WOULD CUT DUTY ON PAPER

AND ADMIT GROUND AND CHEMICAL WOOD PULP FREE.

House Select Committee Recommends a Reduction From $6 to $2 a Ton on Print Paper Produced in Countries That Do Not Impose an Export Duty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—A reduction in the tariff on print paper from $6 to $2 a ton and the admission, duty free, under certain circumstances, of ground wood pulp and chemical wood pulp, used in the manufacture of paper, are important recommendations embraced in the report just submitted to the House by the select committee created to investigate the subject.

The committee recommends a reduction in customs rates on print paper produced by countries that do not impose an export duty or other export charge of any kind whatsoever upon pulp wood, wood pulp or printing paper exported to the United States. It suggests that the following provision be inserted in the new tariff bill:

Printing paper, unsized, sized or glued, suitable for newspaper and books, valued at not above 2¼ cents per pound, one-tenth of 1 cent per pound; valued above 2¼ cents and not above 2½ cents per pound, two-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 2½ cents per pound and not above 3 cents per pound, five-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 3 cents and not above 4 cents per pound, six-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 4 cents and not above 5 cents per pound, eight-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 5 cents per pound, 15 per centum ad valorem:

Provided, That if any country, dependency or province shall impose an export duty or other export charge of any kind whatsoever upon pulp wood, wood pulp or printing paper, exported to the United States, or if any country, dependency or province forbids or restricts the exportation of pulp wood, wood pulp or paper to the United States in any way, there shall be imposed upon printing paper when imported from such country, dependency or province an additional duty of two-tenths of one cent per pound, valued at 2½ cents per pound or less, and in addition thereto the amount of the export duty or other export charge imposed by such country, dependency or province upon the printing paper imported from such country into the United States.

Commenting on these proposed customs rates the committee says:

The present tariff on print paper valued at 2 cents a pound or less is three-tenths of 1 cent a pound; valued at over 2 cents a pound and not over 2½ cents a pound, four-tenths of 1 cent a pound. The schedule we propose is one-tenth of 1 cent a pound on paper valued at not over 2¼ cents a pound and two-tenths of 1 cent a pound on paper valued above 2¼ cents and not above 2½ cents a pound. This in the main is a reduction in the tariff of ordinary news print paper from $6 a ton to $2 a ton.

The retention of a duty of one-tenth of 1 cent per pound, as suggested, is justified both on the principles of a tariff for revenue and a tariff for protection. It is not desirable to strike down or injure the present paper mills in the United States. To do so would not only be very expensive to the present paper mill owners and employees but would probably in the future enhance the cost and price of paper.

The duty proposed is about equal to the additional cost of labor in the United States and the additional cost of materials used by the paper mills caused by "other tariff provisions."

The provisions that the committee recommends be placed in the tariff bill, admitting duty free ground wood pulp and chemical wood pulp, are as follows:

Mechanically ground wood pulp, one-twelfth of 1 cent a pound, dry weight.

Provided, however, that mechanically ground wood pulp shall be admitted free of duty from any country, dependency, province or other subdivision of government which does not forbid or restrict the exportation of or impose any export duty, export license fee or other export charge of any kind whatsoever, either directly or indirectly (whether in the form of additional charge or license fee or otherwise), upon mechanically ground wood pulp or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp.

Chemical wood pulp, unbleached, one-sixth of 1 cent a pound, dry weight; bleached, one-fourth of 1 cent a pound, dry weight.

Provided that if any country, dependency or province shall impose an export duty or other export charge of any kind whatsoever, either directly or indirectly, on pulp wood exported to the United States the amount of such export duty or other export charge shall be added as an additional duty to the duties herein imposed upon wood pulp when imported from such country, dependency or province.

The committee devotes a great deal of space to the scarcity of material entering into paper making. It recommends that the Bureau of Plant Industry in the Department of Agriculture be directed to "make investigations in the procurement and breeding of annual and perennial plants in the endeavor to find either some new plant or some existing plant which, through breeding to that end, can be profitably used for the commercial manufacture of paper. The committee does not believe, however, that it is possible to find or produce any annual or perennial plant which can successfully compete with spruce ground wood in the production of the cheaper grades of print paper."

It recommends also that the forest service investigate the question of the production of ground wood and sulphite fibre from other kinds of wood than those now used.

Wood Pulp and the Tariff.

OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—In the House Sir Wilfrid Laurier, replying to Mr. Jameson of Digby, stated to-day that no negotiations had taken place between the Governments of Canada and the United States in regard to the reduction of the American tariff on ground wood and wood pulp. The Government, he said, was not considering the imposition of an export tax upon ground wood and wood pulp.

TAXICAB RATES IN WASHINGTON

Members of Congress Complain That They Have Been Robbed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Charging that "such a gang of thieves should not be permitted to use the streets of Washington," Representative Campbell of Kansas to-day introduced a resolution directing the House District Committee to investigate the local taxicab company.

This action is the direct result of complaints to the District Committee by members of Congress that they have been literally robbed by the company's rates. One member said he was charged $11 for riding fifteen squares. Others made kicks of a like nature.

Mr. Campbell also charged that the local company is violating the fire regulations with respect to the storage of gasolene and that unless conditions are immediately remedied as a result of the investigation, he intended to work for the annulment of permission to the taxicab company to operate in Washington.

The Gloucester Assigned to New York Naval Militia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Secretary of the Navy Newberry has decided to assign the converted yacht Gloucester to duty with the New York naval militia. For the last several months the Gloucester has been used by the Massachusetts naval militia. During the Spanish-American War the Gloucester took an important part in the naval battle off Santiago.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

It Provides for a Waterways Commission and 12 Foot Channel in Upper Hudson.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—A national waterways commission, to be composed of seven members of the House and five members of the Senate, is created in the river and harbor bill, which was reported to the House to-day. The commission is instructed to make investigations and report the needs of navigation to Congress. For surveys of various river and harbor improvements and for emergency purposes the bill carries an approximate amount of $9,500,000.

Several important provisions affecting the waters of the Great Lakes are included. One of them requests the President to enter into negotiations with Grea Britain for the purpose of effectually providing by suitable treaty arrangements to maintain ample water levels for the uses of navigation in the Great Lakes and connecting waters. Another contemplates the acquisition by the Government of all private property in the St. Mary's River, Michigan, between the present public works and the international boundary line.

Various surveys are authorized, among them one with a view to providing a channel not less than two hundred feet in width and twelve feet in depth on the upper Hudson from deep water in the lower river to Waterford, including a lock and dam at Troy suitable in size for all probable purposes of navigation and commerce to and from the State Barge Canal.

Provision is given under the bill, in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, for navigation by night as well as during the day of that section of Ambrose Channel which is now being improved under the provisions of former river and harbor acts.

Senator Hale created something of a stir by an announcement made in the Senate to-day that the river and harbor bill would not become a law at this session. This is interpreted to mean that the measure will be talked to death if necessary.

TO CURB EXECUTIVE POWER.

Senator Hale Insists on No Pay to Commissions Not Authorized by Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Senator Hale served notice in to-day that he would use his efforts to secure the insertion in one of the general appropriation bills of a proviso that no part of any appropriation made by Congress shall hereafter be used to pay the expenses of any special commission of any kind unless the commission has been authorized by an act of Congress. The limitation was put in the naval appropriation bill in the clause authorizing the naval commission, but the whole item went out on a point of order submitted by Senator Clay of Georgia.

When the matter of the appointment of the conferees on the naval appropriation bill came up in the Senate to-day Senator Hale renewed the amendment that had been stricken out and asked that the Senate conferees be instructed to insist upon it. Senator Lodge appeared uneasy at the suggestion. He reminded Mr. Hale of the fate of the provision when the naval bill was before the Senate. While Mr. Hale and Mr. Lodge were discussing the matter Senator La Follette interposed with "I object," and that blocked the way again.

Senator Hale accepted the situation gracefully but intimated that there would be an opportunity to bring the proposal up later and that he would do so.

The limitation would prevent the payment of such special commissioners as the Referee Board of Expert Scientists, of which Prof. Ira Remsen is president, named by President Roosevelt to report on the use of certain food preservatives, which recently overruled Dr. Harvey Wiley, chief chemist of the Agricultural Department, and the commission that would be affected is the special Panama Commission, headed by James B. Reynolds, named by the President to investigate labor conditions in Panama.

It was evident from the debate to-day that the President's friends in the Senate will resist the effort to curb the Executive power to create commissions.

CALAVERAS FOREST SAVED.

