street, the year 1897 opens with a marked improvement of tone. Among the banks, in the investment market, in speculative operations and in the various branches of credit, the recovery of confidence is very conspicuous. The change is no artificial product; it has come about through a gradual natural process, and is the result of a growing conviction that a reaction has set in from the various adverse conditions and moods which, for the last three years, have so completely shaken the foundations of public confidence. Not that the future is regarded as entirely exempt from some important uncertainties, for it is conceded that adjustments remain to be accomplished which are needful to establishing a complete sense of public security.

One of the main thicks, for the main thicks, for the reack-bottom position of trade, and the received was a trief period of weakness, curity.

One of the main thicks from the part of the standard process with must soon develop a wild-spread betterment in all lines of business. Corn and oats both profited by wheat and scored advances of 14,612c, respectively. Provisions closed at substantially unchanged prices.

In wheat Liverpool again furnished a surprise at the opening, the opening, the opening, the opening that market showing a 14d advance, in the face of a 3d decline here yesterday. It did not have very much effect, however, the frequency with which that market has seesawed with the local market of late having caused a feeling of indifference. But its influence was strong enough to cause the May option, which closed yester day to the rock-bottom position of trade, and the removal of those barriers which have here. writes:

Jand, Humbolt, Horace, P. Taleott, Stras, Jandelle, Horace, P. Taleott, Stras, J. Taleott, S. Taleott, J. Taleott, J.

IS THE CHEAPEST MONEY CENTER. Glut of Cash Holdings in the New York

NEW YORK, Jan, 17.—The Financier says; New York is now the cheapest money center in the world, and the state-ment made by the defearing house banks for the week ended January 16, showing a further increase in surplus reserves of

a further increase in surplus reserves of \$181,075, is an indication that it will remain so for an indefinite period.

Up to the first of the present year the New York banks reported a steady expansion in loans, the increase from November 7 to January 2 having been no less than \$49,000,000. Since January 2, however, the loans of the banks have increased only \$76,000, or practically nothing, while deposits in the two weeks have expanded to the enormous total of \$25,000,000. This accumulation has been of no use to the banks, and shows why the loan market has fallen off so rapidly. Since January 2 the cash holdings of the banks have risen \$25,555,000. In other words, the deposits remain inactive in the banks. \$25,356,000. In other words, the deposits remain inactive in the banks.

In view of these facts the efforts being made by a number of banks to maintain a minimum interest rate of 2 per cent appear to be useless, although the slight change in the loan item is evidence they have not abandoned the agreement, which it is asserted some of them have made. The statement is interesting, especially as relating to purchases of striling bills. The advance in sterling is narrowing the profit to a small figure and, while the low money rates of themselves favor an advance, the heavy foreign trade balances reported for the month and the year do not encourage the belief that exchange will under the states of the states of

rise to a gold exporting point. The investments made in foreign bills, the carrying of which is really lending money to Europe, stand to lose, therefore, quite as much as to gain.

In the meantime, what to do with the heavy surplus carried by the New York banks is a serious problem. Surface indications now favor an advance in stock prices, as low money will stimulate building and industry in general, and it is not unreasonable to say that the heavy surplus will be absorbed to a large extent in domestic expansion. If this proves true, the United States will enter upon an era of prosperity during the coming spring which has not been equaled since the early '80's.

PLENTY OF BASIS FOR OPTIMISM.

from New York; New York stock today. 320.

for the United States stock, 359,432 bags, afford to the United States, 360% bags, against 578.

SANTOS, Jan. 18.—COFFEE—Good average Santos, 11,700 rein; receipts, 11,600 bags, 14,478 bags, against 578.

HAMBURG, Jan. 18.—COFFEE—Opened 4f to 34f advance; closed unchanged; sales, 4,000 bags, 161 advance; closed unchanged; sales, 4,000 bags, 162 rein; average, 11,000 bags; stocks, 319,000 bags; for Europe, 11,000 bags; stocks, 319,000 bags.

PLENTY OF BASIS FOR OPTIMISM.

PLENTY OF BASIS FOR OPTIMISM. Allaway Still Finds Good Reasons for

couraging. So far as they represent past cipally from the firmness in the United conditions they are no longer effective as Kingdom markets and a very good export Wall street scarcerows. Wall street, as business. Corn and oats both profited by

assured that stable tariff schedules are sure, we will see a speedy quickening in every commercial and industrial department. It is only the practice of common sense to wait until something sure and fixed is in sight. Thus, while we may have stock market development soon, we are hardly likely to see much of an extension in general business until after the 4th of March.

