due on account of pay of bounty to volunteer soldiers, including volunteers in the war with Spain, $400,000, a reduction of $100,000.

For demarcation and mapping of the boundary line between the United States and Canada, $100,000, the same as the amount appropriated for the current year.

For the participation of the United States in the international railway congress the sum of $400 is recommended as a new item.

For removal and reconstruction of greenhouses of the Department of Agriculture the sum of $25,000 is recommended as a new item.

For court house, Washington, D. C., $15,878, an increase of $10,878.

For continuing construction of the penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., $240,000, an increase of $165,000.

Department of Justice.

For miscellaneous objects under the Department of Justice, $323,000, a reduction of $13,900.

For expenses of United States courts, $6,100,780, an increase of $104,000.

For objects under legislative, $12,500, an increase of $5,000.

For public printing and binding, $6,330,645.82, a reduction of $229,492.

Official Carriages.

The bill takes up the question of official carriages in a new section, which reads:

"That all carriages and other vehicles used in the public service other than for personal purposes, as authorized in section two of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and five, the expenses for purchase, or maintaining, driving, or operating of which are paid from money appropriated by this or any other act, shall have conspicuously painted thereon at all times the full name of the executive department or other branch of the public service to which the same belong and in the service of which the same are used."

One of the limitations is as follows:

"That all the powers now exercised by the court of private land claims in the approval of surveys executed under its decrees of confirmation shall be conferred upon and exercised by the commissioner of the general land office from and after the thirtieth day of June nineteen hundred and four."

Hospital for the Insane.

For the Government Hospital for the Insane, $362,120, a reduction of $129,600.

For other miscellaneous objects under the Interior Department, including the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Howard University, national parks and the introduction of reindeer into Alaska, $171,602, a reduction of $52,990.

For armories and arsenals, $411,900, an increase of $66,900.

Buildings and Grounds.

For buildings and grounds in and around Washington, D. C., $115,950, an increase of $36,000.

For expenses of the Executive Mansion, $78,000, a reduction of $2,500.

For lighting the Executive Mansion and public grounds, $25,200, the same as the amount appropriated for the current year.

For the Washington monument, $11,520, the same as the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

For the improvement of rivers and harbors under contract authorizations contained in the river and harbor acts of 1892, 1896, 1899 and 1902, $7,872,200, a reduction of $12,355,950.99.

For national cemeteries, headstones, &c., $310,980, an increase of $16,600.

Proposed Power Station.

The bill authorizing the construction of central light and power station to supply the Capitol, Congressional Library and the new office building for the House of Representatives. The building and plant is not to exceed in cost $757,800. Toward its erection the bill appropriates $130,000. In designating the site, etc., the bill says:

"That said building for heating, lighting and power plant, when constructed, shall be of sufficient size and capacity to furnish the necessary heat, light and power for the office building of the House of Representatives, the Capitol building, the Congressional Library building and for such other public buildings which may hereafter be erected on grounds adjacent to the Capitol grounds at the east of the Capitol building and facing the same:

"Provided further, That when complete and ready for operation for the purpose of supplying heat, light and power for the Capitol building, office building for the House of Representatives and Congressional Library building, the total cost of said heating, lighting and power plant, including building and all necessary apparatus, shall not exceed the sum of $757,800 and that of the subway system connecting the Capitol building the sum of $168,500, and contracts for any part or the whole of the work herein provided for are authorized to be entered into by the superintendent of the Capitol building and grounds, who shall have charge of the construction of said building and equipment and subway system, and the employment of skilled and other services, subject to the direction and supervision of the House commission appointed to direct and supervise the construction of the office building for the House of Representatives.

"Provided further, that the said building and its appurtenant constructions shall be located in that portion of reservation 17 bounded by Virginia avenue as extended through said reservation, South Capitol street, E street south and New Jersey avenue, and in such manner that the main building shall not project beyond the building lines of any of the streets or avenues named; and a siding from the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington railroad for the use of said building, in accordance with plans approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, is hereby authorized to cross, at grade or otherwise, the proposed extension of Virginia avenue through the reservation.

"And provided further, that such ducts, heating mains, subways and appliances may be constructed in and across any public street, avenue, alley or reservation where necessary to carry out the purpose of this provision; and when same shall be constructed in or under any street, avenue or alley they shall be located under plans approved by the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia."

Payment by Terminal Co.

