young lady. Witness had no occasion to go into the room. Mr. Breckinridge knocked on the door of the middle room, where witness was, for her to unlock the door and let him out, and witness did so. Mr. Breckinridge kissed the young lady and bade her good night. The young lady was undressed and in bed. Mr. Breckinridge came again Saturday night and Sunday night, and the same performance was repeated. The witness described the furniture of the room, which was furnished as an ordinary bed chamber.

Had to Take a Train Early.

Sunday night Mr. Breckinridge asked witness to have Miss Madeline's breakfast ready early Monday morning, so she would meet a train. She heard her tell Mr. Breckinridge, who was hard of hearing, that she must "get down there early in order to meet Mr. Rhodes." Miss Pollard got her meals from witness. Mr. Breckinridge paid the witness for the use of the rooms. Witness said when she first saw Miss Pollard that young woman wore short dresses that came to the top of her shoes, and wore her hair sometimes in a plait down her back. Witness thought she was between seventeen and eighteen years old. Miss Pollard had never visited her house before.

Mrs. Bert Textiles.

"Had the defendant, Col. Breckinridge, ever visited your house before that time?" asked Mr. Farrell.

"We object to that," said Mr. Shelby.

The witness, however, answered the question in the affirmative.

"She has just stated," said Mr. Thompson, "that he visited her house prior to that to arrange for the coming of Miss Pollard."

The objection was sustained and the question and answer given were stricken out.

Had Been There Fifty Times.

The examination proceeded, and the witness said that Mr. Breckinridge had come there with Miss Pollard about a year afterward and subsequently had been there about fifty times. About a year ago last summer Mr. Breckinridge came to her house and asked her if she would keep Miss Pollard, and witness refused, saying she would not receive any company like that; that her sister and brother and niece were there, and she could not take her. Mr. Breckinridge said that Miss Pollard trusted her and would not go anywhere else.

Mr. Breckinridge's Visit Last Fall.

Last fall Mr. Breckinridge paid witness another visit, and asked if witness had heard of this about Miss Pollard. Witness said, "Yes; it was in the papers." He said he did not want witness to have anything to do with it. Witness said she did not want anything to do with it, but if she was sworn she would have to tell the truth. He asked her where Mary Scott and Mary Wilson were, and witness said, "In Chicago," and then he said he wanted her to keep them out of the way, so they would not get them. These women, the witness said, had been in the house at times when Mr. Breckinridge had been there. In that conversation witness told Mr. Breckinridge that he ought not to have deceived the girl; she put all confidence in him, and he ought not to have deceived her. She did not remember that Mr. Breckinridge made any response to this. Afterward Mr. Breckinridge had asked her as to whether Miss Pollard had ever come there with Col. Swope and she told him he was the only man who was ever there with her. She had learned where Miss Pollard lived in Lexington, in a house on Church street, by going home with her one night at Mr. Breckinridge's request. These visits of Mr. Breckinridge and Miss Pollard to witness' house covered a period of three or four years.

Cross-Examination.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Shelby. She said she left Lexington Tuesday night to come to Washington, in response to a telegram from Mr. Farrell, who asked her to come, as they would not take her deposition. She made a deposition at Mr. Farrell's request. She had known Mr. Farrell since he was a young man growing up. Mr. Farrell met her at the depot when she arrived yesterday, and took her in a cab to the place where she was stopping. She did not know what street the house was on. It was at the house of a woman named Mrs. Richardson. They stopped on their

Miss Pollard is Recalled.

way to Mrs. Richardson's at the office of Mr. Johnston, where they had a consultation. Witness' expenses here were paid. She was told she would be paid $1.50 a day for her time in coming. Mr. Johnston made this agreement. Before she came a young man in Lexington, Mr. Ellis, told her all her expenses would be paid. Mr. Ellis came to her house to see her, and read Mr. Farrell's telegram. He said he would get her a round-trip ticket, and that all her expenses would be paid.

Uncertain as to Dates.

The witness could not remember the exact year in which Mr. Breckinridge and Miss Pollard first visited her house. She knew it was warm weather, and she believed it was in August, because she was fixing to go to Chicago. She went to Chicago in the latter part of August. She knew that it was Friday they first came; it was fixed in her mind because she thought the girl was at school, and the arrangement was made because school would be out from Friday night till Monday. The witness repeated that a year elapsed between the first visit of the defendant and the plaintiff to her house and the second. After the second visit they came pretty regularly, sometimes twice a week, but sometimes they would not come for two or three weeks. Witness was away sometimes a month at a time. She went to the races at Chicago, Louisville and Cincinnati. Mr. Shelby read from Mrs. Guest's deposition, taken in Lexington, a statement to the effect that it was last summer that Mr. Breckinridge last came to the house and asked witness to take Miss Pollard in her house again. The witness said that there must have been a mistake made in putting down her testimony, as it was the summer before last he came. The witness said that Mr. Breckinridge told her to talk louder to him; that he could not hear her well, as he was a little hard o' hearing. That was the first she knew that he did not hear well.

