

BUDGET IS PASSED

Senate Gives District Millions in Appropriations.

NEW PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Bill Is Considered with Utmost Care by Democratic Members in Their Fight to Kill Time, but the Entire List of Committee Amendments is Unanimously Agreed To.

With but few changes, the District appropriations bill was passed by the Senate yesterday, carrying practically the same amount as was reported from the subcommittee which increased the House budget to \$11,974,722.15.

The measure will be considered in conference by members of the House and Senate in a few days.

What was probably the feature of yesterday's discussion was the unanimity with which the Senate passed the amendment appropriating \$3,000,000 for sites for a new reformatory and workhouse. When the item was reached Senator Gary, of South Carolina, desired that Mr. Gallinger explain the reason for such institutions.

Penal System Deplored.

This offered another opportunity for the chairman of the District Committee to again voice his sentiments in regard to "the collection of unsightly and insanitary penal institutions on the Eastern Branch."

Senator Gallinger read extracts from the report of the jail commission and cited opinions from persons of official and private standing in Washington, to prove his contention that the District was badly in need of new buildings for its convicts and offenders.

The amendment provides that two tracts of land, widely separated, of not less than a thousand acres each, be acquired either in Maryland or Virginia as sites for the construction of a reformatory to accommodate at least 1,000 inmates and a workhouse to accommodate 600 prisoners.

These buildings are to be erected under direction of a commission appointed by the District Commissioners. If necessary the prisoners confined at the jail are to be employed to help in the work of construction.

Another amendment proposed by the committee and concurred in by the Senate provides that all cases of tuberculosis in the District must be registered after a free examination by the health officer. The appropriations for the juvenile and District courts were passed without opposition.

A number of repairs were authorized on the several charitable and correctional institutions maintained in the District under government supervision. An increase of \$15,584 was given the Home for the Aged and Infirm, making the appropriation \$24,422, to include the installation of an additional building for male inmates.

New Buildings for Children.

For the erection of suitable buildings for a school for feeble-minded children on a tract of land at Blue Plains, now owned by the District, the sum of \$50,000 was appropriated at the suggestion of the Senate committee.

The important amendment adding \$170,000 to the House bill for the extension of water mains in the District was enacted successfully.

Although Senator Burkett asked an explanation of the amendment authorizing the Commissioners to grant leaves of absence not exceeding two and a half days in each month to per diem employees of the District, that change was adopted after it had been inserted in another place in the bill.

When the measure had been placed before the Senate to allow individual members to propose amendments, Senator Gary caused a little stir by asking that the appropriation of \$8,000 for gas, fuel, and electric light and power be governed according to the amount of carbon monoxide in the gas supply. The South Carolina Senator proposed that no appropriation be made for gas containing more than 20 per cent carbon monoxide.

Philbuster Delays Bill.

When the final vote was taken on the measure and its amendments the bill was unanimously passed. Although they did not impede progress on the budget as was visible in their deliberations of the preceding day, the Democratic members took occasion to submit various questions that apparently aided their filibuster to keep the Senate from again taking up the subject of the confirmation of W. D. Crum, the negro who has been re-nominated to be collector of the port of Charleston, S. C.

Senator Tillman again caused some merriment in his debate with Senator Johnston, of Alabama, on the subject of increasing the item for penal institutions. The Alabamaian suggested that in his State of 2,000,000 population the convicts numbered but 2,500, while in the District, with 200,000 inhabitants, there was an average of 1,500 inmates of the jail and workhouse.

"Washington is the harbor for derelict criminals who sneak into the city from Virginia, the Southern and Northern States," shouted Tillman. "There is an immense number of criminals in this city, and why not increase the facilities of the penal institutions? We could easily fill them if all these nurse-smothers and other petty thieves were apprehended."

WILL EULOGIZE ALLISON.

Colleagues of Late Senator to Pay Tributes to-day.

Unusual interest attaches to the memorial addresses to be delivered in the Senate to-day on the life and public services of William Boyd Allison, late a Senator from Iowa.

Under a special order to-day has been set apart for the eulogies. Eighteen Senators will submit brief eulogies on their late colleague, an unusually large number of individual tributes.

