and Henry Behrens, secretaries, and other officers and members of the executive committee of the National Schuetzenbund of the United States of America today presented to President Roosevelt an invitation to attend and participate in the rifle shooting festival which is to be held at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., June 12 to 20. The invitation was a beautiful piece of pen-and-ink work by one of the best artists in New York and bound handsomely in black morocco. The concluding paragraph of the invitation reads:

"Knowing that you take great interest in rifle shooting, and being an expert shot yourself, we sincerely hope that you will be able to spare a few hours of your valuable time and encourage by your presence the humble efforts of our organization toward making shorpshooting a national practice, and thereby furthering the defensive power of our country."

The desire of the organization is that the President attend the festival and fire the first shot on the target of honor. An invitation to attend the festival has been extended to Ambassador Sternburg, and the probabilities are that he will accept it. The President expressed his appreciation of the invitation, but indicated that he probably would not be able to be present. It is likely, however, that he may offer a prize to be competed for at the festival.

The delegation was introduced to the President by Lieut. W. Milton Farrow of the District of Columbia National Guard. The personnel of the delegation was: Henry Kroeger, president; John G. Tholke, D. Scharninghaus, John Moje, Emil Berckman, Fred. Schill, Bruno Eusner, Reinh Busse, H. Lehmke, E. Fischer, H. Offerman, G. Zimermann, Christ. Martens, W. F. Grell and Curt Pabst.

Messages From South America.

Charles M. Pepper, Pan-American railway commissioner of the United States, who returned a day or two ago from an extended trip through South American and Central American countries, called on the President today. His mission was to present to him personal greetings, of which he was the bearer, from chief executives and cabinet ministers of several of the countries which he had visited. He says that the kindliest feeling for the United States obtains throughout the southern countries.

Col. Irish May Get Out.

Senator Perkins of California and Representative Metcalf of the same state were visitors to the White House today. They were not with the President long. Mr. Metcalf is seeking the appointment of a constituent as a member of the board of visitors to West Point, and Senator Perkins was on an errand. Colonel John P. Irish, whose political scalp has been sought by the California republicans for a long time, may voluntarily get out of their way before long, it is said. There is being formed in San Francisco a citizens' alliance, whose avowed object is to fight the domination of the labor party in that city. It is declared that the alliance will have 10,000 members to start with. The proposition is to put Colonel Irish at the head of the organization and pay him a big salary. If this is done Colonel Irish will resign from his position as naval officer of the port of San Francisco. He is said to be much opposed to the prominence of the labor party in San Francisco and believes that much harm is being done.

MR. MORGAN'S FIGHT

REPUBLICANS BELIEVE IT IS BEING CARRIED TO AN EXTREME.

The fight being made on the Panama canal treaty by Senator Morgan is being carried to an extreme that is causing republican senators to wonder what can be done in order to bring about a condition in the Senate that will avoid the taking up of so much time in discussions of the treaty in the Senate when it is believed by them that such discussions can have no possible effect upon what is to be done at Panama except to delay operations. The republicans are extremely anxious that work shall be begun at Panama. They want to begin operations there at as early a day as possible.

Today Senator Morgan made another move which republicans of the Senate regard as unwarranted and as leading only to delay. The committee on foreign affairs met today and took action which in effect withdraws the amendments to the treaty which had been reported favorably to the Senate in executive session. This action was taken in view of representations from the State Department, the Secretary of State acting largely in response to a communication, dated January 22, which had been received from Minister Buchanan at Panama.

Meeting of the Committee.

All the republican members of the committee on foreign relations were present at the meeting this morning, and Senators Morgan and McCreary of the democratic side were there. The principal business before the meeting was the consideration of the proposition to withdraw the committee amendments. These amendments at the time they were adopted were not regarded as absolutely essential, although it was believed that the treaty would be improved by them.

They gave to the United States more control of the two harbors at the termini of the canal and also authority in looking after the sanitation of Colon and Panama. At the time members of the committee believed that this added authority could be obtained in a supplemental treaty. They are quite well convinced that however perfect the treaty is made within a year or two at the farthest it will be necessary to have additional treaty negotiations with Panama, so that matters that need attention can be looked after in that way.

Having adopted these amendments to the treaty which have been submitted to the Senate only in executive session and have not been published, the committee received word from the Secretary of State that Minister Buchanan believed that it would be injudicious to amend the treaty. It is understood that the letter from Mr. Buchanan states that conditions on the isthmus are such that if the treaty is placed before the authorities there at this time it will undoubtedly give rise to extended debate.

