ON THE CANAL BILL

Chairman Cannon Charges Its Friends With Undue Haste.

MR. HEPBURN REPLIES SPIRITEDLY

Nominations of Messrs. Shaw and Payne Confirmed.

THE SENATE ADJOURNS

In expectation of a vote upon the Nicaragua canal bill today there was a large attendance on the floor when the House of Representatives met. Under the order made yesterday the general debate was to close at 2 o'clock, when the bill was to be read for amendment under the five-minute rule.

Mr. Adamson (Ga.), the first speaker today, urged the passage of the Hepburn bill without amendment. He argued that the time had come for action and that equivocation now could only result in delaying the commencement of the canal.

If the Panama company had an offer to make which we could accept, he said, there would be time enough to take advantage of it when the bill was pending in the Senate or later in conference.

A Modern Trojan Horse.

Mr. Wooten (Tex.) also argued that the bill should be passed without amendment. If the Morris amendment were adopted, he said, the canal would become a conditional project surrounded by doubts and difficulties which might doom it to final failure owing to international political complications. He declared it was rather a strange coincidence that those who now wanted to amend the bill had in the past opposed the passage of any bill. He regarded the Morris amendment as a modern Trojan horse.

Mr. Wooten said he did not favor an amendment to fortify the canal. He believed such an amendment savored more of spurious sentiment than sound and salutary sense. He favored a neutral canal.

At this point, upon the request of Mr. Davis (Fla.), the time for general debate was extended until 2:30 p.m.

Mr. Sparkman (Fla.) spoke in favor of the Hepburn bill.

Chairman Cannon Takes the Floor.

Mr. Cannon (Ill.), chairman of the appropriations committee, then took the floor.

His remarks were given close attention. The building of this canal, he said, was a business proposition and should be considered from a business standpoint. Gentlemen talked about this proposed canal having been agitated for 400 years, and used that as an argument why members of Congress should fall over each other to vote for the pending bill. Personally he had favored a canal for years, but because he had not been willing to proceed without information and against fixed treaty law he had been called hard names.

Mr. Cannon at this point clashed sharply with Mr. Hepburn, who is in charge of the bill. Mr. Cannon criticised the Iowan for withholding his speech from the Record, and Mr. Hepburn, characterizing Mr. Cannon's criticism as "querulous and for an improper purpose," stated that he had only exercised a privilege customarily exercised by members. But he offered then and there to give Mr. Cannon the speech and sent it over to him by a page.

Mr. Cannon declared that in his recollection a member presenting a great measure to undertake a work that was to last for centuries had never pursued such a course. He declared it was not decent parliamentary procedure, and when Mr. Hepburn made some quick reply he observed amid laughter that if the gentleman from Iowa were only as straightforward as he was "flip of tongue" he would be a better legislator.

Charges Undue Haste.

Mr. Cannon, discussing the language of the bill, said that under its "artful language" full power was given to pay Nicaragua and Costa Rica and the Maritime Canal Company their demands, but also the American and Nicaraguan speculators who owned property along the route. He criticised the undue haste of the promoters of the Nicaragua canal. He wanted to see the protocol that had been recently negotiated. He objected to the provision that contracts could be made for the whole work.

Mr. Cannon said that it was doubtful if war taxes could be removed if the government was committed to such a gigantic enterprise. He said he would vote for the Morris amendment, and if that failed, would move to recommit, so the bill could be amended.

Mr. DeArmond (Mo.) favored leaving the question of routes to the President. With alternative authority he could make better terms. The bill as presented was not mature. Was the army engineer corps or a gigantic syndicate to build the canal?

Mr. Hepburn Replies to Criticisms.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Hepburn took the floor to close general debate. He replied chiefly to the criticism of Mr. Cannon and drew frequent applause and laughter as he loosed his shafts of sarcasm.

Debate Was a Lively One.

The debate on the canal bill became very lively in the late hours of the afternoon. The contest between the friends of the pending bill and those who would amend it with propositions saddling upon it the possible substitution of the Panama project became animated.

Mr. Cannon and Mr. Hepburn had lively exchanges of words during the afternoon.

Mr. Hepburn said he would accept Mr. Cannon's statement that he favored an isthmian canal in a parliamentary sense. He charged that Mr. Cannon's efforts in the past had invariably resulted in delay in the construction of a canal. He said he regarded the interposition of the Panama project as a measure of delay.

Quoting the Democrats.

Mr. Hepburn created considerable amusement when he quoted the last platform of the democratic party in favor of the "immediate" construction of a Nicaraguan canal.

"In the name of the democratic people," said Mr. Hepburn, "I summons each and all of you democrats to stand by that demand. Now is your chance for the 'immediate' construction of a canal."

This sally created great laughter in the hall, and was followed by cries of "Vote!" "Vote!" from the democratic side.

"I want an isthmian canal," said Mr. Hepburn, "and if it is not the one for which I have a preference, I want some kind of a canal."

Mr. Hepburn contended that the Morris amendment made it mandatory upon the President to select the Panama route.

This led Mr. Morris to make the statement that he would amend his proposition by giving the President of the United States discretion.

Mr. Hepburn said that responsibility should not be put upon the President.

Mr. Hepburn said Mr. Cannon posed as a business man, yet he wanted to pay $40,000,000 for something the commission said was worth $27,000,000. He stated that it was rumored the bill would have rough sledding in another body, but he said the moral effect of passing the bill by almost unanimous vote in the House would be material.

General debate on the bill closed at 2:45 and the bill was then read for amendment under the five-minute rule.