One wool has been formed to trade in

March.
One pool has been formed to trade in 10,000 shares of St. Paul and an equal amount of Burlington & Quincy. The quick advances in both of these stocks has been largely influenced by this pool's operations.

H. ALLAWAY.

London Money Market. LONDON, Jan. 17.-Money rates have ruled easier, with no sign of a large foreign gold movement. The trade balance eign gold movement. The trade balance against Europe is so large that no return of gold from the United States is expected yet. The signing of the arbitration treaty, together with cheaper money, has given another feature to the investment market. Prices were mostly firm, except for Indian loans, which were weak on the famine and the plague. The proposed financial reforms caused an advance in Turkish issues. Spanish securities advanced on the expected settlement of the Cuban question through the United States, but have since the United States, but have since The demand for South American ccurities continues steady. Business in the American market was small. was good, except for the Pacific railways almost the Whole line showing a small advance. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. Denver & Rio Grande preferred and Louisville & Nashville were up 14 per cent cent.

London Grain Market. LONDON, Jan. 17.—The weather is cold and the crop accounts are good. In the market the price for wheat was not better. Buyers were reserved, as the ratio of con-sumption has been low, but it has been expected that the cold weather will bring active demand. Dealers are active, and forward positions are easier. California. prompt delivery, was quoted at 38s. North-rem spring parcels, January and February delivery, were quoted at 22s 3d. Flour was quiet and steady. Maize was quiet American mixed steady. prompt d quiet and steady. Maize was quiet American mixed, steamer, as destination 13s 6d asked. Barley, firm and inactive Oats, American firm. Clipped white oats are quoted at 12s 6d, February delivery.

London Wool Market. LONDON, Jan. 17.—The arrivals of wool for the first series of the colonial wool sales, which wil open next Tuesday are sales, which wil open next Tuesday are:
New South Wales, 67,135; Queensland, 44640; Victoria, 85,621; Tasmania, 214; South
Australia, 23,119; West Australia, 7,759; New
Zealand, 44,588; Cape of Good Hope and
Natal, 6,986 making a total of 340,622 bales,
including 33,590 sent direct. The imports
for the week aggregated 171,212 bales, including: New South Wales, 2,423; Queensland, 654; Victoria, 10,274; South Australia,
2,233; New Zealand, 23,231; Cape of Good
Hope and Natal, 5,391; France, 183; Germany, 1,945, and sundries, 70 bales.

Manchester Wools and Yarns. MANCHESTER, Jan. 17.—In yarns a mod-crate business has been done in export to India and China, but prices were low. India and China, but prices were low with still larger orders were refused at 1-16c to be decline. Cloth was less satisfactory. The Indian demand was kiled by the famine and plague. South America continues to be a fair buyer, and also the Levant and Egypt, but, taken all around, sales are small, less than the output, and prices are barely steady and irregular. French spinners were firm, and Germans were easy, with less desire for business.

Liverpool Markets. LIVERPOOL Jan. 16.—WHEAT-Spat, stendy; demand poor; No. 2 red, spring, 6s 10d; No. 1 California, 7s 15d. Futures closed firm, with near and distant positions 14d higher; business heaviest on middle positions; January, 6s 24d; February, 6s 24d; March, 6s 164d; May, 6s 166d.

heaviest on middle positions; January, 6a 254d;
February, 6s 254d; March, 6s 1654d; May, 6s
1654d.

CORN—Spot, steady; American mixed, new,
2s 254d. Futures closed quiet, with near and
distant positions unchanged to 4d higher; January, 2s 254d. February, 2s 254d; March, 2s
254d; April, 2s 16d; May, 2s 18d.

FLOUR—Steady; demand poor; St. Louis fancy
winter, 2s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, firm; demand moderate;
Cumberland cut, 2s to 20 lbs., 28s; short ribs,
26 to 24 lbs., 26s 6d; long clear, light, 34 to 2s
1bs., 25s; long clear, heavy, 40 to 45 lbs., 26s 6d;
short clear backs, light, 18 lbs., 26s 6d; short
clear middles, heavy, 45 to 50 lbs., 24s; clear
bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 2s 6d. Shoutders (square),
12 to 18 lbs., 26s 6d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16
lbs., 49s. Tallow, fine North American, 15s
Heef, extra India mess, 25s 6d; prime mess, 56s
Pork, prime mess, fine western, 48s 6d; medjum
western, 41s 2d, Lard, steady; prime western,
21s; refined, in pails, 22s 5d.