The bill also provides that upon payment into the treasury of the United States by the Washington Terminal Company of $40,000, and the undertaking of said company to construct and maintain a siding from a connection with the tracks of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company to the proposed power building, the Washington Terminal Company shall have the right to occupy and use for the location, construction and operation of its railroad a subsurface parcel of land through and beneath square 690, recently acquired as the site for representatives' office building, of such width, not exceeding seventy feet, as shall be required. The railroad is to be located and operated in a tunnel, which shall be constructed in such manner proposed as to assure safe and convenient use of the building.

The bill contains no appropriation for the construction of stables for the White House, although an estimate of $90,000 for this purpose had been strongly urged.

Salaries at Engraving Bureau.

The first change in the new bill of local interest is an increase of $56,460 for salaries of all necessary clerks and employes other than plate printers and plate printers' assistants in the bureau of engraving and printing. An increase of $46,231 is also provided for the wages of plate printers and their assistants at piece rates to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury. For engravers' and printers' materials and for miscellaneous expenses of the bureau the bill carries an appropriation of $525,000, which is a reduction of $15,126.

Under the appropriations recommended for the Smithsonian Institution there is an increase of $180 in the amount recommended for rent of workshops and temporary storage quarters for the National Museum, making the item $4,580.

The bill carries an appropriation of $65,000, an increase of $15,000 over the current appropriation, to enable the interstate commerce commission to keep informed regarding the compliance of railroads with the act to promote the safety of employes and travelers. There is an increase of $5,000 in the appropriation for paper and stamps under the head of miscellaneous objects, Treasury Department. For the transportation of silver coin the bill carries an item of $120,000, an increase of $20,000.

The Fish Commission.

In the office of the commissioner of fisheries the bill provides for a clerk to the commissioner at a salary of $1,600 a year. This clerk replaces a private secretary with a salary of $1,200 a year. In the office of accounts of the fish commission the salary of the bookkeeper is raised from $1,080 to $1,200. In the division of fish culture two clerks of class 2 are provided instead of one. There is an increase of $30,000 in the appropriation for the propagation of food fishes, making the total $230,000.

The bill carries an item of $19,500 to enable the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to furnish food, fuel and clothing to the needy inhabitants on the islands of St. Paul and St. George in Alaska. These are the seal islands over which there has recently been considerable discussion. The appropriation is an increase of $4,500 over previous appropriations.

For the deportation of Chinese wrongfully brought into the United States the appropriation is $600,000, an increase of $100,000.

Interior Department.

Under the Department of the Interior the bill carries several new items. For the preservation and repair of electric apparatus in the department building the sum of $5,000 is recommended. For rent of building for the department, namely the fifth floor of the Union building on G street northwest, for the patent office models, $6,500 is provided. For removing from the patent office building and placing in position on the fifth floor of the Union building on G street the cases and models which are at present in the model halls of the patent office building and for other necessary expenses connected with the moving, the sum of $5,000 is appropriated.

For general repairs to the Capitol the bill carries an item of $30,000. This is a reduction over last year of $265,950.

For contingent expenses of land offices of the Department of the Interior the appropriation is increased from $200,000 to $225,000. For transcript of records and plats in the general land office the bill increases the appropriation from $10,000 to $18,750.

For salaries at the Howard University the appropriation is increased from $30,500 to $35,000.

The bill carries the usual appropriation for caring for the parks and reservations of the city, under the direction of the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds. There is an increase from $20,000 to $25,000 for the improvement of the reservations.

To Improve Potomac Park.

For completing the improvement of the portion of Potomac Park between the tidal reservoir and the Washington monument grounds, and extending from 17th street and Virginia avenue northwest to Maryland avenue and 14th street southwest, a new appropriation of $20,000 is provided.

The bill provides that for repairs to concrete or asphalt pavement no higher rates than $1.65 per square yard shall be paid.

To defray the expenses incident to the erection and dedication upon the War College grounds, Washington barracks, of the statue of Frederick the Great, the gift to the United States of the Emperor of Germany, the sum of $8,000 is provided. This appropriation is made immediately available.

Under the Department of State the bill carries an item of $400 for the participation by the United States in the international railway congress to be held in this city in May, 1905.

To Remove Greenhouses.

Under the Department of Agriculture the bill makes immediately available an appropriation of $25,000 for the removal and reconstruction of the greenhouses on the department grounds in order to make way for the new buildings which are soon to be erected.

There is an increase from $50,000 to $55,000 for defending suits in claims against the United States.

For the care of buildings rented by the Department of Justice the appropriation is increased from $5,000 to $10,000.

To Enforce Anti-Trust Laws.