The President Signs the Bill Making It a National Forest Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—By signing the bill for the creation of the Calaveras National Forest, California, President Roosevelt has completed the legislative act which saves for all time what officials of the forest service say is the most famous grove of trees in the world. The people of California, particularly the 500 women of the California Club, have been working to interest the Government in this grove of big trees for more than nine years, but until now it has not been possible to arrange terms satisfactory alike to the owner of the land and Congress.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The cruiser Prairie has arrived at Key West, the tug Standish at Norfolk, the collier Culgoa at Newport News and the gunboat Marietta at Guantanamo.

The cruiser Dixie has sailed from Philadelphia for Hampton Roads, the tug Yankton from Hampton Roads for Washington and the torpedo boats Wilkes and Tingey from New Orleans for Natchez.

Negroes to Give Foraker a Silver Loving Cup.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Senator Foraker of Ohio will receive a testimonial from the negroes of the United States at the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Washington on March 6. A silver loving cup, which has been purchased by popular subscription from negroes, will be presented to him.

Sioux Indian on Gen Bell's Inaugural Staff.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Rev. John Eastman, a full blood Sioux Indian of Sisseton, S. D., has been appointed an aid on the staff of Gen. J. Franklin Bell, chief marshal of the inaugural parade, to represent South Dakota. He was recommended by Senator Kittredge

Democratic Senators to Present Fairbanks With a Silver Loving Cup.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Democratic Senators have arranged to present Vice-President Fairbanks with a silver loving cup as a testimonial of their appreciation of his uniform courtesy and fairness in dealing with the minority. The presentation speech will be made by Senator Daniel of Virginia.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—These army orders were issued to-day:

First Lieut. Madison H. Bowman, Medical Reserve Corps, from San Francisco to Fort McDowell.

First Lieut. Frederick Hadra, Medical Reserve Corps, from San Francisco to his home.

Capt. Clyde D. V. Hunt, quartermaster, from Pittsburg to Fort Missoula and assume charge of construction work at that post, relieving Second Lieut. De Witt C. T. Grubbs, Sixth Infantry.

Capt. William Brooke, quartermaster, from San Francisco to Chicago, relieving Capt. Harry R. Chamberlin, quartermaster. Capt. Chamberlin will proceed to Fort Morgan, Ala.

Major Frederick P. Reynolds, Medical Corps, to St. Paul.

First Lieut. Albert G. Love, Medical Corps, from San Francisco to Columbus barracks, relieving Capt. Leartus J. Owen, who will proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison and relieve Capt. Clarence Le R. Cole, who will returd to Fort Thomas.

These navy orders were issued:

Commander A. P. Niblack, to command the Nevada.

Surgeon C. F. Stokes, from Washington to Naval Academy.

Capt. U. R. Harris, from Cavite station to home.

Ensign W. P. Beehler, discharged from treatment at Canacao, P. I., hospital, to the Denver.

Assistant Naval Constructor H. C. Richardson, from Newport News, Va., to Philadelphia yard.

Assistant Naval Constructor F. D. Hall, from Philadelphia to Mare Island, California.

TO SAVE WEALTH OF NATURE

PRESIDENT WILL INVITE THE NATIONS TO CONFERENCE.

England, France and Germany Willing to Take Part in Such a Congress—Proposal to Hold It at The Hague Next September—A White House Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Acting upon the request of the delegates of Mexico and Canada who are attending the Conservation Conference in Washington, but primarily on his own initiative, President Roosevelt made it known to-day that he expects to invite all the civilized nations of the world to participate in a great conference for the conservation of national resources at The Hague next autumn. For the purpose of announcing to the public the general plans and scope of this conference the President to-day called into his office about twenty correspondents for the principal newspapers. The invitation to the foreign nations to participate in the proposed conference at The Hague will be sent out at once through the State Department, and the form of the invitation was drawn up to-day by Secretary of State Bacon, in consultation with President Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot, the President's friend and head of the United States Forest Service.

It was announced this afternoon that the State Department some weeks ago "sounded" some of the leading foreign nations in regard to the President's suggestion and that the response was so cordial as to leave no doubt of the feasibility of the project. Some of the European nations are represented as having "urged" the President to go on with his plan for arousing worldwide interest in the conservation of natural resources, the prevention of waste and the economical use of the things that nature has given to all the nations.