On redirect examination by Mr. Farrell the witness said she had not kept a house of assignation for six years.

Mrs. Ninear's Evidence.

The next witness called was Mrs. Lucretia Marie Ninear, who resides at 25 Lafayette square, in this city. She said she knew the defendant and the plaintiff. Miss Pollard occupied a room in her house a year ago in the winter. She had seen defendant and the plaintiff together at her house probably five or six times. On two occasions he brought her home from having dined somewhere—at his house, Miss Pollard said. The last time she saw them together was in the spring, April or May. They were walking together in the park opposite witness' house. That was after the plaintiff left witness' house. Miss Pollard went from witness' house to some other house which witness did not know, where she remained a short time, and then went to No. 1819 H street with Mrs. Thomas. Mrs. Thomas had been a guest at witness' house. Mrs. Thomas left witness' house about the 1st of March to go to New York, and had not returned, so far as witness knew. On cross-examination witness said Miss Pollard came to her house, she thought, in December, 1892, and remained until some time in February following. Witness believed that Mr. Breckinridge then lived on Capitol Hill.

On redirect examination witness said that when Mr. Breckinridge brought Miss Pollard home on the two occasions named it was about 9 or 10 o'clock at night.

Mrs. Kate Burt.

The next witness placed upon the stand after Mrs. Minear was Mrs. Kate W. Burt, a rather portly lady, stylishly gowned. She was examined by Mr. Wilson, and stated that at one time she resided at the corner of 13th and F streets, in a house kept by Mrs. Hemingway. She was asked if Miss Pollard had at any time lived at that house, and, if so, under what name. This, she said, she could not answer unless she saw Miss Pollard; and the plaintiff had left the court room only a few minutes before. Mr. Wilson explained that she was feeling unwell today.

Mrs. Burt said she understood that Miss Pollard lived at that house at one time, but this answer was excluded, and the witness was excused until 2 o'clock, when Miss Pollard was expected to be back in court again.

It was found after a few minutes' waiting that Miss Pollard had not left the court house, and she was brought back, and then Mrs. Burt was found and put on the stand again.

"I would ask, Mrs. Burt, if you recognize the plaintiff sitting here?"

"I do."

"Was she ever at that house?"

"Yes, sir; in 1887, and remained seven days."

"Under what name?"

"Mrs. Foster."

"Did you ever see Col. Breckinridge there?"

"I did, at the doorway."

"Where did he go from there?"

"Upstairs."

"Where was Miss Pollard's or Mrs. Foster's room?"

"On the third floor."

"Did you notice her condition? That is, did it seem as though she was likely to become a mother?"

"Yes, sir."

Then Mr. Thompson on cross-examination asked if there was not a man at that house—Sam Walton of Kentucky. She answered that he did live there, but was not at home at the time. She understood that Col. Breckinridge asked for Mr. Walton. On redirect examination Mrs. Burt stated that Col. Breckinridge was in the house for more than a quarter of an hour; did not know how much longer.

Deposition of Mrs. Ketcham.

Mr. Carlisle then read the deposition taken by the defendant in Lexington, Ky., of Mrs. M. A. Ketcham and offered in evidence by the plaintiff.

There was considerable confusion and noise at this point, due to the fact that many spectators had risen and were making their way to the door. Mr. Wilson stopped Mr. Carlisle, who was reading the deposition, asking him to wait until the noise ended.

"It is a fortunate circumstance," said the judge, "that the general auditor is not interested in depositions. It gives us better air."

Miss Pollard at Sayre Institute.

The deposition of Mrs. Ketcham of Lexington was then read by Mr. Carlisle. Mrs. Ketcham stated that in 1884 Miss Pollard was at her house and was a scholar at the Sayre Institute. Took drawing and music lessons at intervals for several years. Miss Pollard was in the house from October, '84, to January, 1885.

Miss Pollard first went to the house September, 1884, stayed until January, 1885, came back in the summer of 1885 and remained until March, 1886, and left the house finally in the early fall of 1887. She was in attendance at school all this time, and paid board for the first two years, the last year's board being unpaid. Deponent was not very strict with her, as she did not seem to have much of the world's goods. The first two years she paid at the rate of $20 a month.

Rhodes a Regular Visitor.

