

thrown no new light on the question he had not been huddled to change his position. He said he had been called a "bolter" and a "White House Democrat" and that a New York paper had gone so far as to say that there had been an understanding between himself and the President, and that an understanding about patronage and the Senator's re-election had been reached. In refutation of this charge he said he had made only one request for an appointment by the President, and that was refused. The last interview he had had with the President was a month ago and pertained to the forest reserves. In that matter he felt that the President had transcended his authority, and he had so informed the President. In that case, also, he had failed in his mission. There had been an emphatic exchange of views and a sudden termination of the interview, and he had not since met the Chief Executive except in a casual way. He confessed to a warm friendship for the President, and he felt that in the struggle he was making on economic lines he deserved support. "I admire and commend him for his brave position," he said.

Mr. Patterson said he had bolted some party nominations at home, and expected to do so again. DENOUNCES CAUCUS ACTION.

Discussing the Democratic caucus binding resolution, he asked: "Is it persuasive or coercive?" and answered his own inquiry by declaring it to be cruel. "It may be refined," he went on, "but it is cruel. It strips the members of their independence and is liable to force them to disgrace their high offices or into oblivion." He declared that such a course brought the Senate down to the level of an ordinary political meeting. He had always believed that in public office men were more important than platforms. He had thought that the Democratic party might learn valuable lessons from the Republican party in dealing with the membership of the party. He especially commended that party for not having "White States bound and gagged by the unit rule in national conventions."

"The Democratic party has been out of power for many years," he said. "Will my Democratic friends not make their own arbitrary methods responsible for that fact?" Mr. Patterson declared that the doctrine that even States have a right to direct the votes of their Senators has been abandoned. He endorsed the change of view, holding that the freedom of Senators could not otherwise be maintained.

Mr. Patterson said he expected in a casual way to meet the President in a month or two. He said that he had left the Democratic party in 1892 rather than support Mr. Cleveland. He referred to Mr. Tillman's course in his own State, and Mr. Tillman interrupted with the remark that "he had eaten as much crow in submitting to party dictation as any man living."

"Did you like it?" asked Mr. Spooner, and Mr. Tillman replied: "No, but I took it." The digression caused a general laugh, which continued as Mr. Patterson remarked that he, too, had eaten crow less tough than that taken by Mr. Tillman.

INDEPENDENCE OF SENATORS.

Mr. Patterson spoke of "taunts" having passed back and forth across the chamber as to coercive measures, and also of the alleged summoning of Senators to the White House.

"I don't hesitate to say that the Senator or member who surrenders his own convictions in the hope of patronage and that the President who promises it are, to say the least, to be condemned," he declared, adding that such a course was nothing less than bribery. Such a course was immoral and indefensible, and was the same as securing votes for some office by the use of money. Quoting the sections of the preamble to his resolution, Mr. Patterson commented on them. Referring to one of these sections, he said there was neither constitutional nor statutory authority for twenty-five or thirty Senators to attempt to coerce the vote of one of their colleagues. Such a course was calculated to deprive a State of its proper representation in the Senate, he declared, and he asked, "Who is willing to be imposed by the public contempt for submitting to such dictation?" He declared that in thus voting a Senator became a representative of other States rather than his own. He closed substantially as follows:

I have no regrets for the course I have pursued, and shall continue to pursue it. It is true I may not be admitted to the councils of my party in the Senate, but, realizing that I am excluded because I am striving to perform my duty as I have sworn to execute it, I will bear the exclusion in perfect equanimity, simply saying to my Democratic friends that I expect to meet them in the next Democratic convention, where I hope we will nominate a candidate for President who will be equally as brave as Mr. Roosevelt in fighting the fight of the people.

BAILEY DEFENDS THE CAUCUS.