The nations who entered so cordially into the spirit of the enterprise are not named at this time, but it is certain that Great Britain is one of them, and probably France and Germany are among those from which more or less enthusiastic responses have been received. Ostensibly the action originated in the recommendation lately made to the President by the Canadian and Mexican commissioners who are attending the present North American Conservation Conference in Washington. The subject was talked over at a luncheon in the White House to-day, at which the President entertained the Canadian and Mexican visitors as guests of honor. Secretary of State Bacon and Senator Knox, who is to be Secretary of State under the next Administration, were also present.

The President believes that the nations of the world can gain a good deal by conference and cooperation in regard to the conservation of natural resources, and he believes that the United States can learn a good deal from what has been done already by some of the nations of Europe. He makes it clear, however, that the matter of the tariff, which might easily be considered by some persons as related to any international movement for conservation, will not be one of the subjects for discussion at the proposed Hague conference. The President last year recommended that the tariff on wood pulp be removed on the ostensible ground that the free admission of this material into the United States would mean the saving of our national store of pulp wood.

It has been suggested by some persons that the corollary of this proposition is that the forests of Canada and other countries would, under this plan, suffer the depletion which it is proposed to avoid in the United States and that this is hardly consistent with the idea of international cooperation in conservation affairs. The President said in his speech at the White House to the Canadian and Mexican delegates, however, that international cooperation was wanted because no nation should seek to build itself up at the expense of another. Nothing would be gained by so doing, he said. The President has said nothing recently about free wood pulp and it is presumed that he regards international conservation of natural resources as a greater question.

The President's idea is that the Hague conference should be held next September and that all the nations which participated in The Hague arbitration conference and perhaps some others should be invited to send delegates. There were forty-five nations represented at the arbitration conference. A general programme would be drawn up by the State Department furnishing subjects for discussion, but this programme will be completed only after extended diplomatic correspondence, with a view to obtaining the wishes of the participating nations. It is proposed to start a movement, through the coming world's conference, toward obtaining a grand inventory of all the natural resources of the world, so that the human race may have as accurate an account of stock as possible, to consider questions of waste and avoiding waste, and in general to arouse an interest throughout Christendom in favor of conserving the forests, mines, soil and fisheries everywhere.

CONSERVATION CONFERENCE.

Dr. Hornaday of This City Urges the Protection of Wild Game.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The members of the North American Conservation Conference, composed of delegates from Canada, Mexico and the United States, began their first business session in the Diplomatic room of the State Department to-day and afterward went to luncheon with President Roosevelt at the White House. To-day's session was held behind closed doors. This course was regarded as necessary to a free discussion of the relations of the three countries concerning their natural resources and to permit free debate on a general plan of cooperation for conserving these resources.

At the opening of the session Thomas R. Shipp, who is secretary of the National Conservation Commission, and Robert E. Young, secretary of the Canadian Commission, were elected secretaries of the conference. Gifford Pinchot, chief of the forestry division of the Agricultural Department, was elected permanent chairman.

An address was delivered before the conference by Dr W. T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Park. His subject was the destruction of wild game in North America.

"Unless some effective, even drastic, measures are taken," declared Dr. Hornaday, "only a few years hence will see the last of the large wild game of North America."

The deadly long range, quick firing magazine automatic rifle, and now the noiseless gun, will soon wipe out the last of the magnificent specimens of wild life of which North America should be proud."

Dr. Hornaday said that last year 500,000 shotguns alone were manufactured in the United States. Game does not breed as rapidly as it is killed, he said, and he declared that we were not taking account of the constantly increasing number of hunters and "the resistless onward march of development" that is making it easy for the hunter to reach with comparative ease the spots where the wild game is found.

Dr. Hornaday urged upon the commissioners from the three countries the importance of considering the conservation of wild game along with the conservation of other natural resources of these countries.

SHOT HERSELF WHILE ASLEEP

Elizabeth Brennan's Father So Says, but She Is Held for Attempted Suicide.

Elizabeth Brennan, the seventeen-year-old daughter of William T. Brennan of 417 West Thirjleth street, is a prisoner in Bellevue Hospital with a bullet wound in her breast, charged with attempted suicide. She has been known in the neighborhood as a somnambulist. Her family say she shot herself while asleep.

Brennan is superintendent of docks at West Thirty-fourth street. Elizabeth's mother died several years ago and, following her, three older brothers. Elizabeth's father married again. She worked in a department store and had the reputation of being a clever saleswoman. On Thursday night, after playing with her baby stepbrother and when he was asleep working on some doll clothes which she was making for his doll, she went to bed about 9 o'clock. When Brennan and his wife went to bed an hour later he put his revolver on the shelf in the living room.