CHEESE—Firm; demand fair; finest American,
white and colored, 52s.
BUTTER—Finest United States, 29s; good, 55s.
OILS—Linesed, 16s 3d; psiroleum, refined, 64;d,
hinduarter, 55d.
HOPS—At London (Pacific coast), 44. HOPS-At London (Pacific coast), 44.

Kansas City Markets. KANSAS CITY, Jan. 16.—WHEAT—Bull and steady; No. 2 hard, 5067694c; No. 2 red, 924c; No. 2 apring, nominally, 76478c. CORN—Ready; No. 2 mixed, 174,01894c. No. 2 spring, nominally, 769750.
CORN—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 172,218160.
OATS—Fairly active and steady; No. 2 white, nominally, 173,521c.
RYE—No. 2, 72c.
HAY—Steady and unchanged.
RUTTER—Unchanged; creamery, 116/16c; dairy, 199713c.

Fentures and Closing Prices of Sat-

urday's Teading. CHICAGO, Jan. 16.-Wheat, although NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Business returns are not satisfactory, neither are they en-

created a product; it, has come about through a gradual natural process, and through a gradual natural process, and the through a gradual natural process, and the could be that through a gradual natural process, and the could be the produced as a first of the could be the produced as a first of the could be the produced as a first of the could be the produced as a first of the could be the produced as a first of the could be the produced as a first of the could be the produced as a first of the could be the produced as a first of the produced as a first of the could be the produced as a first of the produced as a paralyzing slare, under which must be the produced as a paralyzing slare, under the produced as a paralyzing slare, under which the produced as paralyzing slare, under which the produced as a paralyzing slare, under which the produced as a paralyzing slare, under the produced as a paralyzing slare, under the produced as a first of the produced as a paralyzing slare, under the produced as a paraly

*Wheat Jan. May... July... 7896 77% 81% 80% 76% 76 78% 80% 70% 3 95 3 95 3 95 3 95 3 97\6 4 07\6 4 10 4 10\6 4 10\6 Jan... 4 05 4 07% 4 05 4 07% 4 07% 4 07% 4 07% 4 12%

.12'4@4.25. WHISKY—Distillers' finished goods, per gal.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.	
Flour, bbls Wheat, bu Corn, bu Oats bu Rye bu Barley bu	19,000 199,000 208,000 5,000 40,000	37,000 58,000 124,000 2,000 10,000	

SUGARS-Cut loaf, \$5.26; granulated, \$1.64.

OMAHA GENERAL MARKET.

Condition of Trade and Quotations EGGS-Fresh gathered, 129124c. BUTTER-Common to fair, 599c; choice to fancy roll, 13@14c; separator creamery, 20c; gath

ered creamery, 150p16c, GAME-Blue winged teal ducks, \$1.75; green wing, \$1.50; redheads and mallards, \$3.75; small rabbits,40@50c; jacks, \$1.00@1.25; squirrels, 60@70c; anada geere, large, \$6.00@7.00; smail. \$4.00@ CHEESE-Domestic brick, 10%c; Edam, per CHEESE—Domestic brick, 10½c; Edam, per doz., 43.0c; club house, 1.b. jars, per doz., 43.15; Limberger, fancy, per ib., 1½c; Roquefort, ½-lb. jars, per doz., 43.6c; Young Americas, 10½c; twins, fancy, 10½c.
VEAL—Choice fat, 80 to 120 lbs., are quoted at 76744c; large and coarse, 4½fc.
DHESSED POLITERY—Chickens, 6½ffc; turkeys, 11½f2c; gesre, 849c; ducks, 84f9c.
LIVE POLITERY—Not wanted.
PIGEONS—Live, 754f20c; dead pigeons, not wanted.

canted, HAY-Upland, \$4.50; midland, \$4.00; lowland, \$3.50; rye straw, \$3.50; color makes the price on hay; light beles sell the best; only top grades bring to; prices. BROOM CORN-Extremely slow sale; new crop, delivered on track in country; choice green self-working carget, per lb., 2:124c; choice green, running to huri, 26:24c; common, 14;c. VEGETABLES.

VEGITAILES.