Mr. Patterson spoke for about an hour and a half, and was followed by Mr. Bailey, who began by saying that Mr. Patterson had proceeded throughout his speech on the false hypothesis that the Democratic party had sought to coerce him in casting his vote on the Santo Domingo treaty. He also declared that Mr. Patterson had failed to understand the purpose of the caucus resolution and his relationship to his party. The caucus had simply defined the duty of Senators as members of the Democratic party; it must be for him to determine his duty as a Senator in contradistinction to his duty as a Democrat.

QUOTES THE PRESIDENT.

Contending for the necessity of unity in party action, Mr. Bailey read a letter from the President commenting on the divided councils of the Democratic party. "He practically says from start to finish," said Mr. Bailey, "that if the Democrats believe what they say they do, they are fools; if not, they are liars." He also quoted from Mr. Roosevelt's "Life of Benton" a characterization of Andrew Jackson as "ignorant and strong headed," and said he would leave it to Mr. Patterson to decide whether the President would feel complimented or the Colorado Senator's comparison of himself to Jackson. "If the sainted dead were permitted to mingle in the affairs of this world, how the mighty spirit of Jackson would rebel at being described as like the man who characterized him as an ignorant puffball," exclaimed Mr. Bailey, and he proceeded to say that Jackson would make especial protest over the fact that the comparison had been made by one professing to stand for the doctrines enunciated by him. Before, said Mr. Bailey, had a President given such offense to Democrats as had the present

occupant of the White House, and never before had political opponents been so ready to come to the defense of a President. He referred to the newspaper charge that there was a conspiracy to defeat the President's Railroad Rate bill. He was himself pleased that the President stood for that policy, and he was willing to say that for his advocacy the question would receive scant attention, yet he must remain in the country that the policy was a Democratic policy. That being true, the Republican unit was remarkable—a lesson in party loyalty for Mr. Patterson. True, there were evidences of independent action in the Senate. "But," declared Mr. Bailey, "I predict that the 'big stick' will be waved in such a manner that a majority of the Republican Senators will be brought to support the President's railroad policy, even though it be taken from a Democratic platform."

He expressed the opinion that the President must have used a very persuasive argument to secure the support of Mr. Patterson. He had heard that the President could roar like a lion, and also that he could coo like a dove. "He applies the honey tone to us; he waxes the 'big stick' over you," he said, addressing himself to the Republicans.

PERSONAL ATTACK ON PATTERSON.

Mr. Bailey then became somewhat more personal toward Mr. Patterson, repeating a report which he had heard that Mr. Patterson had bolted the last Democratic caucus for Denver city offices.

Mr. Patterson replied that the report was entirely correct, saying that the Democratic organization was simply the tool of the utility corporations of the city; that these corporations nominated both the Republican and the Democratic tickets, and then blended the two, all the candidates being pledged to continue the franchises of the corporations. "Without hesitation I bolted," he said. "I refused to support that ticket, and did the best I could to elect another ticket." He declared that the ticket he supported had been elected by a majority of five thousand or six thousand, but that this result of the election had been prevented by raids on the ballot boxes resulting in great frauds.

Mr. Bailey interpreted the statement as an admission that the Democratic party was composed of "frauds," but Mr. Patterson promptly resented the use of the word. He characterized it as an "insult." He declared that 90 per cent of the Democrats in Denver were honest, and Mr. Bailey replied that, if 90 per cent of the members of the party there allow themselves to be controlled by 10 per cent, the 90 per cent are "fools." "And," he said, "I'd as lief deal with a rascal as a fool." He added the suggestion that the Senator should feel offended when he said that "the Colorado Senator is falling into the habit of bolting and did not do what he had done as the result of a strategy of expediency."

PATTERSON IN FORMER CAUCUSES.

It was at this juncture that the climax of the day's proceedings was reached. This consisted in Mr. Bailey's bringing out the fact that Mr. Patterson had taken part in the Democratic Senate caucus in 1903, in which the rule binding Senators by a two-thirds vote of the caucus had been adopted. Evidently the suggestion took Mr. Patterson by surprise. He did not appear to recall the facts, and said there must be some mistake, because he had not recalled the caucus now held by him.