Those who have asked for time: Senators Dooliver, Hale, Teller, Aldrich, Daniel, Cullom, Bacon, Gallinger, Lodge, Tillman, Perkins, Nelson, Keas, Depece, Burkett, William Alden Smith, Borah, and Cummins.

Always the Same.

Tharp's Berkeley Rye

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YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The Senate convened at noon. District Committee conducts hearing on gas. Several District bills reported favorably. Conference appropriate \$2,000 for automobiles for the District appropriation bill passed. The Senate adjourned at 5:30 o'clock.

HOUSE.

House convened at noon. House passed numerous bills for payment of claims against the government. President sent special message to House vetoing census bill. Bill introduced to regulate commitment to reformatory in the District of Columbia. House adjourned at 5:30 until noon to-day.

PLAN OTHER TARIFF HEARINGS

Representatives of Wool Industry to Visit House Committee.

Valuation of Imports Causes Considerable Controversy—May Establish Wholesale Price System.

There is good reason to believe that further hearings on the tariff bill, now under consideration, will be given by the Committee on Ways and Means early in March.

Although public hearings on the measure were discontinued some weeks ago, announcement is now made that representatives of the wool industry will be heard on a date to be fixed later. While members of the committee refuse to discuss the proceedings that mark the daily consideration of the tariff bill, it is known that some great difficulty has been experienced up to date in reaching conclusions on the more important schedules.

It is known further, that the committee has practically reached a decision to hold further hearings for the benefit of interests that will be affected by those features of the measure dealing with the customs laws, as well as for the benefit of those who desire to be heard relative to the sections of the bill that will deal with internal taxation.

One matter now under consideration has engendered a good deal of controversy. It relates to the method of the valuation of imported goods. Under the present practice, imported goods are valued in accordance with the price fixed by the foreign exporter.

It is proposed in this connection to establish the domestic wholesale price system as a method of valuation. This is advocated by manufacturers and opposed by importers for obvious reasons. However, it is understood that valuation of imports based upon domestic prices is finding great favor among the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee.

The idea has the approval of the majority of the board of general appraisers at New York.

OLD CLAIM BEFORE HOUSE. Myra Clark Gaines Matter Ruled Out Again on Point of Order.

The famous claim of Myra Clark Gaines, which has been pending before Congress and the courts in one shape or another more than a century, was before the House of Representatives yesterday, and true to the unbroken history of the case, no action was taken.

Mr. Mann, of Illinois, objected to its consideration, which, under the rule, was fatal.

There is involved in this case about \$5,000,000 of land in Louisiana conveyed by grant from the Spanish authorities to Daniel Clark, father of Myra Clark Gaines.

Mr. Robinson, of Arkansas, who reported the bill from the Committee on Public Lands with its unanimous approval, called the attention of the House to the fact that the case presented the peculiar features that no man who had ever examined the record had failed to believe that the relief asked for ought to be granted, and that no one seemed to be opposing it now.

He asserted that in all justice and equity final action should be taken.

RULE IS RIDICULED.

Tillman Laughs at Lodge's Proposed Amendment.

Senator Tillman observed yesterday in the Senate concerning the proposed modification in rules offered Thursday by Senator Lodge, that if it were adopted—"We will have to get down on our knees whenever we want to mention the House of Representatives."

He was discussing an item in the District appropriation bill and inquired of Senator Gallinger, chairman of the District Committee, what had become of a bill to suppress vagrancy in Washington introduced by him and passed in the Senate.

JUDGESHIP HELD UP.

Senate Will Not Confirm Nomination of H. F. Seawell.

The appointment of H. F. Seawell as Judge of the Eastern District of North Carolina, although one of the newest nominations sent to Congress from the White House, is lying quietly in a remote pigeonhole in the committee room, and from present indications there it will lie until Judge Taft goes into the Presidential chair.

Then he will make another appointment, and the document bearing Mr. Seawell's name will pass the route of the notification.

This is the programme in the Senate now, and if any member friendly to "Judge" Seawell succeeds in upsetting it he will accomplish more than any member of the Senate anticipates.