On the subject of the enforcement of the anti-trust laws the law contains the following provision:

"That the balance of the appropriation of $500,000 for the enforcement of the provisions of the act entitled an act to regulate commerce, approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, and other acts mentioned in said appropriation, shall continue available during the fiscal year 1905."

Hospital for Insane.

At the Government Hospital for the Insane the bill increases the appropriation for general repairs and improvements from $25,000 to $30,000. For roadways, grading and walks at the hospital, the sum of $17,500 is appropriated, as against $10,000 for last year. For additional wells and water filters the bill appropriates $6,000, and for additional laundry buildings and machinery, $10,000. For a kitchen in building "R" the bill provides $2,500.

ANOTHER EFFORT SUPPRESSED.

Trying to Get Liquor-Selling Privileges in Montgomery County.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

STATE HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 25.—Mr. Lipman of Baltimore city today introduced a bill providing for a new vote on the whisky question in Montgomery county, but Delegate Williams and the other members of the county delegation promptly suppressed the measure with an unfavorable report.

Senator Wilson introduced a bill to facilitate the obtaining of judgments in the circuit court of Prince George's county by providing that in all cases ex contracto the laintiff by filing an affidavit of the truth of his claim can get a judgment at the succeeding term of court, unless the defendant will file an answer within a given time denying the truth of the claim.

DEATH OF AN OLD MARYLANDER.

Passing of Napoleon V. Vinson of Rockville—Interment to Be at Oak Hill

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

ROCKVILLE, Md., March 25.—Mr. Napoleon B. Vinson, one of this county's oldest and best-known citizens, and a gentleman universally esteemed, died at his home here about 9 o'clock last night, aged eighty-two years. Senile pneumonia, with which he had been ill just one week, was the cause of death.

For one of his years the deceased was a man of remarkable energy, and for many years it had been his daily custom to take a walk of several miles. On the day he was stricken he enjoyed his stroll as usual, and while at supper remarked that he felt better than he had for a long while.

While preparing for bed he was attacked with a pain in the side, and he gradually grew worse.

The deceased was a native of Montgomery county, and for many years was engaged in farming near Seneca. Upon the death of his wife, about twelve years ago, he retired from active business and took up his residence in Rockville, where he had since lived quietly.

He was a son of the late Col. Vinson, and a brother of the late Judge John T. Vinson.

The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon from the Episcopal Church at this place. The interment will be at Oak Hill cemetery.

BLIZZARD IN NORTHWEST.

Fierce Storm in Manitoba Delayed Traffic—Snow in North Dakota.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, March 25.—A fierce blizzard is raging throughout Manitoba and the northwest. The snow is driven by a high northeast wind and trails are in bad shape. Railways are also blocked. The Canadian Pacific trains are late, and branch lines are snowed up. The assize court at Brandon was postponed until the weather moderates. Two Canadian Pacific trains collided in the Brandon yards during the storm, badly damaging both engines and wrecking a number of cars. No one was killed.

Very Severe in North Dakota.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., March 25.—Reports from northern North Dakota, Montana and Canada say the worst storm of the winter is raging. Snow has been falling all day in the northern part of this state. Minot reports a snow fall of two feet, and Langdon an equal amount. Culbertson, Montana, reports snow drifts from five to ten feet deep.

REPLIES TO GIBSON

Hansbrough on Proposed Repeal of Land Laws.

AN ALLEGED LOBBY

HEATED CONTROVERSY IN THE HOUSE THIS AFTERNOON.

Resolution Reported Reinserting in Post Office Bill Sections Relating to Pay of Rural Carriers.

In the Senate today Mr. Hansbrough spoke in reply to the speech of Mr. Gibson, made yesterday, on the bill providing for the repeal of the dessert land and other laws for the disposal of the public lands. He took exception to many of Mr. Gibson's statements, but agreed with the Montana senator, however, in the contention that the timber and stone act and the forest reserve lien land law could be disposed of to advantage. Speaking of the desert land law, Mr. Hansbrough said it practically was the only statute under which a private entryman could secure land for irrigation in the arid states. He also spoke in support of the commutation clause of the homestead act.

Mr. Gibson interrupted with the statement that in recent years there had been a very rapid increase in the number of cases in which the commutation clause had been taken advantage of in North Dakota, and he expressed the opinion that this had been in the interest of stock raisers in the western part of the state.

Mr. Hansbrough replied that such was not the case, saying that there was comparatively little stock growing in North Dakota and that especially in the western part of the state the settlers occupied the lands entered by them.

An Alleged Lobby.