Brennan and his wife were awakened by the sound of a shot. He ran into the living room and found his daughter unconscious and his revolver at her side on the floor. The bullet was found in the wall, where it had embedded itself after passing through the girl's body.

When she became conscious she was questioned. Although she answered readily enough, she gave no reason for attempting self-destruction. Her dazed condition, together with her earlier sleepwalking, impelled her father and those who knew her to believe that in her sleep she had taken her father's revolver from the shelf and had shot herself.

Mr. Brennan said that twice recently the girl had gone out into the street barefooted and in her nightclothes, asleep, and had been brought home by policemen. Her father, fearing accident to her on some one of these exploits, had spoken to the policemen on post in the neighborhood and had told them of the danger.

Policeman Clausen of the Thirteith street station, who reported on the case, would not venture an opinion about it. He placed the girl under arrest, and she was removed from Roosevelt Hospital, where she originally had been taken, to Bellevue. If she recovers it will be for a police magistrate to decide whether she was asleep or awake when she took her father's revolver from the shelf and put a bullet into her breast.

BIDDISON'S RIGHT TO SIGN.

His Lawyer Seeking a Power of Attorney "Lost" in Prosecutor's Office.

A charge that a certain power of attorney which was among the papers taken from the office of Samuel M. Biddison, the note broker of 116 Nassau street, now on trial in General Sessions for forging and uttering certain bonds, was lost in the District Attorney's office, was made yesterday by Mr. Spellman, Biddison's counsel.

Biddison has been on trial for several days on charges of forging and uttering bonds of the Central Coal, Lumber and Construction Company. Mr. Spellman brought out on cross-examination yesterday that the papers seized at Biddison's office after his arrest had been piled up in Assistant District Attorney Kindleberger's office and that the papers were within reach of any one who visited the office. Mr. Spellman said that the defence would admit that Biddison signed the names of A. Graham Donnelly, J. P. Polk and J. A. P. Glore to the bonds, that he had signed the names of Donnelly, Polk and Wilcox in autograph and that Glore's name had been signed with a rubber stamp.

Mr. Spellman said that he would produce Polk, whose existence has sometimes been doubted, and would show also a power of attorney from Donnelly to Biddison which is now in the District Attorney's hands. He said that there had also been a power of attorney from Wilcox to Biddison and that this was missing since the District Attorney's raid on Biddison's office.

Broadly speaking the defence will try to show that Biddison was empowered to use all the names he signed to the alleged forged bonds.

By the Court's order Biddison will be taken from the Tombs this morning and allowed to go over all his papers which are in the District Attorney's possession. His attorney says that they hope to find the missing power of attorney.

A KICK FROM TIMES SQUARE.

P. S. Board Asked to Have the Number of Trolley Tracks Cut Down.

The Public Service Commission has received a complaint signed by nearly all the hotel owners, theatre proprietors and managers and business men whose places are either in or around Times Square against the continuance of the large number of switches in the tracks running through the square. It is urged also that the number of tracks should be reduced.

In order to do away with the inconvenience and danger it is proposed by the complainants in a plan submitted to the commission to remove the present Broadway tracks of the Metropolitan system from a point just north of Forty third street to Forty-fifth street and the removal of the tracks of the Third avenue road from a point just south of Forty-fifth street to Forty-sixth street. It is suggested also that the Broadway and Seventh avenue tracks be connected at a point midway between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets and at a point near Forty-sixth street. By these changes the surface car traffic through the narrowest part of the square will be confined to two tracks instead of six tracks as at present, thus adding 100 per cent. to the amount of street surface available for vehicles. The commission will hold a public hearing on the matter on March 30.

SEEK BETTER LABOR LAWS.

Branch of American Association for Labor Legislation Organized Here.

A New York branch of the American Association for Labor Legislation was organized last evening at a meeting held in the Assembly Hall, 105 East Twenty-second street. The American Association is a section of the International Association for Labor Legislation, which was established at the Paris Exposition in 1900.

The opening address at last night's meeting was made by Prof. Henry W Farnam of Yale University, president of the American Association for Labor Legislation. He told of the way labor legislation was looked after in Switzerland, which he said was ahead of this country in that respect. The other speakers were Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University, George W. Alger, State Labor Commissioner John Williams, John Martin and Crystal Eastman.