Both the North Carolina Senators will fight the confirmation of Mr. Seawell. Realizing the fact that Seawell is to hang on the Senate calendar, Senators Foraker, Depece, Lodge, and even the President's closest friends have signified their willingness to keep hands off and let President Taft name the judge of the Eastern District.

CONGRESS BRIEFS.

A bill authorizing the extension of Alameda street, from Wisconsin avenue to the east line of Third-street street surface, with a width of fifty feet, was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Gallinger.

A rivers and harbors commission, to be composed of five Senators, five Representatives, and two engineer officers of the Army, will be introduced in a bill that will be reported favorably by the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

With the request that it be printed as a Senate document, Senator Gallinger yesterday presented an abstract from a technical publication entitled "Lodge's Sliding Seals for Gas." The article is of great interest, and will be the Senate's investigation of the gas question in the District.

Requesting that a thorough investigation be made into the necessity for testing built and ground used by the government, Senator Scott yesterday introduced a bill in the Senate. The measure sets forth that \$17,000 is annually used by the government for such testing, and the inquiry is to ascertain whether or not this amount is reasonable.

STATEHOOD IN SIGHT

Congress to Act on New Mexico and Arizona Petition.

LITTLE OPPOSITION IS SHOWN

A Canvas of Senate and House of Representatives Shows that Bill Proposing to Admit the Territories to the Union Will Be Speedily Passed by Both Houses.

When the bill proposing Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico is submitted in the House early next week it is expected to pass with little or no opposition.

Representative Hamilton, of Michigan, chairman of the Committee on Territories, is confident that the measure will receive favorable treatment.

A canvass in the Senate yesterday developed the fact that opposition there will be slight. With a few exceptions, the Senate is in favor of such a bill, and judging from the opinions expressed by the elder statesmen, the Statehood measure will be enacted into law before adjournment.

"I am in favor of immediate admission of these States," said Senator Warren, of Wyoming, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and a leader of the majority.

This remark seems to crystallize the general consensus of opinion among the Senators. Almost to a man, the Southern members favor the project, and especially anxious are the Western and Northern Senators that the two Territories be admitted to the Union.

While a number of Eastern Senators favor the measure, still there are some who are unwilling to express an opinion at this time.

It has been rumored that Mr. Beveridge was ardently opposed to admitting Arizona and New Mexico, and inasmuch as he is chairman of the Committee on Territories, it has been thought he would prove successful in defeating such a proposition.

Although the Indian may have quite a following, it is known that there are sufficient members in favor of the Statehood bill to insure its passage.

Senators Guggenheim, Burkett, Brown, and other Westerners approve of any measure that will admit the Territories; in fact, their approval is "unequivocal."

Senators Gallinger, Frye, Lodge, Burnham, and a number of Northern members favor the plan, but have leanings to the proposition of admitting Arizona and New Mexico as separate States.

Hale Is Noncommittal.

Senator Hale, of Maine, the virtual leader of the Senate, is noncommittal on the subject.

An unconfirmed rumor was circulated yesterday that the personal antipathy of the part of certain Senators against Delegates Andrews and Mark Smith, of New Mexico and Arizona, respectively, would inject itself into the Statehood fight. It is known that these representatives would be sent to the Senate should their States be admitted.

It is learned later, however, that the only animosity felt against the Delegates was that a Republican Senate does not care to vote for a measure that probably would add Democratic Senators to the upper branch of Congress.

AGREE ON WIRELESS BILL.

System Will Be Urged for Vessels on Great Lakes and Ocean Lines.

As a result of several days' deliberation the House Committee on Merchant Marine has decided to report a bill requiring wireless telegraphy to be installed on vessels operating on the Great Lakes, and those engaged in the coastwise trade, as well as vessels plying between America and foreign ports.

Immediately following the wreck of the "C. Q. D." vessel flashed by Jack Bains, Congress was deluged with petitions urging that the wireless be made a legal part of the equipment of all vessels over which the United States exercised jurisdiction. At first it was proposed that the law should apply only to ocean-going vessels.