Mr. Hansbrough intimated that there was an ulterior motive in the movement for the repeal of the laws in question, saying that there was in Washington an organization preparing the way for the repeal of the desert land, timber and stone and commutation laws, and speaking of this organization, he said: "I am satisfied that it is the purpose of this organization to enhance the value of private holdings in scrip and lands." He said in this connection that he made no charge that any Senator or member of the House of Representatives was interested in any such an organization.

In reply to a question by Mr. Gibson he admitted that there had been recommendations from the Interior Department for the repeal of the laws in question, but he attributed this circumstance to the fact that very few secretaries of the department have had practival information about the operation of the public land laws.

Mr. Gibson quoted the last report of the Secretary of the Interior, to the effect that the commissioner of the general land office had in his report recommended the repeal of the commutation law, but Mr. Clark (Wyo.) replied that he had searched the commissioner's report in vain for such a recommendation.

The Movement for Repeal.

Mr. Hansbrough again reverted to the motives of men outside of Congress who desire to secure the repeal of the laws. He said, there was a syndicate of such persons, and added that "one of the individuals connected with this organization has been receiving a princely salary from one of the land grant railroads for the past six years. "I find, upon investigation," he went on, "that a great syndicate has recently purchased at the price of 70 cents an acre a large body of land from the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and the managers of that syndicate have been here in Washington conferring with officials to secure the repeal of the laws in question."

He also said there were saw mill interests in different parts of the country which have large holdings of land who want the laws repealed in order to crowd out small holders. "When, therefore," he added, "senators talk of syndicates of cattle men, land barons, etc., and when people on the outside accuse senators with being the agents of such syndicates, I think it no more than fair that attention should be called to other syndicates interested in the repeal of the laws."

Mr. Newlands expressed the hope that the land laws might be materially modified.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

When the House convened today, Mr. Dalzell (Pa.) of the committee on rules brought in a resolution reinstating in the post office appropriation bill the sections stricken out yesterday relating to the pay or rural carriers and the prohibition with reference to their activity as soliciting agents for persons, firms or corporations.

In commenting on the rule, Mr. Williams (Miss.) said that the rule was an illustration of the fact that the party in the majority in the House could do things whenever it wanted to.

Mr. Fitzgerald (N.Y.), in objecting to the rule, made a plea for the letter carriers of the large cities, saying that he protested against a system of legislation which permitted rural carriers to be taken care of while the city carriers were not. But, he said, he had had some experience with "machines," and understood the futility of attempting to stop the progress of a machine that was well gauged.

Messrs. Livingston (Ga.), Thayer (Mass.) and Baker (N. Y.) criticised the rules of the House.

Mr. Williams, a member of the rules committee, said he voted for the resolution because it enabled the House to fully consider the question of rural carriers. He elicited republican applause when he said the worst thing the advocates of increased pay for city carriers could do would be to secure measures tending to equalize them with the rural carriers.

In a Heated Controversy.

Mr. Mann (Ill.) became involved in a heated controversy with Mr. Overstreet. But for Mr. Overstreet's point of order yesterday, Mr. Mann said, there would have been free debate on not only the subject under discussion, but also on a resolution of inquiry of the Post Office Department.

Mr. Overstreet insisted that he asked for the rule for the very purpose of securing free debate.

"Why," Mr. Mann asked, "is it more important that the gentleman shall object when a resolution of inquiry is proposed than when any other subject is being discussed?"

Mr. Overstreet desired to put a question, but Mr. Mann hotly remarked that Mr. Overstreet was not in a position to ask or answer questions. Mr. Mann thought the rule should be recommitted and a new one brought in separating the question of the pay of rural carriers from that of their right to act as agents in a private capacity. He invited a vote on such a proposition, but said Mr. Overstreet would make a point of order against it.

Messrs. Grosvenor (Ohio) and Dalzell (Pa.) defended the rule.

The chair sustained a point of order by Mr. Dalzell on a motion of Mr. Mann to recommit the rule.

By viva voce vote the resolution was agreed to.

Proposed Purchasing Agent.

A similar rule regarding the paragraph appropriating $6,000 for the salary of a purchasing agent for the Post Office Department, which went out yesterday, was reported by Mr. Grosvenor from the rules committee. He referred to the proposed legislation as wise and in the interests of a reformation in the matter of purchasing supplies for the Post Office Department.

By way of information to the democratic side of the House, Mr. Williams said the office of purchasing agent centralizes responsibility and makes one purchasing agent under bond responsible to the department and the country for the purchase of supplies and for the honesty and propriety with which it is done. The resolution was agreed to unanimously.