There is also a possibility that propositions will then be m de to further amend the treaty in such a way that possibly the United States Senate might not regard with favor. The chief importance of all of this is that it will cause delay, and the delay might be six or eight months at Panama, and when the treaty would come back here there would be still further delay in its ratification, provided Panama had not accepted the treaty exactly as it was sent there by the United States Senate. All that means that it would probably not be possible to get to work on the canal for over a year.

It is well known that delay in continuing construction at Panama means expense because of added depreciation of the work already done there.

But that is not even the chief objection to delay. The republicans in the Senate are very earnest in wishing to actually open water communication across Panama, and they want to do it as soon as possible. The canal problem to the practical men of the Senate is now a business proposition. Its chief elements lie in executing the work of construction.

All of the debate on that subject is regarded as academic and leading to no important result.

Minister Buchanan's Letter.

The letter of January 22 sent by Mr. Buchanan to Secretary Hay was read to the committee this morning in the presence of all the members who attended the meeting. It is understood that Senator Morgan even made notes concerning the exact language in that letter.

Because of these facts many republican senators expressed great annoyance that Senator Morgan's resolution should have been offered in the Senate calling upon the Secretary of State to send that communication to the Senate because they regarded it as giving an intimation to the country at large to the effect that information was being kept back. They consider that this resolution indicates that Senator Morgan himself had to take that course in order to obtain knowledge as to what is transpiring between the United States officials here and at Panama.

Their explanation, however, for Mr. Morgan's move is that he wishes to make Minister Buchanan's letter public and to make it the basis of a speech against the canal. Mr. Morgan's resolution will probably be the subject for discussion later in the Senate.

BRINGING UP THE DEAD

Awful Scenes at Harwick Mine Disaster.

RELATIVES KEPT AWAY

WORK OF IDENTIFICATION WILL BE DIFFICULT.

Many of the Bodies Mutilated Beyond Recognition by the Force of Explosion.

PITTSBURG, Pa., January 27.—The Harwick mine is giving up its victims as fast as the engineer can raise and lower the cage in response to the signals from the men who are working at the bottom of the shaft. The burned and mangled bodies of the men who went to work on Monday morning are being brought up to the surface and taken to the temporary morgue, where they are being prepared for burial.

As fast as they are taken off the cage they are placed on stretchers made of cots, blankets are drawn over their faces and they are placed two at a time on bobsleds, which stand in a line waiting for their grewsome loads. The sleds are manned by two or three attendants, and slowly the sad burdens are hauled up the snowy road to the school house on the hill. Into this they are reverently carried and laid on the floor.

Bodies Lying in Heaps.

Already there is a heap of them there, a literal heap, for the coroner's assistants realize that soon there will be little room, even in this large building, for the many dead, and so are having them laid closely together and even piled one on the other. Every body so far brought out is bruised and cut and crushed into shapelessness, and not one so far but has the arms raised and the hands spread out over the face, showing that the doomed men foresaw their fate and tried with their last conscious efforts to ward it off. The fact that the legs and arms are broken and disjointed indicates that the force of the explosion must have been terrific.

It is presumed that it caught the men and hurled them like straws before a gale, battering them against the jagged walls of the mine and crushing them one upon the other at the ends of headings and chambers. Scarcely one of the bodies has any clothing on it, and all are more or less burned, some to a crisp. There will be great difficulty in identifying them on this account, and about the only way it can be done will be by the weigh checks found on most of them. These are small circular brass checks bearing a number, which each man draws upon going into the mine. A man known as the checkman hands these out and keeps a record of the number given each miner. The coroner's deputies are hurriedly hunting for the checkman now and soon as he is found and can give his list the work of identification will begin.

Relatives Not Permitted at Morgue.

No relatives were permitted in the temporary morgue, for the sights there are too grewsome, and besides it is absolutely necessary that there be no interruption to the work of the undertakers and embalmers, for before night they will have more than they can do. If perfect discipline is not now preserved there will result inextricable confusion and the full identification of all the dead will be impossible. There will be trouble, for some of the bodies are without clothing and consequently the checks are lost. Moreover, the faces are burned and crushed beyond the possibility of recognition. It will be next to impossible to identify by clothing, as is often done in other accidents where the features of the dead are not recognizable, because the clothing of miners is very much alike, consisting of coarse undershirts, rough woolen trousers and coats and gum boots or brogans of poor quality.