In a statement issued on behalf of the American Association last night it was said that its special object was to promote uniformity of labor legislation in the United States. The New York branch will promote the work, but will also take special interest in furthering labor legislation in New York State. It is intended that it will cooperate with existing organizations of the kind but will not in any way duplicate or overlap their work.

Sues Jules R. Gimbernat for Divorce.

Jules Raymond Gimbernat, whose financial and other troubles have attracted some attention, got into the limelight again yesterday when it was announced that his wife, Lida Gaskin Gimbernat, had decided to begin a suit for divorce. The couple were married in 1901 and have two children. While he was running up bills in Delmonico's and Sherry's she had to have him arrested for non-support. The divorce suit will be tried privately before G. W. Allen as referee.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL REPORTED

IT CARRIES A TOTAL OF MORE THAN $137,000,000.

Authorizes Steps Toward Raising the Maine—For New Bureau Building in Washington, $2,500,000—For Work on the Panama Canal, $33,638,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—More than $137,000,000 for various public works is appropriated in the sundry civil bill reported to the House to-day. The Government estimates upon which the measure was based were in excess of $163,000,000. The bill contains a number of items of popular interest. Among them is a provision authorizing the President, with the consent of the republic of Cuba, to invite proposals for removing the wreck of the battleship Maine from the harbor of Havana and to communicate with Congress as soon as may be practicable estimates based upon the proposals received.

The bill carries authority for the construction of a building in Washington at a cost of $2,500,000 to accommodate the Geological Survey, the Reclamation Service, the General Land Office and the Indian Bureau. It is to be erected under the supervision of the superintendent of the Capitol and to be under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

For continuation of work on the Panama Canal $33,638,000 is appropriated, or $4,000,000 more than is carried in the current sundry civil appropriation bill for that expenditure. There will be a deficiency this year, however, of about $5,000,000.

The second largest item is $19,574,514 for river and harbor construction work authorized by law. Another large item is $18,618,646 for construction of public buildings. For the cost of maintaining public buildings already erected there is appropriated $1,902,000 for custodians and janitors alone.

The bill recommends an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the protection of the public domain and the investigation of entries of public lands with a view of determining their validity. This amount was increased at the last session of Congress from $250,000 to $500,000, and on the urgent request of the Secretary of the Interior is now made a full million.

During the hearings on the bill an investigation was made of the cost to the Government of granting holidays, half holidays and leaves of absence to Government employees in the District of Columbia. From data which was furnished by the Public Printer it is estimated by the committee that this sum reaches fully $3,500,000 annually. Of the $5,652,000 appropriated for printing and binding, $100,000 is to cover the holidays granted to the 4,000 employees in the Government Printing Office, $100,000 to cover the half holidays each week during July, August and September, and $325,000 to cover the annual leave which is granted to employees.

On the recommendation of the Department of Commerce and Labor the permanent appropriation, including the head tax collected on every immigrant, is abandoned and a specific appropriation for this service is made. During the present fiscal year the permanent appropriation has been exhausted and the Department is faced with a deficit of $500,000.

Several appropriations are made for public works in New York, among them $627,000 to continue the work of improving Ambrose Channel, $500,000 to continue work on the New York post office and $100,000 to continue work on the reconstruction of the New York barge office.

An appropriation of $15,000 for the renovation of the White House is also carried in the bill.

The secret service item to which President Roosevelt took exception was not altered in the slightest by the committee which prepared the measure, and the limitation on the activities of that branch of the public service is proposed to be enacted into law. Under it the operations of the secret service, as at present, will be confined to protecting the currency as well as the person of the President of the United States. Evidence submitted to the committee by at least two members of the Cabinet, a number of heads of departments and others was all to the effect that the limitation placed upon the public service had in no way interfered with the prosecution of frauds or depredations against the Government.

ATTACKS WATERS-PIERCE.

Gov. Hadley Charges Breaches of Faith and Efforts at Concealment.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 19.—Following a long statement to-day by Gov. Hadley, in which he charged the Waters-Pierce Oil Company with having made a proposition to the Standard Oil Company to conceal the latter's ownership in the former company, so the Waters-Pierce company could continue doing business in Missouri, Attorney-General Elliott Major to-night gave out a supplementary statement. Major says that if the Waters-Pierce company desires to remain in Missouri "the State will insist upon the furnishing of such evidence that should satisfy reasonable demands and conclusions; that the severance of the Standard and Waters-Pierce Oil companies must be a severance in truth and in fact, not a subterfuge, pretence, makeshift."