The provision was agreed to after discussion, it first having been amended so as to reduce the salary of the purchasing agent from $5,000 to $4,000.

Mr. Baker (N. Y.) proposed an amendment, which the clerk began reading, as follows: "To reimburse the great railroads the cost of supplying the President of the United States with special trains, cigars, wines——"

At this point Mr. Mann (Ill.) interrupted the reading with a point of order.

"The chair sustains the point of order. The clerk will read the bill," declared Mr. Boutell (Ill.) in the chair.

Mr. Baker's appeal for the reading of his amendment was not complied with.

Mr. Pou (N. C.) accused the republicans of legislating in the interest of the "automobile trust" in establishing rural routes only where there were good roads.

Reading of Bill Finished.

The reading of the bill was finished at 2 o'clock, and the discussion then recurred to the reinstated provision affecting rural letter carriers.

FIRE-RESISTING FLUID

PREPARATION FOR THE SATURATION OF THEATER CURTAINS.

Tests Made Recently Said to Have Been Satisfactory—Fire Marshal's Report.

In an effort to secure fire-proofing that is really fire-proofing for theater curtains, scenery and other inflammable materials used in and around play houses and other places where flames are likely to cause damage, a number of tests have been made recently of a "fire-resisting fluid," the formula and patent of Mr. James R. Smith and splendid results are said to have been achieved.

One of the first tests was made at the direction of the District Commissioners by Fire Marshal Bieber. This test was made in the laboratory of the Capitol through the courtesy of Mr. Elliott Woods.

Mr. Bieber made an official report on the test, which shows excellent results. He says that after certain wood had been saturated with Mr. Smith's fire-resisting fluid "a Bunson burner with ⅜ tip giving off heat at above 2,500 degrees Fahrenheit was applied to the diffehent samples of wood submitted at different times, and the portion touched would only char-burn. Theatrical scenery and flimsy material tested would not ignite."

Mr. C. P. Cliem, chief electrical engineer at the Capitol, who made a test of the fluid at the Capitol, says that, "after having applied the fire-resisting paint to ordinary inflammable wood work, theatrical scenery, lace curtains, etc., I exposed these materials for an extended period to the heat of an electric arc registering between 4,000 and 5,000 degrees Fahrenheit. My observation of the result of this exposure showed that the strong heat produced a charred effect, but the wood did not ignite or show any indications of inflammability.

"The same charred effect which was noticed in the woodwork was produced, but the application of the fire-resisting paint appeared to have rendered them incombustible."

Test at Treasury Department.

Another severe test was made at the Treasury Department, and showed equally good results. Of this test it was said unofficially:

"In the chemical laboratory four tests were made.

"Test No. 1—A piece of oak wood about ten inches square and three-quarters of an inch thick, treated over five years ago; several pieces of theatrical scenery was wrapped around the wood. The test was for ten minutes over a Bunson burner one-inch flame, giving off heat and flame of over 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit. The wood charred, but did not flame. It appeared impossible to ignite or flame the scene cloth.

"Test No. 2—A piece of wood, mahogany, was tested ten minutes under the same Fahrenheit as test No. 1. The wood charred, but did not flame. This wood had been treated only three weeks.

"Test No. 3 was upon theatrical scenery taken from two of the Washington theaters. Four pieces were tested, each piece was twelve inches square. Two-thirds of each piece was chemically treated and one-third not. The part not treated instantly flashed into flame. The parts chemically treated would not ignite, and it was impossible to get them to flame.

"Test No. 4 was upon a piece of pine wood chemically treated five hours before being tested. In about four minutes it showed signs of forked flame. This was under the same flame as tests Nos. 1, 2 and 3. The chemicals had not had time enough to penetrate the wood, but under the heat and flame it was a remarkable test of resisting fire."

These tests will be continued in various ways, and the results are being watched with much interest.

NORTHERN SECURITIES.

Contention Over Distribution of Trust's Stock.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The differences of opinion which have developed regarding the distribution of the Northern Pacific stock held by the Northern Securities Company continued today to hold the attention of financiers and of the speculative world. In spite of official denials that lack of harmony existed and notwithstanding a more or less general opinion that the talk of trouble was being encouraged in some quarters with the object of influencing prices on the stock exchange, Wall street was flooded with what purported to be authoritative statements of the points of dispute between the Union Pacific and Great Northern capitalists. One of the statements sets forth that the matter was entirely a legal one, and that eminent attorneys had been called in to arrange a basis for agreement by which all concerned would be fully protected in the steps necessary to be taken, including the substitution of Northern Pacific and Great Northern stock as collateral for the Oregon Short Line bonds, issued to pay for the $78,000,000 of Northern Pacific stock originally bought by the Union Pacific group of financiers.