In the school house where the bodies are being brought a great sheet of paper has been tacked on the wall on which the names will be posted as soon as identified. When all the bodies are brought up that are now at the foot of the shaft, and when they have been prepared for view, the families and friends will be allowed to file through and assist in completing the work of identification. The streets of the village were deserted today, the women and children having been made to understand that they better remain indoors until the authorities are ready for them to come to the morgue.

The work of bratticing and clearing away the walls so that it will be safe for rescue parties to go into any part of the mine, has been carried forward with such speed that it is expected by nightfall any part of the workings will be safe, and that a greater part of the bodies will be found.

The difficulty which now confronts the officials of the Harwick mine is that of getting enough men to prosecute the search for the bodies now that the mine is in such condition that this can be done without the dangers and delays that were encountered yesterday. The little band of men who have been at work since noon yesterday, with only short intervals between the descents which they made in the shaft, were still on duty today, but there are not enough of them to carry forward the work of getting out bodies. Some were so played out that they could not stand another shift and were compelled to go to their homes.

The mine officials have sent out another appeal for more men, and they want experienced miners who will know what to do when the party gets to the distant portions of the workings.

Men Reluctant to Go Into Mine.

The fact that all hope of finding any of the men in the mine alive, it is said, accounts in some degree for the reluctance of the miners to go down at this time. The company is making every effort to get men on the ground so that there will be no cessation in the work. The pipe which was ordered yesterday to replace that destroyed by the explosion was received today, and the pumps will be working in a short time.

Another Rescuer Perishes.

Another rescuer has met death in the mine. David Lysle, a volunteer miner from Leechburg, Pa., went down the shaft last night with Thomas Farrel and Wm. Davis. When his companions came up today they reported that Lysle had been overcome by gas and had died before any assistance could be rendered him. His body was found this afternoon.

PETTIS ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Former Washington Man in Trouble in Kansas City.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., January 27.—Despondent because of an alleged shortage in his accounts and crazed by drink, N. F. Pettis, bookkeeper and cashier for the Kansas City Gunning System, attempted suicide in the Stratford Hotel here by opening an artery in his left wrist.

He was discovered by Dr. Pickerell, who checked the flow of blood in time to save Pettis' life.

Pettis, who is about forty years old, came here last July from Washington to be bookkeeper and cashier for the Kansas City Gunning System, which has charge of bill board advertising in the city.

Monday evening Pettis wrote a letter to Chas. Stears, manager of the company. Stears received this letter yesterday. He said it was an incoherent epistle, in which Pettis threatened to kill himself. Stears said he gave little credence to the threat it contained.

According to Mr. Stears, an auditor sent here by an eastern security company, which is on Pettis' bond, is now examining his books to see if a shortage exists. So far as his acquaintances here know, Pettis is not married. They say also that only very recently he appears to have been drinking to excess.

Orders have recently been received by Maine farmers for sample lots of potatoes to be shipped to China, South Africa and Australia.

IN FAVOR OF TREATY

Senator Simmons Speaks in Its Support.

ARRAIGNS PRESIDENT

ACCUSES HIM OF RASH AND HASTY ACTION.

First Democrat in the Senate to Take Open Position Friendly to the Panama Convention.

The Senate today adopted the resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to open negotiations with Great Britain for a revision of the joint regulations for the protection of the fur seals of Alaska, and also the resolution authorizing the committee on privileges and elections to enter upon an investigation into the charges against Senator Reed Smoot of Utah. The Smoot resolution was amended so as not to authorize the committee to sit during the congressional recess, and the amendment was agreed to by the Senate.

Action Cannot Be Recalled.

The resolution on the Panama canal question introduced by Mr. Daniel was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Simmons of North Carolina spoke in support of the canal treaty, being the first democratic senator to take an open position on that side of the controversy. He announced his conviction that both under the Spooner act and under his general treaty-making power the President had authority to enter into a treaty with Panama, after it became an independent state, for the construction of a canal via the Panama route. He said:

"What has been done in Panama has been done and cannot be undone. It was not done by the democratic party, neither could that party have prevented its doing, and therefore it is in no way responsible for its doing. If what has been done in Panama can be undone at all by this government it can only be undone by doing a greater wrong to Panama than has already been done to Colombia. Surely the defeat of this treaty will not either undo or remedy that wrong.

"I am not here to defend the actions of the President, either in connection with the revolution in or recognition of the independence of Panama."

Charges President With Rashness.