A subcommittee was appointed yesterday to draft a bill requiring wireless to be installed on lake vessels, vessels engaged in the coastwise trade, as well as those operating between American and foreign ports.

COMMISSION DENIES REPORT.

Interstate Commerce Officials Refute Magnate's Assertion About Spies.

Officials of the Interstate Commerce Commission denied the statement of Vice President Buckland, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, yesterday before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce that the commission had 800 spies at work on American railroads in order to unearth alleged violations of the safety appliance acts.

Secretary Moseley is out of the city, but acting Secretary Connolly said the commission had about twenty-five safety appliance inspectors located in different parts of the country.

Mr. Buckland made the charge during the hearing yesterday given by the House committee on the collection of the Lincoln relics, in Washington. The sum of \$150,000 is appropriated for the purpose. The Oldroyd collection is housed in the building in which Lincoln died, immediately opposite the old Ford's Theater, in which Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth.

ACT ON DISTRICT BILLS.

Senate Committee Submits Favorable Report on Four Measures.

Following a brief hearing on the gas question yesterday, the Senate District Committee considered a number of pending bills and ordered a favorable report on the following measures:

NEW HIGHWAY BILL

Measure Creates Commission to Supervise Improvements.

An expenditure of \$5,000,000 for the improvement of the highways of the United States is proposed in a bill introduced yesterday by Representative Sturgis, of West Virginia.

The measure provides for the creation of a highway commission, composed of the members of the Senate and a salary of \$5,000 a year. The money to be expended on the highways is to be allotted to the States, not less than \$500,000 to be expended for improvements in each State, and the entire amount authorized to be paid out at the rate of ten millions a year.

PRESIDENT VETOES THE CENSUS BILL

Continued from Page One.

and the Twelfth, were taken under a provision of law excluding competitors; that is, necessitating the appointments being made under the spoils system. Every man competent to speak with authority because of his knowledge of and familiarity with the work of those censuses has stated that the result was to produce extravagance and demoralization.

Mr. Robert P. Porter, who took the census of 1890, states that:

"The efficiency of the decennial census would be greatly improved and its cost materially lessened if it were provided that the employees should be selected in accordance with the terms of the civil service law."

"Mr. Frederick H. Wines, the Assistant Director of the Census of 1900, states as follows:

"A mathematical scale was worked out by which the number of 'assignments' to the various States and Representatives was determined in advance, so many appointments to a Senator, a smaller number to a Representative, half as many to a Democrat as a Republican, and in Democratic States the Congressional assignments were made to the Republican State and district committees. The assignments named in the first instance the persons to be examined. They were afterward furnished each with a list of those names who had 'passed' and requested to name those who they desired to have appointed. Vacancies were filled in the same manner. This system was thoroughly satisfactory to the majority of the politicians interested, though there were a few who refused to have anything to do with it. The effect upon the bureau was, as may readily be imagined, thoroughly demoralizing."

"Mr. Carroll D. Wright, who had charge of the Census Bureau after the census of 1890, estimates that \$2,000,000, and more than a year's time, would have been saved if the census force had been brought into the classified service, and added:

One-third Wasted.

"I do not hesitate to say one-third of the amount expended under my own administration was absolutely wasted, and wasted principally on account of the fact that the office was not under civil service rules. . . . In October, 1899, when I took charge of the Census Office, there was an office force of 10,000. There had been a constant reduction for several months, and this was kept up without cessation till the close of the census. There was never a month after October, 1898, that the clerical force reached the number of 10,000. The reduction, while these general reductions were being made, and in the absence of any necessity for the increase of the force, 259 new appointments were made."

"This is the result of the destruction of economy and efficiency for purely political considerations.

"In view of the temporary character of the work, it would be well to waive the requirements of the civil service law as regards geographical apportionment, but the appointees should be chosen by competitive examination from the lists provided by the Civil Service Commission.

The non-competitive examination in a case like this is not only vicious, but is in effect a fraud upon the public. No essential change is effected by providing that it be conducted by the Civil Service Commission, and to provide that the employees shall be selected without regard to political party affiliations is empty and misleading, unless, at the same time, it is made effective in the only way in which it is possible to make it effective, and that is by providing that the examination shall be made competitive."