It was regarded as possible today that this point may be submitted to the courts for judicial determination. Should this plan not prove feasible, an alternative suggestion was that the United States courts be requested to enter a mandatory decree setting forth exactly the manner in which the Northern Securities holdings of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific should be liquidated. Such a decision, however, could not be had promptly, and in the meantime there would be a tie up of dividends, which it is believed all interested desired to avoid.

The report that Mr. Harriman, president of the Union Pacific, was holding out for the return of the $78,000,000 of Northern Pacific stock which he and his associates turned over to the Northern Securities Company was denied today by a director of the Union Pacific, who said there would be no fight and that the differences would no doubt be adjusted.

A representative of the Hill-Morgan interests said:

"The interests in the Northern Securities Company are now going over the situation, and the result will doubtless be satisfactory to all."

Union Pacific stock was active on the exchange today, 106,000 shares changing hands in the first two hours of trading, at prices ranging from 79¾ to 83⅝.

DISTRICT BILL.

Senator Allison Says Money Asked is Essential.

At 2:15 o'clock today Senator Allison addressed the Senate in explanation of the provisions of the District appropriation bill, which he had reported from the committee on appropriations the day before yesterday. He stated that although the amount of the bill might seem large, it contained nothing that was not absolutely essential to the proper conductof District affairs and to provide needed public improvements. He went over the items of increase in appropriations as decided by the committee, of which he is chairman.

42 Children!

From the Chicago News.

At last the secret as to why there are so many Smiths has been partially explained

CAUSED INDIGNATION

Ex-Senator's Statement Regarding Judge Swayne.

PRONOUNCED EX PARTE

EXPRESSIONS FROM HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Claimed That the Case Has Not Yet Been Presented—Democrats Watching for a Party Advantage.

Members of the House judiciary committee, which is handling the Swayne impeachment case, were highly indignant today over the publication in morning newspapers of a statement signed by ex-Senator Chandler of New Hampshire and ex-Senator Higgins of Delaware, in behalf of Judge Swayne. Members of the committee, in discussing the publication this afternoon, said it was altogether reprehensible, coming at this time, and was as bad, in their opinion, as "horse-shedding" a juror on the eve of a trial. They contended that the committee has not yet presented the charges to the House, and that the publication of this statement amounts virtually to an ex parte argument for the defense before the case comes to trial.

Among democrats and republican representatives the statement of ex-Senators Chandler and Higgins is construed to mean that an effort will be made to draw party lines in the impeachment case, and there are indications that partisan feeling may be aroused.

The Objectionable Statement.

The statement to which exception is taken by members of the committee is as follows:

"The undersigned ask the considerate attention of all persons interested therein to the attempt to impeach Charles Swayne, United States district judge of the northern district of Florida. We participated in securing his confirmation on April 1, 1890, by a partisan vote of 33 to 24, after very bitter attacks had been made upon him through many days of discussion. Some of his most extreme oponents continued their animosity, and on July 23, 1894, when there was a democratic President, Senate and House, procured the passage of an act cutting down the limits of Judge Swayne's district, leaving him only a small territory, embracing Pensacola and Tallahassee, where there was little United States business. Since that time the judge has performed promptly all the duties required within his district and has been assigned by the circuit court of appeals to judicial duty of the highest importance outside his own district on other parts of the circuit.

"His character when appointed was good, his judicial conduct since has been subject to no just cause of reproach and there is not, we say, after careful inquiry, any reason for attacking or impeaching him.

"The judiciary committee of the House has, however, at a meeting not fully attended and against a strong minority of its members in attendance voted to ask the House to prefer to the Senate articles of impeachment. The question thus raised will be decided by the House according to its merits, as they will appear from the majority and minority reports and full debate. We are sure from our own investigation that Judge Swayne will appear to the House to be completely justified as to any and every transaction which may be called in question by the majority report, and that he will indeed appear deserving of high praise for his just and courageous action in connection with the subjects which have been most criticised.

"If this is an attempt to frighten him into resigning his judgeship or to prevent him from the fearless discharge of his duties hereafter, it will fail equally with the assaults that have been made upon him, beginning in 1889 and continuing down to the present extraordinary effort to defame and injure an upright and just judge."

Report Not Yet Submitted.