Deponent saw Mr. Rhodes at the house a number of times as a regular visitor upon Miss Pollard, but never heard anything of the relations existing between them. She got the impression that Mr. Rhodes was assisting Miss Pollard to get her education. On one occasion Miss Pollard asked witness whether if both she and her mother put their names to a contract both parties would be responsible. Did not explain what the contract was, nor with whom it was made. In the latter part of 1887 Miss Pollard was seriously ill. Mrs. Ketcham could not say how often Mr. Rhodes called, but it was at frequent and rather regular intervals.

Deponent did not know why Miss Pollard left school, but her impression was that Miss Pollard's funds were running short. Miss Pollard had a room to herself on the first floor, and usually spent the evenings in her own room. It was possible to enter the room from the side yard without going through any other rooms. The house was a lodging house, and other rooms on the first floor were occupied.

The deposition went on to say that at this time Miss Pollard was a studious, industrious girl, with lots of ambition and the feeling that her early education had been neglected.

On the second winter of her stay Miss Pollard occupied a room on the second floor. She came back to the house in July, 1885. A number of others occupied rooms in the house.

Deponent stated that she did not at any time notice anything in Miss Pollard's appearance to indicate that she was likely to become a mother, and there was no change in the style of her dress that would look as though she was trying to conceal her appearance. During the first two years of her stay with deponent Miss Pollard did not receive any visits from men other than those from Mr. Rhodes. The deposition went at great length into Miss Pollard's daily life while at that house, her doings, her friends, her contributions to newspapers and things of that sort, and Mr. Carlisle was still deep in the reading of the bulky document when Judge Bradley adjourned court for the noon recess.

The Afternoon Session.

For some reason or other the afternoon sessions of the trial are coming to be very poorly attended, and when the court reconvened after recess today the newspaper reporters comprised by far the larger portion of those present in court. The plaintiff was not present, and it was stated that she was too unwell to return. The defendant, however, was, as usual, about the first person to enter the court room after recess, being soon followed by his counsel, with the exception of Messrs. Thompson and McKenney. Mr. Carlisle for some time was the only one of the plaintiff's counsel present, and he at once resumed the reading of Mr. Ketcham's deposition. The contents of the deposition was hardly very interesting to Col. Breckinridge, for he paid little attention to it, occupying himself with a bundle of correspondence and in conversation with his counsel.

Miss Pollard's Movements.

From this deposition it appeared that Miss Pollard left school in June, 1887, and Mrs. Ketcham's house in September, 1887. In the meantime she was in an office, and in the fall left for Washington. Miss Pollard's whereabouts during the vacations and at other times when she was away from Mrs. Ketcham's were went into at considerable length, but there was little in the deposition to interest the audience, and the crowd dwadled about, paying but little attention to the reading, and evidently hoping that something would transpire that would be really worth listening to. Mrs. Ketcham stated that apart from the change in her clothing incident to leaving off short dresses and mourning there was no change in Miss Pollard's appearance. When Miss Pollard first came in 1884 she was in deep mourning for the death of a sister, who had died in the summer of 1884.

Mrs. Ketcham said that when she first knew Miss Pollard the latter was a modest, retiring girl, and well behaved. She had little gentleman company, and witness could not say what was her bearing when with men. Miss Pollard was a bright, sprightly school girl, but she did not consider there was any impropriety or danger in her occupying a room on the ground floor. She saw Miss Pollard again after she had been in government employ in Washington, and was struck by the fact that Miss Pollard was much thinner and looked as though she had been sick. Mr. Breckinridge occupied a room at Mrs. Ketcham's house about March 12, 1887, but she could not say for what length of time.

Nothing Against Miss Pollard.

In answer to questions put to her by the lawyers, Mrs. Ketcham went on to tell of all the people who occupied rooms in her house. Mr. Breckinridge occupied room No. 4 during his stay, and to get from that room to Miss Pollard's room it was necessary to go through Mrs. Ketcham's room and a passageway. Mr. Breckinridge's room was over the store, and he did not take his meals in the house. Deponent did not see Mr. Breckinridge and Miss Pollard together, as she was not there when Mr. Breckinridge was there. Col. A. M. Swope at this time boarded in a house across the street from Mrs. Ketcham's. Deponent stated most emphatically that in all the time she knew Miss Pollard she did not hear or see anything that led her to believe that Miss Pollard was anything but a chaste and well-behaved young woman.

Mrs. Ketcham testified that she kept a ladies' furnishing store, and Miss Pollard bought goods from her, running up two bills. The first, for $25, was paid, all but $9, and the second, something over $50, was left unpaid. Miss Pollard occasionally borrowed money from deponent, but it was always in trifling sums, a dollar or so. When Miss Pollard first came to the house she wore short dresses, or just to her shoe-tops.