Eight-hour Law.

"I also recommend that if provision is made that the census printing work may be done outside the Government Printing Office, it shall be explicitly provided that the government authorities shall see that the eight-hour law is applied in effective fashion to these outside offices.

"Outside of these matters, I believe that the bill is, on the whole, satisfactory, and represents an improvement upon previous legislation on the subject, but it is of vital consequence that we should not once again permit the usefulness of this great decennial undertaking on behalf of the whole people to be marred by permitting it to be run into an engine to further the self-interest of that small section of the people which makes a profession of politics. The evil effects of the spoils system, and of the custom of treating appointments to the public service as personal perquisites of professional politicians, are peculiarly evident in the case of a great public work like the taking of the census, a work which should employ the best of the whole people and with an eye single to the interest of the country."

MAY BUY LINCOLN RELICS.

House Bill to Purchase Oldroyd Collection Reported.

A bill was reported by the Committee on Public Buildings yesterday authorizing the purchase of the Oldroyd collection of Lincoln relics, in Washington. The sum of \$150,000 is appropriated for the purpose. The Oldroyd collection is housed in the building in which Lincoln died, immediately opposite the old Ford's Theater, in which Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth.

FAVORS RESCUE HOMES.

House Provides for Sending Prisoners to District Reformatories.

A bill was introduced in the House yesterday by Representative Goulden authorizing the commitment of offenders to the rescue homes in the District of Columbia. The measure gives authority to the Supreme Court and the Police Court of the District to send any prisoner, except those found guilty of treason, murder, arson, or kidnapping, to any institution incorporated to carry on reformatory or rescue work, when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that the ends of justice and the best interests of the District will be subserved by such commitment.

In the case of violation of any of the conditions of suspension of jail sentence by any person the restraint of the person shall be ordered by the authority making the commitment and the original sentence shall be imposed. The time spent in the rescue home shall not count to diminish the time for which the offender was originally sentenced.

The measure provides that the Attorney General may transfer to any institution in the United States incorporated to carry on rescue work any person convicted of crime now by law subject to his confinement in any institution, when he is required to provide, except those found guilty of treason, murder, arson, or kidnapping.

MINORITY WINS POINT

Democrats Are Successful in Fight Against Crum.

REPUBLICANS QUIT STRUGGLE

After Another Three-hour Executive Session, Senate Leaders Decide to Abandon Subject—Aggressive Element Objects to Waste of Time, and a Time Limit is Fixed.

At the conclusion of an executive session lasting nearly three hours, devoted entirely to debating on the question of confirming the nomination of Dr. W. D. Crum, a negro, as collector of customs at Charleston, S. C., the Senate leaders yesterday all but abandoned the subject.

The executive session was moved by Senator Frye, of Maine, who has been leading the fight for the confirmation of Dr. Crum.

The Democratic Senators did most of the talking, although Senator Smith, of Michigan, and Senator Dixon, of Montana, Republicans, made brief speeches. Senator Tillman, who has been on the Democratic side, his speech was earnest, for at times his voice penetrated the closed doors and resounded through the corridors.

Tillman is Loud.

One of the Senators reminded Mr. Tillman, who has been contending for an open session to consider the Crum case, that it was unnecessary to open the doors while he maintained his voice at the pitch he had started.

After nearly three hours had been expended in talk, Mr. Lodge, who came into the session near the close, reproved the Democratic Senators for lack of candor in not admitting that they were engaged in a filibuster.

The Senator from Massachusetts said he had served in the Senate long enough to recognize a full-fledged filibuster when he saw it, and after the adjournment of the executive session indicated clearly that, with the exception possibly of Senator Frye, they were willing to give up the struggle.

Frye Would Not Yield.

Mr. Frye declared he would not yield for the present. It also developed yesterday that several of the more aggressive Republican Senators, who frequently rebel against the leadership in the Senate, had threatened to make trouble if any more valuable time of this session is used up in forcing consideration of the Crum nomination.