SWEET POTATOES—On orders, per bbl., \$1.75.
ONIONS—Good stock, per bu., 65675c.
LIMA BEANS—Per bb., 4c.
HEANS—Hand picked navy, per bu., \$1.2561.35.
CELERY—Per doz., 25670c; fancy, large, 406 POTATOES-Good native stock, per bu., 25@

FRUITS.
GRAPES—Crates, 15 pony baskets, Concords and Catawhas, per crates, \$2.50.
MALAGA GRAPES—Fer keg. \$7.
GRANBERRIES—Cope Cod. per bbl., \$6.0096.50.
APPLES—Cosking, per bbl., \$1.6581.75; fancy New York, \$1.75.
CALIFORNIA PEARS—Per box, \$2.0092.25.
PINEAPPLES—Per crate of two to three dox., \$4.00462.25.

HANGLES Mexican 21.50g2.75; California navels, 13.00g2.75; edifornia navels, 13.00g2.75; edifornia navels, 13.00g2.75; edifornia 12.00g2.50; fancy, 13.00g2.00; choice California 12.00g2.50; fancy, 13.00g2.00, per bunch, 12.00g2.25; medium sized bunches, 11.50g2.00; MISCHILLANICOLE, 12.00g2.01; medium sized bunches, 13.00g2.00; medium sized bunc HONEY-Fancy white, per ib., 14c; choice, 13c; California, amber color, 10c, CIDER-Clarified juice, per half bbl., \$2.50; per CIDER-Clarified juice, per half bbl., \$2.50; per bbl., \$4.50g4.75.

MAPLE, SYRUP-Five-gal, cans. each, \$2.50g9 2.75; gal, cans. per doz., \$12; half-gal, cans. \$6.25; guict cans. \$1.29.

NUTS-Almonds, California, per ib, large size, \$18; Barsils, per ib, 10c; English waluuts, per ib, fancy, soft shell, \$12g12\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; standards, \$16g164c; filberts, per ib, 10c; pecans, polished, large, \$200c; jumbo, \$11g12c; large hickory nuts, \$1.22 per bu.; small, \$1.50; coccanuts, \$6.each. SAUER KRAUT-Per half bbl., \$1.75.; bbls., FIGS-Imported fancy, 5 crown, 20-lb, boxes, 5c; choice, 16-lb, boxes, 3-crown, 11c.

Toledo Markets. TOLEUO, Jan. 15.—WHEAT—Higher, bur steady: No. 2 cash, 92½c; May, 93½c. CORN—Steady: No. 2 mixed, 22c bid; 22½c sked.
OATS-Quiet; No. 2 mixed, 18c asked.
RYE-fractive; No. 2 cash, 38c bid.
CLOVER SEED-Dull, but steady; prime

March, \$5,2352. Cotton Market. NEW YORK, Jan. 16 -- COTTON-Spot quiet; middling. 74;c. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—COTTON—Quiet, middling. 7 9-16c; good ordinary, 7 5-16c, ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.—COTTON—Steady.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKET

Week Closes with the Usual Light Run of Cattle and Hogs.

POOR LOT OF BEEF STEERS OFFERED

Half-Pat and Underfed Stuff Makes a Dragging Trade-Butchers' Stock Holds a Little Better for the Day.

SOUTH OMAHA, Jon. 16.-Receipts for

K 5/	4412 =	THE PROPERTY	4 17.3/1	NO. 6		
		Cit	ittle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
m	Mary	16				
in	uary	15	1,662	3.77		
in	oary	14	2,207	4,650		
iti	uary	13	3,219	6,860	600	144
m	unry	12	2,309	0.68	1,209	
in	unry	11	2,130	3,330	1,761	44.4
in	uary	9		4,655	674	11114
m	mry	Same	2.385	4,800	618	6714
m	mry	T	1,976	6,100	4,489	10124
		6			2,228	be six
T		ficial nu			ars of	stock
'01		n today				
			(C)	stile.	Hogs.	
1	M. &	St. P. I	X	49.75	1	
18	souri	Pacific I	(Y	. 1	3	- 1
rrii	on Pa	wifte som	DOTE:	- 8	15	8

Total receipts 46

The disposition of the day's receipts was a follows, each buyer purchasing the numper of head indicated Buyers, Cattle, Omaha Packing Co. 141

G. H. Rammond Co. 141

Swift and Company. 372

Cudahy Packing Co. 170

J. L. Carey. 172

W. I. Stephens. 33

Other buyers 112 Cattle. Hogs. Sheep. 1,092 873 1,193 1,636 165 979

of last week.