It was expected that the report of the committee in the Swayne case would be submitted to the House today, but it was not completed in time. The main charges against Judge Swayne will be set forth as follows:

Non-residence in the northern district of state of Florida.

For unlawfully imposing a fine and imprisonment of one E. T. Davis and S. Bolden, in 1901.

For unlawfully committing to prison in 1902 one O'Neal, for alleged contempt of court.

For conduct unbecoming a judge, in appointing one Tunison, in 1900, knowing him to be a man of bad character.

For refusing a fair hearing and trial to one Hoskins, in 1902.

Hope of the Democrats.

Democrats are watching developments in the Swayne case with the deepest interest, and are earnestly hoping that the republicans will postpone the trial or make a party question of the case in the House. The democratic leaders think if the republicans do this it will be good politics for the democrats.

The democratic viewpoint is that the report of the committee on the impeachment was non-partisan in character, being signed by both democrats and republicans, and that in any event the impeachment of a federal judge should not be made a partisan matter. They hailed with delight the statement of ex-Senator Chandler and ex-Senator Higgins, bringing out the partisan features of Judge Swayne's appointment and confirmation, and think that they see in it an effort to arouse party sentiment in the House.

The democrats say that if the republicans by a party vote refuse to indorse the action of the committee the democrats will go before the country and cite the action as another indictment against the party in power. The democrats expect to make a play out of the refusal of Congress to investigate the Post Office Department, and if they could get the refusal of the House to bring in impeachment proceedings they would be delighted.

Thus far no party feeling has developed among the republicans on the Swayne case. The republicans don't care very much about it one way or the other, according to expressions which are given up to this time.

It cannot be told yet how much effect the statement of ex-Senators Chandler and Higgins may have in arousing party feeling. The bulk of the republicans in the House and Senate are very much opposed to delaying the adjournment in order to try the case, and it may be that they will gladly seize any excuse to hold the case over, even though it should be a partisan excuse.

Entries for Tomorrow's Races.

First race; three years and up, five and one-half furlongs—Mrs. Frank Foster, 113; Queen Elizabeth, 109; Rain or Shine, 108; Gold Dome, 106; Sais, 106; Bath Beach, 106; Go Between, 103; Tomcod, 102; Knight of Elway, 89.

Second race; maiden two-year-olds, four and a half furlongs; Only One, 112; Grand Champion, 112; St. Resolute, 112; Melrose, 112; Allen Avon, 109; Filigree, 109; Fergus, 109; Garrett Wilson, 112; Cashier, 112.

Third race; selling, three years and up, seven furlongs—Arrahgowan, 105; Briarthorpe, 99; Preakness, 100; Bar Le Duc, 108; Nine Spot, 101; Miladilove, 106; Ohagen, 110; *Fustain, 110; *Torchlight, 106.

Fourth race, selling, three years and up; mile and forty yards—Meistersinger, 110; James F., 107; Rough Rider, 107; Dark Planet, 110; *Lord Melbourne, 106; *Elro Electic, 85; *Rabunta, 102.

Fifth Race, Chevy Chase Steeplechase; about two and one-half miles—Montrip, 165; Dragoman, 150; The Hawk, 156; Twilight, 160; Latoruarine, 152; Lady Teazle, 150; Lepida, 150.

Sixth race, selling, steeplechase; about two miles—Manillian, 153; Gum Honey, 146; Captain Hayes, 146; Boney Boy, 153; Strike-a-light, 153; Harrow, 153.

* Apprentice allowance.

A Fascinating Story.

Don't miss the opening chapters of "The Sorceress of the Strand," which will appear as a daily serial in The Star, beginning tomorrow.

FINANCE AND TRADE

Fast Buying of Union Pacific Rallies the Market.

ST. PAUL BID UP

WESTERN RAILS RECOVER FROM YESTERDAY'S CLOSING PRICES.

Baltimore and Ohio and the Reading Issues Sold Down—Sharp Rises and Breaks.

NEW YORK, March 25. — The opening trading in stocks today was quite active and blocks of a thousand shares and upward changed hands in the Pacifics, St. Paul, Pennsylvania and U. S. Steel preferred. The Pacifics and U. S. Steel preferred sagged a fraction and St. Paul and Union Pacific hardened a shade. The changes were small and very irregular throughout. There was a rise of ⅝ in Ice and of 1¼ in the preferred.