A time limit was fixed at the close of the session, and at least one Republican Senator, who is interested in passing the postal savings bank bill, declared if the Crum matter extended beyond yesterday there would be an explosion.

LODGE AMENDMENT PUSHED.

Rules Committee Would Foretell Tillman's Threatened Speech.

At an informal meeting of the Committee on Rules of the Senate yesterday, it was decided to press for consideration of Senator Lodge's proposed amendment forbidding the use by Senators in debate of offensive language toward the co-ordinate branch of Congress, or toward the President.

This rule has been generally accepted as an attempt to forestall Mr. Tillman's threatened attack on the President.

There was not a quorum of the committee present. Mr. Lodge was there, however. Democratic Senators had given a strong intimation of an intention to filibuster against the adoption of the rule if it were reported from the committee.

It was decided there was not time at this session to consider the matter fully and it will go over until the next Congress, when it is understood Mr. Lodge will renew his efforts to have it inaugurated upon the Senate rules.

MORE SAFETY APPLIANCES.

Railroad Men Before House Committee Against Bill.

The Watson bill requiring the use of additional safety appliances by the railroads of the country was the subject of a hearing yesterday before the House Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Railroad men appeared in opposition to the measure, while the representatives of labor unions urged favorable action on it. The bill regards the use of self stop, efficient hand brakes, secure ladders, and running boards, and hand-holds or grab-irons on the roofs of cars.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA CO. QUARTETTE.

Signor Bonci, Tenor. MME. RAPPOLD, Soprano. MME. FRAHUT, Contralto. HERBERT WITTSPOON, Bass.

GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT NATIONAL THEATER.

Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 11, 4:30.

Third Concert Charlton-Smith Series. TICKETS—\$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00. Seating at T. ARTHUR SMITH'S, 1411 F St.

COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, FEB. 9.

The Queen of Song Interprets. BLANCHE MARCHESI (Soprano & Contralto).

SONG RECITAL. Assisted by the Belgian Pianist, BRAHMS VAN DEN BERG.

The Baldwin Piano Used. Seating on sale at the Box Office, T. Arthur Smith's, and Wilson's Ticket Office.

TO-NIGHT NEW MASONIC AUDITORIUM.

DAVID LEILA LIVINGSTON BISPHAM-MORSE

RECITAL.

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WILL CHANGE BUILDING LAWS

Plan of Allowing Former Owners to Use Property Not Favored.

Man in Minneapolis Sold Square to Government, Holds It and Refuses to Pay Taxes.

An important amendment to the public building laws will be enacted at the next session of Congress in accordance with an agreement reached yesterday by the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

As a result of an investigation made by authority of the committee the conclusion has been reached that the present practice of permitting owners of titles for public buildings purchased by the government to retain the use of buildings on such sites pending the government taking possession is a bad one.

The committee has directed attention to a case in point. A few years ago the government purchased a square of ground in Minneapolis with the purpose of ultimately constructing a new public building in that city. The owner was given authority to retain the use of the buildings on the land until such time as the government cared to take possession. Last year the owner refused to pay taxes on the land to the city, contending that the property belonged to the government, and that he merely had the use of it under the terms of sale. It is said that the owner in question derives rentals aggregating \$25,000 a year from property which he holds the tax collectors belonged to the government. It is to prevent the recurrence of such cases as this that the committee will recommend changes in the law whereby the government shall take immediate possession of land and buildings that may be on it which is purchased for public building purposes.

AUTOS FOR TAFT.

Conferees Report Bill with \$1,200 Item for Machines.

The Senate received a joint yesterday when the report of the urgent deficiencies bill was reported by Senator Hale.

The elder statesman had overwhelmingly voted down the proposition to appropriate \$1,300 for automobiles for President Taft, but the House of Representatives took the opposite view and in conference stubbornly contested the change and won out.

Luckily Senator Bailey, foe of the horseless carriage, and his contemporary in the role of the "Farmers' Friend" Senator Tillman, were not present when the report was submitted.

The conferees made but few changes in the budget, and the District fareld well in its contested appropriations. The \$7,000 appropriation added by the Senate for cleaning snow and ice, was reduced to \$5,000.