In his statement Major also intimates that he may ask for the appointment of a master to inquire into the evidence of the severance of these companies which may be submitted.

Gov. Hadley in his statement charges H. Clay Pierce and the Waters-Pierce Company with repeated breaches of faith, that a plot was hatched by Pierce to conceal Standard Oil's control of the Waters-Pierce Company, and compares Pierce unfavorably with John D. Archbold, saying Archbold's testimony was freely given and was substantially correct.

BRICKLAYERS' AGREEMENT.

Two Years Pact With Mason Builders Association Signed.

After conferences lasting more than two months the joint trade arbitration board of the Mason Builders Association and the bricklayers' unions of this city came to an agreement yesterday morning as to wages and working conditions affecting about 14,000 bricklayers. A contract for two years was signed. The present high wages of 70 cents an hour for eight hours a day and double wages for overtime and Sundays and holiday work are to continue.

The agreement dates back to the beginning of this year. The delay in coming to an agreement was because of a demand by the Mason Builders Association that a number of independent sub-contractors who were formerly union bricklayers and continue to hold union cards be required to surrender their union cards before an agreement was signed. The association gained its point.

The bricklayers were congratulating themselves yesterday on having been able to renew the contract at the highest wages ever paid at a time when a good many of the bricklayers are idle. The excavators are busy now in excavating for new buildings to be started in about six weeks, which will give employment to many thousands of bricklayers.

Proposes Houses in Washington for the Speaker and Vice-President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—A bill was introduced to-day by Representative Bede of Minnesota appropriating $100,000 for the construction of homes in Washington for the Speaker of the House and the Vice-President. A day or two ago Representative Landis of Indiana presented a bill appropriating $250,000 for the erection of a summer home for the President at West Point.

B. Altman & Co.

HAVE ON SALE LENGTHS OF DRESS SILKS AT VERY LOW PRICES, INCLUDING FOULARDS, CREPES, PONGEES, NOVELTY SILKS, MESSALINES, ETC.

FOR THIS DAY (SATURDAY), FEB. 20th,

DRESS LENGTHS OF IMPORTED ALL-SILK MARQUISETTE & VOILE 42 INCHES WIDE,

USUAL PRICES $1.75 & 2.00 AT 58c. PER YARD

A SALE OF BLACK DRESS GOODS FOR THIS DAY (SATURDAY), FEB. 20th, WILL COMPRISE A SHIPMENT OF BLACK BROADCLOTH, SPRING WEIGHT, SPONGED,

USUAL PRICE $2.00 . . $1.35 PER YARD

34th Street, 35th Street and 5th Avenue.

HARPER'S FOR MARCH

Conquering Our Greatest Volcano

A dramatic account of the first ascent of Mt. Wrangell, Alaska, the highest volcano on this continent, by Robert Dunn, who, with one companion made the ascent.

A Naturalist in the Tropics
How Science Fights Disease
Edwin Abbey's Pictures

8 UNUSUAL SHORT STORIES

What People Are Saying About The Remarkable Serial in Harper's

"THE INNER SHRINE"

"It is quite on the cards that in early years of the twentieth century we have seen the dawn of a new novelist of unquestioned power."
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"Many of us are simply lying awake nights trying to conjure up the author of your new serial, 'The Inner Shrine,' which takes hold of one as no work of fiction has before for unremembered years. . . . May I add my own gratitude to that of a multitude of others, I am sure, for this most satisfying serial?"—LILIAN WHITING, writing from Boston.

G. LEE STOUT'S DEBTS.

Schedules in Bankruptcy of One of A. O. Brown's Partners.

Schedules in bankruptcy of G. Lee Stout, one of the partners in the firm of A. O. Brown & Co., show individual liabilities $55,996 and nominal assets $36,180, consisting of real estate $26,000 at Bloomfield, N. J., mortgaged for $20,000; at Rahway, N. J., $500; automobile, $5,000; carriage, runabout &c., $500; horse, 17 years old, and cow, $120; stable appointments, &c., note, $100; cash, $225, and shares of stocks, $3,710. He also puts in his assets $260,000 as the balance of his capital account in the firm of A. O. Brown & Co

Among the parcels of real estate are 376 and 392 Franklin street, Bloomfield. Among the stocks are 20 shares Bloomfield National Bank, $3,000; 125,000 shares Butte and Bacorn Copper Company, $500; 650 shares Ohio Land and Improvement Company, $100; 25 shares Grand Union Mining Company, $100; 1 share Lake Hopatcong Club and 4 shares New Jersey State Agricultural Society, of no value.