Deponent has no knowledge of the source whence Miss Pollard received the money with which she paid her board bills. Mr. Rhodes used to come to the house on an average of once in two or three weeks and was always received in the general sitting room. Miss Pollard's mother came to see her several times during the time of her stay, and was with her in 1887, when she was sick. Deponent never had any idea of Miss Pollard's going astray. She was a lively school girl, but was modest, and spent a great deal of her time over his books. So far as deponent knew Col. Swope was never in the house during all the time Miss Pollard was there. The direct route from the house where he took his meals to his rooms led by the Ketcham house, but on the opposite sidewalk.

As to the books that Miss Pollard read during her stay, deponent stated that she did not have many books of her own, but borrowed a number of standard novels. Thackeray's among the rest. She did own, however, a set of Irving's works, complete in three large thick volumes, which she said Mr. Rhodes had given her for a Christmas present, probably Christmas, 1884. The impression of deponent was that there were three volumes, bound, she thought, in morocco, and rather nicely gotten up. At one time when Miss Pollard left the house she took the books away with her and did not bring them back, though she did not say what she had done with them.

Puzzled Over a Woman's Bills.

At the conclusion of the reading of Mrs. Ketcham's deposition and the copies of the unpaid bills which were attached to it, Mr. Farrell went on to read the deposition of Miss Mary S. Hoyt, taken in Lexington, February 22, 1894. The bills which Miss Pollard contracted with Mrs. Ketcham were for such articles as ruching, ribbon, gloves and things of that sort. It took Mr. Farrell, Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Stoll, all three, to decipher the various items and charges, which were noted in rather bad handwriting, and as they stumbled through the list of articles more than a little amusement was created. An item, "one bustle, sixty cents," carried the audience back to the styles that prevailed several years ago.

Miss Hoyt's Deposition.

Miss Hoyt gave her age as seventy-nine years, and stated that in company with her sister, Mrs. Ketcham, she kept the lodging house and the store beneath it. They rented rooms, but Miss Pollard was the only one who took her meals in the house. Miss Pollard came from Wesleyan College to Lexington to go to school there, giving as the reason for her change her desire to be nearer to her mother. Did not say anything to deponent about having spent the summer in Cincinnati after leaving Wesleyan. During the first term of Miss Pollard's schooling in Lexington deponent understood that a wealthy aunt in Pittsburg was defraying her expenses. Miss Pollard spoke of a prospective trip to New Orleans and the Mardi Gras with another aunt, who would pay the bills.

The deposition of Miss Hoyt went over much the same ground as that covered by Mrs. Ketcham's, and developed few new facts. Numerous questions were asked concerning the works of Irving, but the answers were about the same as those of Mrs. Ketcham.

Mrs. Hoyt stated that Miss Pollard spoke of Mr. Rhodes, explaining to deponent that she had promised to marry him in consideration of his payment for her education. Mr. Rhodes often called upon Miss Pollard, she receiving him in the general parlor. Once she left the house for some time in 1885, and upon her return explained that she had been traveling with her wealthy aunt.

Describing the room occupied by Miss Pollard, Mrs. Hoyt stated that the room could have been entered from the street without observation and without passing through any other part of the house. The deponent stated that Miss Pollard left the house upon another occasion to visit a sister in Kentucky, she explained.

Beside Mr. Rhodes a number of school boys visited Miss Pollard, calling to hear her sing and play. Some elderly men also called upon her. While it was possible, it was not probable, said Mrs. Hoyt, for Miss Pollard to be visited without she or her sister being aware of it.

Reference was made by the deponent to Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, who lived at the house for a time while Miss Pollard was there. They left the house because a male friend of Mrs. Hoyt informed her that Mrs. Morgan was not a proper person. Col. Breckinridge occupied a room in the house for about three weeks while Miss Pollard was there. He stated that he had a case on hand and that he disliked hotel life. Deponent observed no intimacy between Miss Pollard and Col. Breckinridge.

Mrs. Hoyt stated that she never observed any change in Miss Pollard's physical condition. Never even suspicioned that she was in a delicate state. Miss Pollard explained that she left Sayre's Institute because she felt humiliated that Mr. Rhodes was paying for her tuition.

Miss Pollard finally left the house about September 1, 1887, saying that she was going to Washington. Washington Irving's works again played an important part in the deposition, but nothing came to light.

Maj. McClelland's Deposition.

Mr. Farrell then proceeded to read the deposition of Maj. H. B. McClelland, principal of Sayre Female Institute. He stated that Miss Pollard became a pupil of school about the 1st of September, 1884, coming to the school alone. She failed to respond to roll call several times in the following months.

On the other days, said the deponent, she answered the roll call twice a day. Miss Pollard paid in cash for her tuition. He knew nothing against her character. He saw nothing wrong about her, and knew nothing of her acquaintance with Col. Breckinridge. Mr. Rhodes told him that he was providing for her.