Mr. Bailey insisted that he was right in his statement, but he added that he was satisfied that Mr. Patterson had not misrepresented when he said he did not recall the caucus.

Mr. Culbertson verified Mr. Bailey's memory. "My colleague's statement is correct," he said, "and I have the record of the caucus action verifying it. They show that the Senator from Colorado voted for the resolution."

Mr. Patterson manifested some excitement and his face was flushed, but his words were deliberate. "It seems," he said, "that ample preparation has been made to win the caucus by reason of the stand I have taken. I will not gain any record; it is not impossible that without due reflection I did not vote to win the caucus resolution. If so, the vote was cast without due reflection. That circumstance cannot, however, prevent a change of course when, after due investigation, I become satisfied that the demand of the caucus is in conflict with my sense of justice and antagonistic to my duty as a Senator. Whether inconsistency may be shown, I am content to let it stand; I will bear cheerfully the censure or misunderstanding of my course. I am content to change the eternal truth or the obligation of Senators to observe their oaths of office. I am content to let Mr. Patterson do himself an injustice by intimating that there had been a conspiracy for the purpose of accomplishing his discomfiture then and for the last three days he had been constantly engaged at the bedside of a sick son and had not been in committee until the caucus. Mr. Culbertson, he said, to accept Mr. Patterson's explanation, he believed that Senator to be an honest man, although the one and one who being in error, persists in it.

Mr. Patterson declared that he did not care so much for the position in which he was placed as for the fact that he feared that the issue would be clouded by this incident. That, he said, mortified him.

DOMINGAN TREATY CONSIDERED.

Foreign Relations Committee Engaged in Perfecting It.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The Domingan treaty was taken up to-day by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, with a view to perfecting it, so far as possible, to meet the views of those who favor ratification. It will be considered article by article. To secure an early report the Republican members of the committee are urging more frequent sessions.

WALLACE HEARD AGAIN.

Talks of a "Chain of Masters" in Canal Management.

Washington, Feb. 7.—John Wallace, former chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, today closed his testimony before the Senate Canal Committee, except in relation to the proposed canal, which will be taken up after the reports of the board of consulting engineers have been made public. He said the red tape necessary to the system involved in government work compelled him to favor the contract plan of building the canal in order to expedite its completion. He thought the man in charge of the work on the isthmus should be the undisputed head, with the Governor of the zone second, and the man who has charge of procuring supplies and men third in authority. The present arrangements, he said, amounted to a chain of masters, with the chairman of the commission, an executive commissioner, Mr. Cronwell, Secretary Taft and the President, grading to Mr. Stevens, or the man in actual charge of operations on the isthmus. He said Mr. Cronwell had been included as one of the masters for the reason that he seemed to have certain undisputed influence which entitled him to be classed in the chain. The headquarters of the commission should be the Isthmian Canal Commission, and the harder the communication with Washington the less the work would be retarded. He thought the engineer in charge did not receive an excessive salary.

COMMITTEE SUGGESTS THAT MR. STEVENS WAS RECEIVING AS MUCH AS ALL OF THE SIX SENATORS THE SENATOR ROOM, AND MR. WALLACE REPLIED: "YES, AND SOMETIME HE EARN IT."

He thought the chairman of the commission if he was to live in the United States was receiving too much, but said he could not speak confidently concerning that.

Discussing rates on the Panama Railroad, he thought there was no classification of freight rates on the railroads of the United States as a whole, and he compared the Panama Railroad to the rest of the United States as a whole. He said that the United States government cannot deal with the rates on that line, but that it is a satisfactory arrangement to leave the railroad systems of the United States to the States.

The hearing was adjourned until Friday at 11 o'clock.

clubs, hotels, restaurants, saloons and dealers everywhere.

Rate Debate Closed. AMENDMENTS KILLED.