"There is much in his conduct in these connections of which I disapprove, which I regard as improvident and unwise; as rash and dangerous to the peace and welfare of this country; as contrary to the traditional policy of this government in its dealing with other nations, especially those on this hemisphere, and as not calculated to advance us in the affections and esteem of other nations. I do not think, however, that everything the President did in this connection was wrong. From the bottom of my heart I would be glad for the honor of my country, I would be glad, if I could reconcile all of his acts in this connection with my notions of right and law, but I cannot and be honest with myself. I am bound to say, and I have no pleasure in saying it, that the course of the President, both in connection with the revolution in Panama and the recognition of its independence, was, to say the least, hasty, rash, improvident and dangerous to the peace and welfare of this country; and justifies the feeling of many of his political friends as well as his political opponents that he lacks that conservatism which considerations of national stability and safety makes necessary and desirable in the chief executive of the nation."

Mr. Simmons said he believed that the President and the Secretary of State should be relieved of all charge of complicity in the Panama revolt. He continued: "It is contested and vehemently asserted by some of the opponents of this treaty that a vote for its ratification, under the circumstances, is tantamount to condoning the action of the administration, both as to the revolution and to the recognition. If I thought that, as favorably as I regard this treaty, as deeply important to us as is the immediate construction of the canal, and as vexatious as I am sure will be the delays in the commencement of that great work, if this treaty should be defeated, I do not think I could vote for it.

Will Vote for the Treaty.

"I join my colleagues on this side of the chamber in condemning whatever wrong the President and the administration may have done in connection with bringing about the independence of Panama, but in my vote upon the treaty, I propose to recognize and act upon the fact that Panama is an independent state, possessed of equal rights and powers to make this treaty as we ourselves possess, not only with our consent, but the practically unanimous consent of all the civilized nations of the world.

"To my mind, you might as well say that I cannot administer on the estate of a dead man without approving of his death, as to say that I cannot act upon the admitted fact that Panama is an independent nation without approving of the means by which that independence was achieved.'

Mr. Simmons also announced his intention to vote for the various resolutions of inquiry, and closed with the expression of a desire that Colombia might be compensated for her loss.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Those Used by the Department of Justice.

The Speaker of the House this afternoon received from Attorney General Knox a statement showing the number, cost, date of purchase, etc., of horses and carriages maintained at government expense for the use of officials of the Department of Justice. This statement was submitted to the House in response to a resolution of inquiry adopted last week. Similar resolutions affecting the other executive departments of the government have also been passed.

Mr. Knox states that there are now three horses employed in the department, one being purchased in 1898 for $150 and two purchased in 1903 for $250 and $200, making a total outlay of $690 for horses.

The department has four carriages, bought since 1894. Two are closed and two open. The total cost of the carriages was $2,249.50. The department has no automobiles. It owns three sets of harness, the cost of which aggregated $450. Gen. Knox said that he has two coachmen who are carried on the rolls as assistant messengers at $720 a year each. The horses and carriages were bought out of the annual appropriation for "transportation." The carriages are used exclusively by the Attorney General and the solicitor general.

FOR STATUE OF FREDERICK.

Secretary Root and Ambassador Sternburg Inspect the Site.

Mr. Root, the Secretary of War, called at the German embassy this afternoon for Baron Sternburg, the German ambassador, to take his excellency for a drive over the grounds of the army war college for the purpose of selecting a suitable site for the statue of Frederick the Great which the emperor has presented to the people of this country as a token of his friendship and good will. By direction of the President the statue is to be placed in the most prominent location possible, and a site near the entrance to the main building on the grand esplanade will probably be selected.

Two Lions for the President.

PORT SAID, Egypt, January 27.—The United States gunboat Machias is expected here January 30 from Jibuti, French Somaliland, with two lions and other gifts which Emperor Menelik is sending to President Roosevelt.

United States Consul General Skinner sailed today for his post, at Marseille, France, on his return from his expedition to Abyssinia.

LANGLEY'S MACHINE

Subject of Discussion in the House Today.

ROBINSON'S CRITICISM

OBJECTS TO EXPENDITURE BY WAR DEPARTMENT.

Political Debate of Yesterday Resumed on Taking Up the Urgent Deficiency Bill.

Mr. Overstreet (Ind.), from the committee on post offices and post roads, called up in the House today a privileged resolution reported by the committee calling on the Postmaster General for a statement giving the serial number of all postal cars for which the Post Office Department is paying rental in addition to the amount paid for carrying the mails, the name of the railroad company owning the car and the time of service of each car from the date of the original construction and first use, together with information as to the condition of cars on June 30, 1903. The resolution was adopted.

Flying Machine Experiments.