Miss Pollard entered the school the next fall, that of 1885, she having left in the preceding February. Deponent had no reason to believe or imagine that she was in a delicate condition in February, 1885. She finally left the school in the spring of 1886. Had Miss Pollard shown any indication in February, 1885, of being in a delicate condition he would, he said, have observed it.

At the conclusion of the reading of the deposition Mr. Carlisle asked for an adjournment, and the court was, at 2:45, adjourned until tomorrow morning.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Committee Discussing the Administrative Features of the Measure.

The finance committee of the Senate devoted itself exclusively today to the consideration of the administrative feature of the tariff bill. The democratic members have made many important changes in this part of the bill which the republican members consider unwise, and which they contend will, if adhered to, result in many complications that will materially affect the collection of the revenues. They assert that many of the changes suggested are theoretical and that at best they can only be regarded in the light of experiments. The democratic members of the committee contend for the most part for the retention of the provisions which they have inserted, but have shown themselves inclined to grant a full hearing to the republicans on this point and have indicated that they may for good reasons given make changes in accordance with the republican suggestions.

Senator Allison has taken exception to the clause in the bill granting hearings upon appraisers' valuations, his argument being to the effect that such hearings would lead to much confusion and great delay in the collection of the revenue and that if the course provided for should be pursued it would open the door to every importer to secure delay in the settlement of his accounts. The democrats reply to this that a man who is dissatisfied with the appraisement of his imported goods should have some appeal and a chance to be heard.

The question of an agreement as to the time when the bill shall be reported was not discussed at the meeting this forenoon. Members of the committee of both parties express the opinion that the bill will go to the Senate next week, but are indefinite as to the day.

There is apparently a tacit understanding that when the administrative portion of the bill shall have been disposed of the bill will be reported. Some of the republican mebers may not agree to this proposition, as they wish to go over the various schedules, but a majority of them prefer time for preparation for the debate to an ineffectual wrangle in committee.

The committee adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Admiral Benham Goes.

This afternoon it was learned that Admiral Benham has been ordered to proceed at once to Bluefields in the flagship San Francisco.

LATE NEWS BY WIRE.

Trouble With Striking Street Railway Men.

POLICE FORCED TO USE THEIR CLUBS

Strike of Mill Operatives at Phillipsburg.

AFFAIRS AT PATERSON, N. J.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The employes on the Steinway street railroads, running from Hunters Point to Steinway, Long Island City, went out on a strike early this morning.

Assistant Superintendant Cosgrove received a severe scalp wound from a pistol shot fired into the offices of the Steinway Traction Company this morning. At the time of the shot Superintendent Moulton and Assistant Superintendent Cosgrove were standing in the office talking.

A noisy crowd of strikers was without when a bullet crashed through the window and struck Mr. Cosgrove on the head. Fortunately the shot was a glancing one, and he may survive. A physician was summoned, who dressed Cosgrove's wound, and after bandaging up his head sent him home.

More trouble is feared, and the police are held in reserve, as the strikers threaten violence if there is any attempt to move the cars.

The company was taken unawares this morning, when 100 men struck and cut the trolley wires and tore up the track in some places, others blockading the road with wagons, paving stones and other obstructions.

An effort to cut down expenses was the cause of the trouble. Some men were discharged and the rest had their wages reduced. Employes were obliged to work extra hours and were given but fifteen minutes for lunch.

This afternoon the strikers cut down more trolley wires, and the police had to use clubs to scatter them.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., March 15.—The strike among the mill hands in this city Tuesday night continued today with more threatening aspect. At least 1,000 men, women and girls are now out. This morning twenty-five deputy sheriffs were sworn in at the request of the mill owners, as they feared trouble before night.

The strikers stand firm and claim they will resist with force any attempt on the part of the owners to fill places vacated by the strikers. The mill owners have advertised for hands, offering to pay more wages than they have paid to the old hands. Superintendent Larned said this morning that he intends to win the strike at any cost. Few hands went to work unmolested this morning, several of the workingmen being set upon by the strikers and severely handled.

Mayor Davis has instructed the police department to have a competent force of men in readiness in case assistance is needed by the deputy sheriffs, should there be trouble in the mills.

PATERSON, N. J., March 15.—The striking silk weavers are quiet this morning. They have made no disturbance thus far today. They are loitering about the streets discussing the situation and are out in full force. So are the police.

The strikers are in an ugly mood, and it will not require much to cause another outbreak. No arrests have been made since last night.

IT SURPRISED HIM.

Horatio S. Sprague Informed by the Pension Office of His Own Death.

AURORA, Ill., March 15.—Mrs. Julia Sprague of this city has just received the information from the pension department at Washington that she is a widow and that therefore the pension claim of her late husband cannot be allowed. About three years ago her husband, Horatio S. Sprague, a member of the second Massachusetts Infantry, applied for a pension under the act of June 27, 1890, he being then blind and permanently disabled. That was the last heard of the application until last night, when Mr. Sprague, who is alive but disabled, received word that he is dead and hence he is rejected.