House Will Vote To-day—Passage of Hepburn Bill Assured.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Feb. 7.—The Railroad Rate bill in the House weathered all storms to-day, and without amendment or modification the measure, as unanimously reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, was placed on its third and final reading at 7 p. m. Just as the clerk was about to begin the rollcall on the passage of the bill Mr. Hepburn, on account of the lateness of the hour, moved an adjournment, and the final vote will be the first business to-morrow.

To all intents and purposes the bill was passed to-day. An overwhelming victory was won by the managers in defeating all amendments, of which no less than fifty were offered. The effort to get these amendments considered furnished the only lively feature in connection with the reading of the bill, the passage of which has been a foregone conclusion since the Republicans and Democrats adopted it unanimously in committee. The time for amendment came at 4 o'clock, and for three hours following one amendment after another came up, was read, debated in some instances, and went down to defeat. So fierce was the struggle to amend that often when a paragraph of the bill had been read a dozen members waved their amendments and shouted for recognition. Not one of them was adopted. They contained all manner of propositions, such as regulating preferentials, the long and short haul, free passes, court procedure, whole rate bills and parts of bills. All went by the board.

Previous to this exciting procedure the House had been entertained for five hours by the oratory of its best speakers. Mr. Cockeran, of New-York, gave his approval to the measure in an elaborate speech. Mr. Mann, of Illinois, followed, and the minority leader, Mr. Williams, expounded the measure and congratulated everybody on its success. Chairman Hepburn closed the debate in a comprehensive speech, dealing with the arguments of its opponents and the terms of the bill.

Mr. Cockeran said that, while he did not consider the bill a panacea for all evils, it was a most wholesome manifestation of a unanimous public determination to deal with real evils. It was the only means by which public ownership could be stopped and checked, the most plausible argument of the socialist. He declared that representatives of wealth ignored the courts and sought to interfere with their plauder. He had dropped the proceedings against H. H. Rogers had the next day issued a vigorous injunction against striking printers. He recalled the Northern Securities decision, which he said, declared the men responsible for that combination criminals and conspirators. Harriman and Morgan, he added, quarrelled over the control of several railways in the Northwest, which threatened to interfere with their plauder. The President directed an action against them. The court declared a conspiracy. "What was the result?" he asked. "It was to reduce the control of these enterprises from two to one. When they came to distribute the stocks, Harriman had been eliminated, Morgan was supreme. A more perfect conspiracy was perfected through the decision of the court itself. And the stock, which was selling at \$100 to \$102 when the decision was pending sold for \$160 after it was announced, thus enriching the conspirators, who walked out of court just \$240,000 richer for having been spotted by the court. The Rockefeller as 'at once the richest and most despised of our whole population.'"

The most effective feature of the bill, he maintained, was the popular disposition back of it; the next to the public feature. Mr. Mann said he would explain why the bill contained nothing relating to passenger and sleeping car rates. "We have a bill," he said, "which will pass this and the other body. We did not want to array Southern Senators against the bill, and open up in this body the question of separate cars for whites and blacks in the South. Mr. Williams presented a host of congratulations on the rate bill. He took up in turn in his felicitations the Democratic members of the committee reporting the bill, the whole committee, except in the case of Mr. Cockeran, the party, the President and the country. He summarized the bill and all that had been done by Congress, and went over the ground that had been debated at length in the last few days. He closed with an expression of the hope that the House would remain in session until the beginning of the next session before it would adjourn. Most of the House might be put out in the Senate, the effect of which might be to weaken the bill.

NO HOUSESMITHS' COMPROMISE.

Allied Iron Associations Decides It Cannot Recognize Union.

The Allied Iron Associations came to an understanding yesterday as to the stand it will take at the adjourned meeting of the General Arbitration Board next Tuesday, when a joint committee of employers and employees will submit a plan for recognition of the Housemiths and Bridgemen's Union. The members met informally at the Building Trades Club, and agreed that no plan could be devised by which this union could be recognized by the Iron Association. It is in the Building Trades Employers' Association, but not in the General Arbitration Board, and if the board tries to force it to recognize a union of housemiths it will resign from the Building Trades Employers' Association.