It was a case of put on yesterday and take
off today, the market opening about le lower
and continuing that way until the close. The
demand was good at the decline and the hogs
were all sold and weighed up early in the
day.

day, Heavy bogs sold mostly at £3.1563.20, the mane weights having brought £1.2093.25 yesterday. The light and medium weight loads sold at £3.2093.35, as against £1.2093.40 yesterday. The hog market of the past week experienced

a good many ups and downs and values were not steady for any two days in succession. The week opened at a decline and the market advanced Serioc on Tuesday, but the gain was lost on Wednesday. On Thursday values advanced lee, and se was added on Friday, which was the high day of the week. The decline at the close of the week left values 1921s higher than they were at the opening of the week and the arrivals sold freely at current prices.

SHEEP—There was a fair run of sheep and the market was active at steady prices. Everything arket was active at steady prices. Everything

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET. Few Cattle Offered and Prices Un-

changed-Hogs a Dime Lower. CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—The week closed on a bad cattle market and there is no reason to expect a large supply next week. There is a good demand for choice cattle, but very few are coming here, the great bulk of the daily offertugs being of a medium grade. Today's receipts were too small to constitute much of a market. The offersmall to constitute much of a market. The oller-ings made were disposed of at prices unchanged from yesterday's quotations. Common to prime logs sold at from \$2.10 to \$2.20; prices ruling be to 10c lower than yester-day, with sales largely a good dime lower. The bulk sold at from \$2.25 to \$2.40. bulk sold at from \$3.25 to \$3.40.

Small receipts of sheep were easily sold at unchanged prices. Common to choice sheep brought from \$2.50 to \$3.85; Mexicans relling the highest and fed westerns sold at from \$3.00 to \$3.85; lambs sold at from \$2.50 to \$5.25 for common to choice, and Mexican yearlings sold up to \$4.50.

Heccipis: Catile, 360 head; hogs, 27,000 head; sheep, 2,500 head.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City Jan. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts.
300 head; shipments. 3,200 head; market unchanged; Texas steers. \$3.0054.00; Texas cows.
\$1.8062.40; native steers. \$3.0564.00; Texas cows.
\$1.8062.40; native steers. \$3.0564.00; Texas cows.
\$1.35; Yorkers. \$1.2594.30; stockers and feeders.
\$3.35; Yorkers. \$2.2093.35; plus. \$3.0062.30;
HOGS—Receipts. 7.000 head; shipments, none;
market weak to 10c lower; bulk of sales. \$2.2098.
3.20; heavies. \$3.0062.30; packets. \$1.1093.25;
mixed. \$3.2063.30; plus. \$3.0063.35; Yorkers.
\$3.3063.25; plus. \$3.0063.20.
SHEEP—Receipts. 2.600 head; shipments. 300
head; market steady; lambs. \$3.5065.00; muttons. Knusns City Live Stock.

Stock in Sight. | Stock in Sight. | Record of receipts of live stock at the four principal nurkets for January 19, 1897; | Cattle Hogs. Sheep. | Cattle Hogs. | Cattle Hogs. Sheep. | Cattle Hogs. | Cattle Ho St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.—CATTLE Receipts. 690 head; market steady, but only small trading done owing to light supply; native beeves, \$3.500, 560; stockers and feeders, \$2.5501.75; cows and heifers, \$1.7503.75; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.75 404.00. Hoogs—Receipts, 4,000 head; light, \$1.2597.49; mixed, \$1.1997.35; heavy, \$1.0097.40. SHEEF Receipts, 300 head; market unchanged; muttons, \$2.75474.00.

Print Cloths Market.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 16.—The print cloths market has assumed a firmer tone, owing to unusually large sales and heavy deliveries during the week. The stock has been reduced 196,000 pieces. The effect of the week's husiness has been to make the manufacturers less cager in their talk of a curtailment movement. Some of them have already contracted to furnish odd goods at figures which yield them some return, and some mills are not anxious to shut down. These threaten to be the means of preventing any general agreement to curtail production.

Sugar Market. Sugar Market.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—SUGAR—Cane, quiet; prices nominal; centrifugal Java. 11s 3d; Muscovado, fair refining, 3s 9d. Reet, dull and rather easier; January and February, 2s 65d.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—SUGAR—Raw, steady; fair refining, 2 3-16c; centrifugal, 56 test, 3 3-16c; refined, steady; mold "A.", 48c; standard "A.", 44c; confectioners' "A.", 45c; cut loaf, 5c; crushed, 5c; powdered, 48c; granulated, 48cg, cubes, 48c.

Wool Market. NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—WOOL—Quiet; domestic deece, 15629c; pulled, 15615c. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.—WOOL—Quiet and steady.

JAMES E. BOYD & CO Telephone 1039. Omaha, Neb. COMMISSION GRAIN : PROVISIONS : AND : STOCKS Direct wires to Chicago and New York.