The pension authorities were shown the Sprague dispatch by The Star man. It was too late in the day to hunt up the case, but the officials with whom the reporter spoke expressed themselves as being confident that there was some mistake in the matter, and that it did not lie with the pension office.

There was no such thing known in the pension bureau as civiliter mortuus. They admitted no death excepting physical death. They did not recognize such a thing as civil death even in states where this species of demise was known to the statute.

COMPLETING THE CENSUS.

It Will Be Two Years Before the Work is Finished.

It will probably be two years before the last of the printed results of the work of the eleventh census is made public. This is the general expectation at the Interior Department. Seventeen or eighteen volumes, involving 15,000 or 16,000 quarto pages of statistical matter, will be given to the public printer before July 1 next. To bring out this mass of material will require a large amount of labor and involve great labor in proof reading and revision.

Of the twenty-four volumes of final reports, three volumes have already been made public. These were Part I, of Public Debt, published in October, 1891; Alaska, February, 1893, and Part I of the Compendium, December, 1892. The matter for Part I of the report on population is completed, and that for Part II will not be ready until midsummer. There are three sections of the vital statistics report. Tables for the first are in type. The second is three-fourths ready, but its completion depends on the final population volume. This is also true of Part III, though, so far as it relates to social statistics of cities and to the insane, feeble-minded and deaf and dumb, the "copy" is ready. All the work for the report on crime, pauperism and benevolence is in type, with the exception of the text analysis of parts I and II, which is practically finished. The volume on churches and parts I and II of Manufactures are at the government printing office. Most of the second part of the latter is already in type. The reports of special agents for the third part are half completed, and will be finished in the middle of May.

Part II of Valuation and Taxation is all ready for the printer. Part I of Insurance is in type, and "copy" for Part II is finished. Parts I and II on Transportation are in type. Matter for the report on Agriculture will be finished before the close of this month, and that for Indians and for Real Estate and Mortgages is completed. Copy for each of the two volumes on Farm and Home Proprietorship and Indebtedness and the Statistical Atlas is one-half ready. The balance for the former cannot be finished until the final reports are completed.

The digest, which, by law, is to consist of not more than 200 pages, cannot be finished before the final reports are completed.

ANOTHER THEATER.

The H Street Plan May Be Carried Out After All.

It now looks as if Manager Albaugh would be allowed to build his theater on H street between 13th and 14th streets. For several days past the Commissioners have been considering several amendments to the building regulations, one of which provides for a change in the regulations relative to theaters. The new amendment provides that when a theater is to be built the signatures of the property owners in the square in which the theater is to be located shall first be obtained. The old regulation provides that not only are the signatures of the owners in that square necessary, but also those in the opposite square shall first be obtained. A majority of the Commissioners at least are in favor of this amendment, and unless something interferes it will pass. Building Inspector Entwisle says he is reliably informed that New York parties will build a theater on this site, if the amendment suggested is adopted.

Treasury Balances.

National bank notes received for redemption today, $267,820. Government receipts—Internal revenue, $499,564; customs, $647,969; miscellaneous, $31,427.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL

Its Consideration Occupied Nearly the Entire Time of the House.

Reading of the Measure Completed and a Return to Paragraphs Passed Over.

At the opening of the session of the House Mr. Stone (Ky.) asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill to pay Miss Jane Lynn of Galaway county, Kentucky, $150, the value of a horse confiscated by the Union army during the war. Mr. Kilgore (Texas) objected. Mr. Caruth (Ky.) asked unanimous consent to consider a bill to amend the act to organize the life saving service so as to have the stations on the Atlantic and gulf coasts manned from August until June and "lakes during the season of navigation." Mr. Sayers (Texas) objected.

Mr. Flynn (Oklahoma) sought unanimous consent for a bill to ratify the reservation of certain lands for the agricultural college in Oklahoma. Mr. Sayers (Texas) objected.

Mr. Black (Ill.) asked unanimous consent to consider a bill to authorize the managers of the national soldiers' homes to employ medical officers other than soldiers disabled in the service as now required by law.

Mr. Black explained that the bill was recommended by the managers of the homes to increase the efficiency of the surgical service. The soldiers upon whom these surgeons were in attendance were all disabled, and the surgeons should be men in the front rank of their profession. Surgeons disabled thirty years ago were not the men now to wait upon a camp of invalids. They now needed attendance themselves.

The bill was opposed by Messrs. W. A. Stone (Pa.), Dingley (Me.) and Cannon (Ill.), who insisted if this change were to be made that the statute should be restricted to soldiers. Mr. Black contended that the best interests of the inmates of the homes would be subserved if the managers were allowed to employ young men of energy, trained in the most modern methods of surgery. Mr. Stone objected to the consideration of the bill.