It was said that while some of the employers in the other trades had strong trades union ideas, those of the iron workers favored a union of housemiths. Under the open shop system the trade is to be graded into skilled and unskilled branches, but the open shop is not to mean a cut in wages. The housemiths may be divided into branches, according to their skill, the more skilled being paid higher than the unskilled men.

SLUM WORKERS TO LIVE IN FIFTH-AVE.

Chicago Woman Buys a House for Settlement Headquarters.

Miss Helen Todd, head of the Henry Booth House in Chicago, advised yesterday the sale of the house on 5th-ave., near Washington Square, formerly owned by Miss Anne Leary, to her and several other wealthy women who propose to make it a "bohemian" headquarters for settlement work. The house was purchased for \$28,000. The work and women will live in it, pooling all expenses. "Our club," said Miss Todd, "is composed of people who like to live in a place that is interesting in the East Side of New-York. We took the house because it is only a short distance from the center of the city, it is an old location—wealth on one side and poverty on the other."

APPOINTMENT FOR GEN. BURNETT.

He Will Be Special Assistant Attorney General and Continue Work.

General Henry L. Burnett, until the first of the month and for many years United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, has been made a Special Assistant Attorney General to do some work in this State. The announcement was made by the Attorney General yesterday from Washington last night. General Burnett did not wait a reappointment as District Attorney. He will now probably continue the work of the Southern District. In the General Slum work and cases pertaining to that, and will work here in this city.

YOUNGEST COLLEGE PRESIDENT.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Cumberland, Md., Feb. 7.—Professor Marshall C. Allen, of New-York, has been elected president of Davis and Elkins College, at Elkins, W. Va., by the trustees. He had been dean of the institution for a year and succeeded the Rev. F. H. Barron, New-York University. His home was formerly at Margaretville, N. Y.

MAKES GRANT A MAJOR GENERAL.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: To be major general—Brigadier General FREDERICK B. GRANT. Lieutenant colonel to be brigadier general—WILLIAM E. BIRKHIMER, artillery corps; PAUL M. WOOD, 11th Infantry; HENRY A. REED, artillery corps.

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The Piano That Is Always a Delight

WHAT a marvelous difference it makes in the life of the home, when a piano is brought in! How many phases there are to the enjoyment that comes with it. Father, mother and children, all share its intense pleasures and feel its artistic and refining influence. How lasting is the pleasure and the satisfaction, when the instrument selected is a CHICKERING Piano! It is gratifying to see upon it the hall-mark of the honored name. To hear the full richness, depth and sweetness of the Chickering tone. Your musical friends appreciate its supreme qualities, and recognize the fact that you have selected the best possible medium with which they may display their art. Chickering Pianos are not only superlative in artistic qualities; but they are built to accommodate themselves to the requirements of modern city homes. The little Chickering Upright, style E, is the smallest high-class piano made. A perfect gem, in both appearance and tone—yet available for the most limited space in an apartment. Price, \$500. Other Chickering Uprights, at \$525 and \$575. The Chickering Infant Grand—the smallest perfect grand piano made—just five feet long. Price, \$600. The Chickering Quarter Grand—the greatest achievement of this famous factory—beautiful in form, and of wonderful power and resonance of tone. Price, \$650. All sold on easy terms of payment, if so desired. Your old piano taken in exchange as part payment. Demonstration at your convenience. Piano Store, Fifth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

SIGNATURE TOUCHED UP.

Carvalho Says Valentine Case Writing Has Been Changed.

David N. Carvalho, the handwriting expert, yesterday testified in the second day of the trial of Benjamin E. Valentine, the lawyer indicted for uttering a forged deed, that the signature on the disputed deed not only was not that of Mrs. Marie E. Valentine, wife of the defendant, but that it had been altered since he last saw it, in the spring of 1903. The photographs of the signature on the deed, made before the alleged alteration, would, he said, show the alteration. George D. Beatty, who was on the stand Tuesday, continued under cross-examination yesterday. Timothy M. Griffing, counsel for the defendant, subjected Beatty, who had represented Valentine's wife and daughters in all their litigation, to a searching cross-examination, with the view, it was believed, of making it unnecessary to place Valentine on the stand.