Mr. Hemenway (Ind.) from the committee on appropriations reported the resolution requesting the Secretary of War for a statement showing the amount of money disbursed by his department in promotion of flying machine experiments and construction, whether under direction of Prof. S. P. Langley or otherwise, with a recommendation by the committee that it be laid upon the table. The committee in its report said the information sought was fully given in the report of the board of ordnance and fortifications.

Mr. Hemenway had read the law concerning the authorization for experiments under the board of ordnance and fortifications.

Mr. Hitchcock (Neb.), author of the resolution, contended against extravagance. He asked why a modern Darius Green should be established at national expense, and insisted that the information sought in his resolution should be furnished the House.

Mr. Robinson's Objections.

Mr. Robinson (Ind.) said: "We should strike directly at that queer scheme of aerial navigation whereby a scientific promoter, encouraged by executive officers, if not by Congress, raised the high expectation of the public, and his demands for money, only to have the venture fall flat." He added: "We should stay the hand of wasteful adventure and strike down such costly bubbles as Langley's airships and air castles and rescue the innocent public from such dreams."

He declared that it was not an engine of war, and that "a regiment of them would not conquer the Fiji islanders, except, perhaps, by scaring them to death." Continuing, he said: "We should frame our appropriation bills so that unsuspecting government officials, susceptible to hypnotic influences of scientific dreams, may not be led away."

Mr. Hemenway said it was contended not many years ago that it would never be possible to talk by telephone with New York, but, he said, this resolution had nothing to do with the appropriation of money for flying machines, but called for information which, he said, had been supplied.

On motion the resolution was laid on the table.

Political Debate Resumed.

The House went into committee of the whole with Mr. Tawney (Minn.), in the chair, and resumed consideration of the urgent deficiency bill.

Mr. Burkett (Neb.) speaking on party issues, said the democrats would not know whether they will talk free silver or the gold standard until after their convention at St. Louis, and they learn who is to control the party—the gentleman from Nebraska or the reorganizers.

Asked if the republicans were going to stand for the prosecution of trusts, Mr. Burkett declared that every anti-trust law on the statute books had been enacted by republicans and every prosecution conducted under republican administration.

Asked how much of the $500,000 had been expended in the prosecution of trusts, Mr. Burkett said all that was necessary.

C. B. Landis (Indiana) remarked that it was $25,000 more than had been expended by democrats for that purpose.

The paramount issue of the republican party, declared Mr. Burkett, is and always has been the development of the country and the welfare of the people.

Mr. Cochran (Mo.), in a brief reply to Mr. Burkett, paid his respects to J. Pierpont Morgan. The financial policy inaugurated by President Cleveland, he said, emanated from no political party, but from a coterie of gentlemen who then and since then had been the advisers of Presidents, and who had by their "vicious financial legislation of 1893 and up to 1896 brought upon this great continent the desolation of a desert."

DISTRICT MATTERS IN CONGRESS.

To Extend Albemarle Street—Military Park at Fort Reno.

Senator Taliaferro today introduced a bill, similar to one introduced yesterday by Senator Gallinger, for the extension of Albemarle street from Connecticut avenue to Rock Creek Park.

Senator Scott introduced a bill, which was introduced in the House Monday by Mr. Cowherd, providing for the construction of a conduit for the waters of Rock creek.

A bill making Fort Reno of the District of Columbia a national military park was introduced in the Senate today by Mr. Patterson. It proposes to preserve and suitably mark for historical preservation one of the few remaining fortifications about the capital. It provides for the purchase of twenty-five acres at Fort Reno, for which purpose $125,000 is appropriated.

This park is placed by the bill under the control of a commission consisting of three commissioners, two of whom shall be veterans of the civil war appointed from civil life and the third to be detailed by the Secretary of War from among the officers of the army. This commission is also to investigate and report to the Secretary of War the condition of other fortifications around Washington, with suggestions as to the best methods for their preservation.

Senator Stewart, from the committee on claims, made a favorable report to the Senate on Senate bill 1,779, to pay a claim of Caroline Murtagh, widow of the late Wm. J. Murtagh, formerly proprietor of the National Republican of this city, certain money claimed because of a contract for advertising which was entered into with the government.

ARREST DISTRICT NEGROES.

Charged With Theft of Nearly $1,000 Worth of Goods.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., January 27.—Five negroes were arrested at one of the camps along the Wabash extension on the charge of robbing the general merchandise store of Bridges & Henderson, at Hancock, Md., on the night of January 1, when nearly $1,000 worth of goods were carried away. Some of the stolen goods is reported to have been found in the camp. The negroes under arrest are from the vicinity of Washington and have been employed on the Wabash extension work. The names given by the prisoners, believed to be fictitious, are "Cock" Robin, Henry Reed, Tobias Jones, Walter Munroe and William Deulas. They are having a hearing this afternoon.