The objection to Mr. Flynn's bill was then withdrawn and it was passed.

The Sundry Civil Bill.

Mr. Montgomery (Ky.) made the point of no quorum on a resolution authorizing the appointment of an assistant clerk for the committee on commerce, whereupon Mr. Paynter (Ky.), who offered the resolution, withdrew it, and the House went into committee of the whole and the consideration of the sundry civil bill was resumed.

Disbursing Officers of Soldiers' Homes

Mr. Black (Ill.) raised a point of order against the following paragraph on the ground that it was new legislation and did not reduce expenditures:

"That all disbursing officers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers shall, before entering upon their duties, give good and sufficient bonds to the United States, in such sums as the Secretary of War may direct, faithfully to account for all public moneys and property which they may receive. They shall render their accounts monthly, direct to such bureau of the War Department as the Secretary of War may designate, and, after examination there, the fiscal accounts shall be passed to the proper accounting officer of the treasury for settlement.

"That section 4834 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"That the board of managers shall make an annual report of the condition of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to the Secretary of War, to be submitted by him with his annual report to Congress at the commencement of each regular session thereof, and all laws or parts of laws that require the board to audit and examine or authenticate the accounts of the treasurer and visit the home quarterly are hereby repealed.

Mr. Sickles (N. Y.) argued in favor of sustaining the point of order. The manner in which the disbursing officers of soldiers' homes should render their accounts was now covered by existing law, and he was unwilling that the soldiers' homes should be placed under any bureau of the War Department, high as was his confidence in that department.

Mr. Cannon (Ill.) maintained that the homes should in no wise be interfered with, but that the disbursing officers of the home should be placed under bond to the United States and their accounts should go regularly through the Treasury Department, as all other accounts did.

Passed Over Temporarily.

Mr. Cogswell (Mass.) also sustained the clauses in the bill against which Mr. Black made the point of order. These officers, he said, dispensed $3,000,000 of the people's money annually, and every safeguard should be used to protect that disbursement. Without ruling on the point of order, an agreement was finally reached to pass over these two paragraphs temporarily and return to them later.

An amendment appropriating $500 for printing the decisions of the United States district court of Alaska was agreed to. The chairman of the committee then offered an amendment, the purpose of which was to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the accounts of United States supervisor of elections of New York for expenses incurred in the special congressional elections in January, previous to the passage of the bill to repeal the federal election law, and it was agreed to without debate. The items relating to the expenses of United States courts were passed over temporarily to permit the judiciary committee to formulate certain contemplated amendments.

Some Criticism.

Mr. Black (Ga.) criticised in a general way some of the appropriations in the bill. That for public printing he considered recklessly extravagant. Hundreds of thousands of dollars, in his opinion, were wasted in the publication of useless documents. He referred humorously to some of the bulletins and pamphlets issued by the Agricultural Department, ostensibly in the interest of the farmer, and read extracts from them replete with technical terms and adorned with Greek and Latin root nomenclature. He read the descriptions of some of the experiments made by field operators for the benefit of the farmers and for ten minutes kept the House convulsed with laughter. He characterized the expenditure of money for such purposes as utterly indefensible and outrageous.

Mr. Richardson, chairman of the printing committee, said in reply to Mr. Black that a bill reported by the committee was designed to correct the abuses of which he complained, especially by limiting the discretion at present lodged in the Secretary of Agriculture and other heads of departments in the publication of such special reports.

Mr. Bowers defended the experiments and publications. The extermination of the gopher was a great problem in the southwest some years ago, and by means of these experiments in the orange orchards of California millions were saved.

The Coast Survey.

The reading of the bill was completed at 2:15 and the committee then returned to the paragraphs relating to the coast and geodetic survey.

Mr. Enloe (Tenn.) offered an amendment to strike out all provisions for the maintenance of this bureau and its transfer to the Navy Department.

Mr. Sayers made a point of order against the amendment that it changed existing laws. While the point of order was under discussion the secretary of the Senate announced to the House the passage of the silver seigniorage bill. The announcement was received with many manifestations of approval on the democratic side. Mr. Enloe contended that his amendment came clearly within the rule, inasmuch as it was both germane and retrenched expenditures.

Personal Mention.

Maj. Gen. John C. Robinson, U. S. A., retired, is visiting his son, Lieut. J. Marshal Robinson, U. S. N., at the Milton flats, H street between 17th and 18th streets northwest.

Controller Eckels has resumed his duties at the Treasury Department after a few days' sojourn at Fort Monroe.

Col. Ainsworth, chief of the record and pension office, has returned from a visit to his home in Vermont.