Samuel C. Hanson and Henry B. Starr, County Clerk and Deputy County Clerk, testified that Valentine offered the disputed deed for record June 27, 1900, and asked for and received it within a very few days thereafter.

Frank L. Townsend, paying teller for the Brooklyn Trust Company, which handled Mrs. Valentine's checks since her death, swore that in his judgment the signature on the disputed deed was not hers.

When Mr. Carvalho was called he at once said that the signature had been changed. "Have there been erasures in the disputed deed?" he was asked. "There have. One erasure may be seen by holding the deed up to the light. It was made where the word 'ninety' appears. Another was made upon the printed dotted line, between the words 'and' and 'between,' near the beginning of the instrument. There were two distinct ink marks in the instrument. I should say the writing was done at two sittings and with different pens. The one who signed the deed undoubtedly had a sample in view and signed it carefully, and not in the unhesitating manner in which Mrs. Valentine always wrote."

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Advertisement for Studebaker automobiles and carriage owners, featuring the text 'Studebaker What the Name Means to Automobile and Carriage Owners' and 'A completely appointed Garage and Machine Shop at 137-143 W. 48th Street.'

Advertisement for American Art Galleries, featuring the text 'American Art Galleries MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK. On Free View Day 9 to 6 and Evening 8 to 10 The Valuable Collection OF Old and Modern Masters, Formed by the Late IRVING M. SCOTT, SAN FRANCISCO. Builder of the Famous Oregon and Other Warships. To Be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale By Order of the Executors and Heirs To-morrow (Friday) Evening, at 8:30 o'clock AT MENDELSSOHN HALL (Admission by Card, to be had Free of the Managers) —Also— At Unrestricted Public Sale This (Thursday) Evening, at 8:15 o'clock, and To-morrow (Friday) and Saturday Afternoons at 2:30 o'clock. At the American Art Galleries THE ART OF OLD JAPAN COLLECTION OF THE JAPANESE CONNOISSEUR BUNKIO MATSUKI Who, During a Recent Visit to His Native Land, Succeeded in Obtaining from Old Daimyo Families, and Other Sources, Many Objects of Rare Artistic Character. The Sale Will be Conducted by Mr. Thomas E. Kirby, of The American Art Association, Managers, 6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South, New York.

Advertisement for 'THE VERDICT OF THE DEATH-KNELL CLUB' and 'The DEW-BALL CLUB', featuring the text 'Fine Scotch' and 'Mellow and Smooth'.

Advertisement for '250,000 of Them' telephones, with the text 'Are all over Greater New York' and 'NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO. 15 Day Street.'

SECOND FIRE IN PARKER BUILDING. A valuable art collection, owned by William T. Walters, a wealthy collector of Baltimore, was in danger of destruction yesterday when a fire broke out on the eleventh floor of the Parker Building, No. 25 4th-ave. The collection is a painting of the crucifixion, valued at \$100,000. Mr. Walters is said to pay \$8,000 a year for the rental of the space. The fire started in a part of the building occupied by George Stegeman & Co., did considerable damage and frightened the guests in the Hotel Parkmore, which is next door. Deputy Chief Langford began an investigation as to the cause of the fire, which followed another in the same building on Tuesday. He said it had started from hot coals that had been placed near a partition. RUMOR OF TROUBLE ON CRUISER. San Diego, Cal., Feb. 7.—The United States cruiser Marblehead, under Commander Mulligan, arrived today and anchored apart from the other vessels of the Pacific squadron now in San Diego Harbor. While at Pheasant Bay, it is said, all but ten of the 225 sailors refused to work at coaling the vessel, giving as their excuse for the action a lack of shore leave and an absence of fresh vegetables aboard the cruiser, which was last at San Francisco. Commander Mulligan said there had been no trouble aboard the Marblehead.