Among the creditors are Wright G. Stout estate, $24,338, secured; Susan C. Stout, $23,000, money received for rents and annuity under will of Rebecca C. Stout; Jennie W. Stout, $6,588, guarantor of investments; town of Bloomfield, $744 taxes, and New York city, $166 taxes. His life is insured for $35,000, of which $30,000 is payable to Rebecca C. Stout. He owes $998 to the United States Life Insurance Company, balance due on a note given for insurance. He has a claim for one-half of the income on $41,000 under the will of John W. Stout, which claim is disputed and in litigation in the New Jersey Chancery Court.

STOPOVERS FOR FREIGHT.

Wabash Will Allow Material to Be Unloaded, Finished and Sent Along.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 19.—The Wabash Railroad announces that it has filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a rate on Western shipments of iron from local points which permits of "stopover privileges" with an extra charge of only 1½ cents a hundred pounds.

The move is considered good for business, but hard on Pittsburg mills and on railroad rivals of the Wabash, since it will insure a through haul for the material once it is started from the Pittsburg district.

The scheme means that structural material bought at Homestead for Chicago and other points West, although not yet made up, may be shipped to mills in the West on the line of the Wabash, there taken from the cars, made up, reloaded on the cars and taken on to the Western point designated first at a rate about the same as would have been charged had the material been sent straight through on the long haul.

The railroads now charge a full rate for the material to the Western mills and another full rate from the mills to its Western destination.

HURRYING TO MEET ROOSEVELT

New Mexican Ambassador Desires to Present Credentials to Him.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 19.—Francisco de la Barra, the new Mexican Ambassador to the United States, will leave here early next week for Washington, so that he can present his credentials to President Roosevelt before he retires.

A DENIAL BY M'ADOO

That Hudson Tunnel Extension Violates Agreement With the Interborough.

William G. McAdoo, president of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company, in a statement issued yesterday denying a published report that in extending the Hudson tunnel to the Grand Central Station his company had broken an agreement with the Interborough company covering the territory to be developed by the two corporations, said:

"We regret that any such belief prevails in the minds of any of the Interborough management, as no such agreement exists. The proposed extension was conceived in no unfriendly spirit to any other interest; we wish to build it, if we are granted permission to do so, because it is a logical extension of our line, designed to connect all steam railroad terminals in New York and New Jersey, and because we believe that such an extension will be of great convenience to the public. I am confident that it will not harm any of the other local transportation lines, but that it will, on the contrary, ultimately benefit them greatly.

"The extension to the Grand Central Station does not interfere with any subway that may be built in Broadway crossing Thirty-fourth street and Sixth avenue, there being ample room at this point for both. I make this statement to set at rest any doubts that may exist on this point.

"We have no quarrel with anybody and are devoting ourselves to the legitimate and logical development of our own property.

HEARING YERKES CHARGES.

Court Examining Into Widow's Allegations Against Owsley.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Hearing of the charges made by Mrs. Mary Adelaide Yerkes in her petition to have Louis S. Owsley removed as executor of the estate of her husband, Charles T. Yerkes, began to-day before Judge Charles S. Cutting in the probate court.

James J. Barbour, representing Mrs. Yerkes, took up the charges in the petition in their order. The first concerned the placing of 4,494 bonds of the Chicago Consolidated Traction Company, par value $4,494,000, with a committee having part in the reorganization of Chicago traction properties. He discussed the charge in detail, alleging that Mr. Owsley's acquiescence in the plan constituted a fraud on the estate.

A discussion of this phase of the cas occupied the morning session.

In the afternoon Mr. Owsley was called to the stand after Mr. Barbour had concluded his opening argument. He was questioned at great length in regard to the scheme to reorganize Chicago Traction affairs and of the part taken by him on certain committees and at different meetings held by the parties interested.

Shively to Speak at Indiana Dinner.

The Indiana Society of New York has procured for its chief orator at its annual dinner at the Waldorf on March 15 Benjamin F. Shively, Senator-elect. He will then be a full fledged Senator, as his term begins on March 5. Senator Shively served several times in Congress, where he was noted as a magnetic orator. He has recently acquired fame by having defeated John W. Kern. Col. James E. Curtis, who is the national president of the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity, will preside.