Selling orders were distributed in the principal stocks, and there was a general decline, which, however, did not exceed ½ in any one instance. Baltimore and Ohio, Reading and Southern Pacific were the most affected. St. Paul was taken hold of at the lower range and advanced to 141¼, causing a sympathetic rally throughout. The Pacifics and most of the other favorites recovered to above yesterday's close.

Excited buying of Union Pacific suddenly deevloped in a quiet market, and lasted about fifteen minutes. That stock was carried up 3½, with long strings of large transactions coming out on the tape. St. Paul rose 1⅞. Southern Pacific 1⅛ and the leaders generally 1 to 1¼. Union Pacific abruptly reacted a point and carried the general list back ½ to a point, the latter Baltimore and Ohio. Wisconsin Central preferred and Metropolitan Securities lost 2½ and General Chemical 3⅜. Bonds were steady.

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	48¾	49⅛	48½	48½
American Locomotive	21½	21¾	21½	21¾
American Loco., pfd.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Am. Car & Foundry	.....	.....	.....	.....
Am. Car & Foundry, pfd	72	72	71⅞	71⅞
American Ice	6¾	6¾	6½	6½
American Smelting	48½	48⅞	48¼	48⅜
Am. Smelting, pfd.	91½	92¼	91½	92¼
American Sugar	125½	126⅜	125⅝	125⅞
Anaconda	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atch., Top. & S. Fe	68¾	70¼	68½	68⅞
Atch., Top. & S. Fe, pfd.	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	78⅜	79¾	78¼	78½
Baltimore & Ohio, pfd.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	43	43⅞	42¾	42⅞
Canadian Pacific	114½	114⅞	113½	113⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio	31⅝	31⅝	31¼	31¼
Chicago & Alton	38	38	37⅞	37¾
Chicago & Alton, pfd.	81	81	81	81
Chicago Great Western	15⅝	15¾	15¾	15⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	140½	142¾	140¼	141
Colorado Fuel & Iron	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Consolidated Gas	198	199	197¼	198¼
Delaware & Hudson	150½	151	150½	151
Erie, common	26⅝	27⅛	26	26⅝
Erie, 1st pfd.	63⅝	64⅛	63¼	64
Erie, 2d pfd.	41⅞	42⅜	41⅞	42⅜
General Electric	166¾	166¾	166	166
Illinois Central	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¼
Kansas City Southern	19	19	19	19
Louisville & Nashville	105⅝	106¼	105⅝	105⅞
Manhattan Elevated	142¼	142¼	142¼	142¼
Metropolitan Secs. Co.	78	78	78	78
Metropolitan St. Ry.	110	111¼	110	110¾
Mo., Kan. & Tex., com.	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	17¼
Mo., Kan. & Tex., pfd.	39	39	39	39
Missouri Pacific	90⅝	92	90⅝	91½
Mexican Central	11⅜	11½	11⅜	11½
National Lead	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Central	116½	117¼	116½	116¾
N. Y., Ont. & Western	21¼	21¾	21	21¾
Norfolk & Western	58	58	57¼	57½
Pacific Mail Steamship	27	27	27	27
Pennsylvania R. R.	117	118¼	116¾	116¾
People's Gas of Chicago	96½	97	96¼	96¼
Pressed Steel Car	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reading	43⅝	44⅜	42¾	43
Reading, 1st pfd.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reading, 2d pfd.	60	60½	60	60½
Republic Steel & Iron	7¼	7¼	7	7
Rep. Steel & Iron, pfd.	42⅜	42⅜	42¼	42¼
Rock Island, com.	22	22¼	21⅞	22
Rock Island, pfd.	61½	62⅜	61½	62⅜
Rubber Goods	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
St. Louis & S. F., 2d pfd.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
St. Louis Southwestern	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
St. Louis S. W., pfd.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Pacific	47¼	49½	47⅞	48⅝
Southern Railway	21	21½	21	21½
†Southern Railway, pfd	82¼	82¼	82	82¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron	38¼	38¼	38	38
Texas Pacific	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Pacific	80¼	83⅜	80¼	81¾
Union Pacific, pfd.	90⅝	92	90⅝	91⅝
United States Leather	7	7	7	7
U. S. Leather, pfd.	78	78¼	78	78¼
United States Rubber	13¼	13¾	13¼	13⅞
United States Steel	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
U. S. Steel, pfd.	57¼	58⅛	57⅛	57⅝
U. S. Steel 2d 5's	74¼	74⅝	74¼	74¼
Wabash	19	19	19	19
Wabash, pfd.	36	36¼	35⅞	36¼
Wheeling & L. E.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Union	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin Central	.....	.....	.....	.....