Admiral Lamberton Coming Home.

A cablegram received at the Navy Department this morning states that Rear Admiral Lamberton has been found by medical survey to be incapacitated for further duty at present on account of eyesight, and that he will leave by Red D steamer from San Juan probably today for New York.

ANENT RUSSIA'S REPLY

Important Conference in St. Petersburg

WITH JAPAN'S MINISTER

TAKEN AS FAVORABLE OUTLOOK FOR PEACE.

French Government Denies Reported Negotiations With Other Powers for Mediation.

PARIS, January 27.—Official advices received here from St. Petersburg show that Foreign Minister Lamsdorf, before giving Russia's answer, has called in the Japanese minister, M. Kurino. The two ministers are now conferring, with the view of so shaping the response as to avoid a conflict. This is considered to be an explanation of the dispatch from Tokio saying Japan has requested Russia to hasten her reply.

As Count Lamsdorf and M. Kurino are having conferences prior to the submission of the reply it is regarded as evidence of Japan's insistence of an early answer and of Russia's desire to avoid a response which might precipitate hostilities. Count Lamsdorf's course in conferring with M. Kurino before answering is cited as showing Russia's willingness to go to the last limit in order to avoid war. But, it is added, if the efforts of Russia fail she will be prepared to strike very hard blows from the outset.

All information reaching the highest quarters here tends to show that the crisis continues acute. It appears to be the accepted conviction in governmental circles that the final determination between peace and war cannot be long deferred. The officials continue to hope for peace, but they make the reservation that the discouraging aspect which the situation assumed during the last few days has not ameliorated.

Mediation Story Denied.

A categorical denial is given, so far as France is concerned, to the Peking report that the French minister is taking part in negotiations with the view of the mediation of France, Great Britain and the United States. Foreign Minister Delcasse has not given any instructions to the minister at Peking permitting exchanges of that character, and the minister has not reported such a movement.

That portion of the report representing France as being behind Russia in urging mediation and the United States and Great Britain as opposed to mediation is construed here as an effort to create the impression that Great Britain and the United States are acting together and apart from France, whereas the officials maintain that there has not been the slightest divergence or formation of any political groups between the powers of Europe and America concerning the means of avoiding a conflict.

No Block in Negotiations.

LONDON, January 27.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister to Great Britain, said to a representative of the Associated Press this evening:

"There is no block in the negotiations, at least so far as Japan is concerned. Much that has been published regarding the contents of the Japanese note is quite imaginary, and there is also in the note a great deal of which the public knows nothing."

TOKIO, January 27.—It is understood that the cabinet, assisted by the elder statesmen, has completed a financial program which, it is anticipated, will be published shortly. It is said to include the issuance of exchequer bonds to the amount of 100,000,000 yen, increasing taxes to the extent of 50,000,000 yen.

Peddlers Levy Blackmail.

SEOUL, January 27.—The peddlers, with the permission of the government, are levying blackmail on all wealthy houses in Seoul except those of the high officials, on the pretext of guarding the houses. If a riot should occur a thousand soldiers will be sent south to quell the insurrection.

The Korean government believes that the declaration of neutrality will prevent any foreign troops from landing in Korea.

AN EARLY REPLY WANTED.

Japan Conveys a Strong Hint to the Russian Agents.

The only change in the Russo-Japanese situation reported to the State Department since yesterday is a growing impatience on the part of Japan at what it regards as undue delay in the Russian reply. This has led to the conveyance to the Russian agents of a strong hint from Japan that an early reply is desired.

It is said here that this action on the part of Japan does not in itself constitute an ultimatum; but it does advance negotiations much nearer to that stage and the officials welcome an intimation that comes from another quarter than the first report, to the effect that the Russian reply is to be returned very soon.

GOV. TAFT DELAYED.

Will Not Arrive in Washington Until 5:10 O'Clock This Evening.

Judge Taft, late governor of the Philippines, who has been appointed to succeed Secretary Root as the head of the War Department, did not arrive in Washington at 1:20 o'clock this afternoon, as had been expected.

He missed train connections in Chicago owing to the belated arrivals in that city of the trains from the far west, but it is expected he will reach here at 5:10 o'clock this evening.

A dispatch was received at the War Department late this afternoon, informing the officials there of the delay, and saying he would travel aboard the Chicago and Washington express, which arrives at 5:10, as stated.