Mr. John Tweedale, chief clerk of the War Department, left here today on a pleasure trip to Florida, and Mr. A. N. Thompson is acting chief clerk in his absence.

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses have been issued by the clerk of the court to the following: Glenmore Morton and Mary Poindexter; Daniel Cooper and Annie Turner; Walter F. Brown and Louisa M. Craig.

FINANCE AND TRADE

Wall Street Hoping for the Bland Bill's Veto.

IT WOULD HELP SPECULATION

Probable Consequence of Such an Event.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Early figures reflected no significant changes from last night's closing, but subsequently succumbed to selling by arbitrage brokers and the unsettled feeling produced by the probable passage of the Bland bill. The defeat of this measure is most earnestly desired by eastern operators, and while its passage in the Senate is conceded, it is hoped that it will be returned lacking the presidential autograph. Should the bill be vetoed speculation would rebound far beyond the recently reached high-water mark. In the event of the bill's defeat from any cause, the west will naturally be dissatisfied and retaliate by instructing its representatives in Congress to vote against the tariff bill, and thus defeat a measure framed for the purpose of fulfilling party pledges.

The effect of such action, while disastrous from a political standpoint, would be decidedly advantageous to speculation, and the industrials would be given an impetus far beyond anything that is likely to be grafted into the bill should it become a law.

With so much uncertainty as to the outcome of both these measures, it was not surprising that the market was left in the hands of a few room traders, who exerted all their energies in favor of a reaction.

The railway list relapsed into dullness, and fluctuations were meaningless and confined within very narrow limits. Missouri Pacific was worked up 3-4 per cent, and Burlington proceeded in an opposite direction the same distance. Atchison sold down to 15 on the belief that yesterday's advance was due to inside manipulation in anticipation of foreclosure proceedings soon to be instituted by dissatisfied bondholders.

Without a stock assessment or the floating of a new loan it now seems utterly impossible for the company to meet its interest obligations maturing between April 1 and July 1.

Chicago Gas sold up 1 1-8 per cent on early trading, but later reacted to opening figures on renewed attacks by parties believing in the success of the new company. The new concern is composed of many of the most wealthy and influential men in Chicago and the chances of their wishes being granted are considered exceptionally good. General Electric lost 1 1-2 per cent on realizing assisted by room selling.

Sugar sold up 1 per cent on moderate dealings and reacted a similar amount after midday. This stock sells ex-dividend 3 per cent tomorrow and then what will be done with it is known only to the elect. Sugar men are confident that their interests are being carefully guarded in Washington and are hopeful of securing all that they originally asked for.

A protest against the inefficiency of the present schedule, signed by nearly all of the larger dealers, has been sent to Washington with the intention of influencing the Senate's action in the matter.

The supporters of National Lead are apprehensive of some curtailment of their present tax rate and are making a determined effort to keep it intact.

The market for sterling and continental bills was fairly active and firm. The supply of bills continues scarce, and indications point to a continued decrease in receipts. This scarcity of bills has brought bankers into the market as buyers, and unless their wants are satisfied it is highly probable that gold will be shipped by next Saturday's steamers.

So far none has been engaged, and no reliable estimate of the probable amount can be made.

The last hour was marked by no significant feature beyond the announcement of the passage of the Bland bill, which, beyond a fractional decline, had no effect on prices. The closing was irregular and moderately active.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the opening, the highest and the lowest and the closing prices of the New York stock market today, as reported by Corson & Macartney, members New York stock exchange. Correspondents Messrs. Moore & Schley, No. 80 Broadway:

Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	91⅛	92⅛	91⅛	92
American Sugar, pfd	89	89	89	89
American Tobacco	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
American Cotton Oil	28⅛	29⅞	27⅞	28⅞
Atchison	15⅛	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛
Canada Southern	51⅞	51⅞	51⅝	51⅝
Canada Pacific	68	69	68	68
Chesapeake and Ohio	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
C. C. C. and St. L.	40	40	39⅝	39⅝
Chicago, B. and Q.	81⅛	81⅞	80½	80⅝
Chic. and Northwestern	106⅝	106⅝	105⅞	105⅞
Chicago Gas	64½	65⅛	64½	65⅛
C., M. and St. Paul	62⅝	63	62⅝	62⅝
C., M. and St. Paul, pfd.	.....	.....	.....	.....
C., R. I. and Pacific	70¼	70⅛	69⅝	69⅝
Del., Lack. and W.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware and Hudson	137	137½	137	137½
Denver and Rio Grande	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
Dis. and Cattle Feeding	27⅝	28	27⅝	27⅞
General Electric	43	43	40¾	41⅝
Illinois Central	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake Shore	127⅛	127⅛	126¾	126¾
Erie	17⅛	17⅛	17	17
Louisville and Nashville