He will be met at the Pennsylvania depot by a company of the 15th Cavalry, under the command of Colonel Wallace.

Colonel Edwards, Major Devol and Captains Ramsay and Nolan have been designated to act as ushers at the reception to be tendered to Governor Taft by Secretary Root Friday night, at his home on Jackson place. The president has given orders that Governor Taft shall be accorded all the official honors to which the highest diplomatic officer is entitled under the military and naval code.

MOTION TO STRIKE OUT.

Action in Response to Declaration Filed by Robert B. Rodney.

A motion to strike out the declaration filed by Lieutenant Commander Robert B. Rodney against Capt. Samuel C. Lemly, judge advocate of the navy, has been filed by the defendant through United States Attorney Morgan H. Beach. Lieutenant Commander Rodney claimed in his petition, filed January 6 last, damages in the sum of $50,000 for alleged pecuniary and naval grade losses, which he charged were suffered by reason of enmity and oppression of him exercised by the judge advocate.

The motion filed by the defendant claims that the declaration is "unintelligible and slanderous; that the alleged slanders are not set forth, and that there is not sufficient definiteness of time or place."

The case has been placed on the motion calendar, and will be argued before Chief Justice Clabaugh as soon as it can be reached.

Authorize Favorable Report.

The Senate committee on foreign relations today authorized a favorable report on the Cuban treaty, including the Platt amendment. The treaty has been ratified by the Cuban senate.

FINANCE AND TRADE

Stock Market Opening Showed Strong Tone.

REALIZING FOLLOWED

GOOD BUYING THEN FOLLOWED IN SPOTS.

Pennsylvania Group and Colorado Fuel Advanced in Face of Other Declines.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Opening prices were higher all around, helped by the firm tone of the London market. The grangers and Pacifics were conspicuous, Southern Pacific, Missouri Pacific and Rock Island preferred rising large fractions, and St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred a point. Chesapeake and Ohio and Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie rose about a point and Realty preferred 1¾. The market showed animation and variety.

Realizing sales came on the market and prices fell back. The small gains in the railroad quarter were canceled, and Sugar, Amalgamated, United States Steel preferred and Locomotive yielded to slightly below yesterday's close.

Meanwhile energetic bidding lifted Rubber preferred 2½; Wheeling and Lake Erie first preferred and Rock Island preferred, 2; Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie preferred, 1¾, and Car preferred, Smelting preferred, Westinghouse Electric, Cotton Oil, Delaware and Hudson, Hocking Valley, Norfolk and Western and Wheeling and Lake Erie second preferred, 1 to 1½. Prices were rising all around again at the end of the first hour, under the lead of Pennsylvania, Union Pacific and Rock Island, the latter advancing a point to 26¼.

The rise in Colorado Fuel continued, in face of the depression elsewhere, and it touched 34⅝, a gain of 1⅛. The preferred stock sold up 15 points to 65 on one transaction. The general list ruled slightly below the midday prices, but offerings were very scant.

A rise in the Pennsylvania group was offset by the heaviness of Amalgamated Copper. Pennsylvania itself crossed 123; Norfolk and Western gained 1¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 1½, and Baltimore and Ohio, 1. There was a gain of 2 for Southern Railway preferred, and Colorado Fuel and Paper preferred lost 1¼. Prices were lower again before noon and the market had become intensely dull. Realty preferred reacted ½. Bonds firm at noon.

A rise of 2¾ in Pressed Steel and of a point in the preferred had a little effect on the rest of the market, which moved narrowly in either direction. Sugar lost 1⅛, New York, Chicago and St. Louis second preferred 1½ and Chicago Terminal preferred a point, while Evansville and Terre Haute rose 1½. Baltimore and Ohio was pushed up 1¾ in the late dealings, but the response in the general market was very moderate outside of a recovery in sugar. The closing was firm.

New York Stock Market.

Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York stock exchange, Washington stock exchange and Chicago board of trade.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amalgamated Copper	50⅞	51⅛	50¼	50½
American Locomotive	23	23	21⅞	22½
American Loco., pfd	80⅛	80½	80	80½
Am. Car & Foundry	21	21⅝	21	21⅛
Am. Car & Foundry, pfd	71½	72	71½	71⅞
American Ice	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
American Smelting	51	51⅝	50½	51½
Am. Smelting, pfd	92¼	93	92½	93¼
American Sugar	130⅞	130⅞	129⅛	129¾
Anaconda	74	74	74	74
Atch., Top. & S. Fe	70	70⅛	69¾	70⅛
Atch., Top. & S. Fe, pfd	91⅝	92	91½	91¾
Baltimore & Ohio	84½	85⅞	84½	85⅞
Baltimore & Ohio, pfd	91¼	91½	91½	91½
Brooklyn Rapid Tran	50	50¼	49⅝	50
Canadian Pacific	119¾	119¾	119¼	119¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	35¼	35¾	35⅛	35⅝
Chicago & Alton	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago & Alton, pfd	84⅛	84⅛	84½	84⅛
Chicago Great Western	17	17⅛	16⅞	17
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	146⅞	146⅞	14 ⅞	146½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	31	34⅞	31	32½
Consolidated Gas	195½	195½	195¼	195⅜
Delaware & Hudson	168	168	168	168
Erie, common	28¾	28⅞	28½	28¾
Erie, 1st pfd	69½	69⅝	69½	69⅝
Erie, 2d pfd	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
General Electric	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois Central	134⅞	134⅞	134	134
Kansas City Southern	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisville & Nashville	108¼	108½	108	108¼
Manhattan Elevated	145	145	144⅞	144⅞
Metropolitan Secs. Co	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metropolitan St. Ry	122½	122⅞	122¼	122¼
Mo., Kan. & Tex., common	18⅞	18⅞	18¼	18¼
Mo., Kan. & Tex., pfd	41¾	41¾	41	41
Missouri Pacific	95¼	95½	94⅝	94⅞
Mexican Central	13	13	13	13
National Lead	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
New York Central	120	120	120	120
N. Y., Ont. & Western	24	24¼	23⅝	24⅛
Norfolk & Western	61⅞	62⅝	61½	62½
Pacific Mail Steamship	30¼	30¼	28½	29
Pennsylvania R. R.	122⅞	123⅛	122⅞	123⅛
People's Gas of Chicago	101¼	102½	102	102½
Pressed Steel Car	31½	32¾	31½	32¾
Reading	47⅞	47½	46⅞	47⅞
Reading, 1st pfd	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reading, 2d pfd	.....	.....	.....	.....
Republic Steel & Iron	8¼	8½	8¼	8¼
Rep. Steel & Iron, pfd	47½	47½	46½	46½
Rock Island, com	25¾	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞
Rock Island, pfd	66	67¼	65½	66
Rubber Goods	21⅞	22⅝	21½	21⅞
St. Louis & S. F., 2d pfd	48¾	49¼	48¾	48⅞
St. Louis Southwestern	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis S. W., pfd	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Pacific	51⅞	52¼	51⅜	51¾
Southern Railway	22⅞	23½	22⅝	23
Southern Railway, pfd	84	85⅞	84	84¾
Tennessee Coal & Iron	41	41	40¼	40½
Texas Pacific	27	27⅝	27	27¼
Union Pacific	81⅞	82	81½	82
Union Pacific, pfd	91	91	91	91
United States Leather	8	8	7¾	7¾
U. S. Leather, pfd	79	79¼	79	79¼
United States Rubber	14	14½	14	14½
United States Steel	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11⅝
U. S. Steel, pfd	58⅞	58⅞	58½	58½
U. S. Steel 2d 5's	74⅞	74⅞	74⅜	74⅜
Wabash	21½	21¾	21½	21½
Wabash, pfd	40⅝	40¾	40½	40⅝
Wheeling & L. E.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Union	88⅞	88⅞	87⅞	88⅞
Wisconsin Central	21½	21¾	21½	21½
Chi. Ter. & T. Trust, pfd	25½	25½	24	24

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
3 per cents, registered, 1908	106	107¼
3 per cents, coupons, 1908	107	108¼
3 per cents, small, 1908	106½	.....
4 per cents, registered, 1907	107½	108
4 per cents, coupons, 1907	107¼	108
4 per cents, registered, 1925	132¼	133
4 per cents, coupons, 1925	133¼	134
5 per cents, registered, 1904	101¼	.....
5 per cents, coupons, 1904	101¼	.....
2 per cents, registered	105½	105⅝
2 per cents, coupons	105½	105⅝
District of Columbia's	118	.....

Grain, Provisions and Cotton Markets.

CHICAGO, January 27.—Grain:	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—May	89⅝	90⅝	89½	89⅝
July	81⅝	82⅝-¾	81⅝-¾	81⅝
Corn—May	49½	50⅛	49½	49⅞-⅝
July	48	48⅛-¼	47¾-⅞	47⅞
Oats—May	42¼	42½	42	42-⅛
July	37⅝	37⅝	37¼	37⅜

CHICAGO, January 27.—Provisions:	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.