Mr. Shackleford of Missouri offered an amendment giving authority for the purchase of the Panama canal, saying that it carried the indorsement of all those in the House who had advocated the Panama route.

SENATE.

As soon as the Senate met today, on motion of Mr. Hale (Me.), the Senate agreed that when it adjourn today it be until Monday next.

Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) reported from the committee on military affairs the result of the Heistand inquiry that was conducted under the Pettigrew resolution of the last session. No action was taken on the report.

A House bill appropriating $10,000 for furnishing transcripts of records of the general land office was passed.

At 12:40 the Senate, on motion of Mr. Cullom, went into executive session.

Shaw and Payne Confirmed.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nominations of L. M. Shaw to be Secretary of Treasury and of Henry C. Payne to be Postmaster General.

Other nominations confirmed were as follows:

Charles F. Gallenkamp, surveyor of customs, St. Louis, Mo.; Gad Smith, collector of customs for the district of Superior, Mich.; W. S. Graham, surveyor general of California; Chas. A. Orr, pension agent at Buffalo, N. Y.

Postmasters: Illinois—F. A. Freer, Galesburg; R. W. Folts, Atlanta; R. E. Moon, Fulton; G. H. McKinley, Moline; A. B. Case, Prophetstown; S. T. Lindsay, Robinson; T. H. Thomas, Rock Island; E. Y. Hole, Ridge Farm.

Indiana—W. P. Masters, Seymour; I. L. Wimmer, Rockville; W. W. McColloch, Monticello; J. L. Dunning, Ligonier; W. A. Banks, Laporte; A. F. Kinsley, Hartford City; J. G. Dunbar, Greencastle; D. M. Williams, Fowler; A. C. Stephenson, Worthington; C. B. Bentley, Warsaw; I. H. LaMar, Petersburg; C. E. Burbank, Oakland City; J. L. Caldwell, Lafayette; J. A. Kautz, Kokomo; G. P. Alexander, Kendallville; J. W. Lewis, Huntingburg; C. Sullivan, Garrett; J. D. Parvin, Evansville; T. J. Wilson, Corydon; W. W. Williamson, Columbia City; H. D. Falls, Brazil; J. E. Shryer, Bloomfield; V. V. Williams, Bedford; E. H. Niebaum, Aurora; T. A. Carter, Auburn; Donald McCallum, Batesville.

At 1:50 p.m. the Senate adjourned until Monday.

REPORT ON HEMP INQUIRY

NO REFLECTION ON OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Review of Facts Brought Before Investigating Committee Presented to the Senate.

The Senate committee on military affairs today unanimously agreed upon a report on the case making charges against Lieut. Col. R. O. S. Heistand of the army, and the report was presented to the Senate by Senator Cockrell as soon as that body convened. The report contains a concise statement of the facts in the case as brought out by the inquiry, and casts no reflection upon any of the officers of the government whose names were mentioned in connection with the case.

The First Charge.

The report cites the charge quoted in the resolution of inquiry that Colonel Heistand was in 1899 engaged in forming a combination for the purpose of controlling the hemp product of the Philippine Islands, and that the names of Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, Assistant Attorney General Boyd, Assistant Secretary Allen and Adjutant General Corbin had frequently been mentioned by him as associated with him in the enterprise.

The committee finds that the charges made in the first paragraph of the preamble to the resolution are not true, the facts in that connection being that Colonel, then Major, Heistand, about May, 1899, proposed to Maj. E. L. Hawkes, who had been major of the 10th Volunteer Infantry, a scheme for establishing a manufacturing plant in Manila for the manufacture of the hemp product in those islands, and suggested to Major Hawkes to take charge of it, which offer the latter accepted. The company then prepared a prospectus and a blank for the names of subscribers, but the incorporation of the company was never consummated and no subscriptions secured.

Second Charge.

With regard to the second charge involving government officials the committee finds that Heistand and Hawkes canvassed the possibility of interesting those whose names are mentioned in the resolution. It is found that Heistand wrote to Hawkes in 1899 as charged, sending documents and making suggestions about the Philippine tariff, but the committee says that these suggestions are capable of different constructions. "It is," says the report, "impossible for the committee to divine Col. Heistand's intention when he said 'Of course the needs of the future will be met as they require,' referring to the Philippine tariff."

Did Guarantee Place to Hawkes.

The committee also finds that Hawkes made a claim upon Heistand for compensation for services, but the charge that Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn guaranteed to Hawkes a position in the government service in part settlement of this claim is not sustained by the committee, but it is found that Meiklejohn did in March, 1900, appoint Hawkes to the position of inspector of the customs service in the Philippines, but that this appointment was revoked by Secretary Root in the May following.

Other findings are: That while Heistand was the projector of the hemp company he was not authorized to represent the other government officials who were engaged with him and that tariff duties would be adjusted for their benefit.

That the matter of the adjustment of the tariff was never mentioned directly or indirectly by Col. Heistand to Gen. Corbin, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, Assistant Attorney General Boyd or Assistant Secretary Allen.

That Heistand asked Gen. Corbin to take stock and that the latter first assented and then declined.

The testimony concerning the charge that Heistand had promises from Assistant Secretary Allen and Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn is repeated without comment, but the following is added: "Your committee further finds that the assistant secretary of war, Hon. G. D. Meikleohn, has not used government positions for the purpose of paying private debts of any officer of the government."

The committee finds that the letter of commendation of Hawks of date July 13, 1899, signed jointly by Col. Heistand, Assistant Attorney General Boyd and Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, was not signed officially by these officers, and also that the words "The government will look with favor on the same," meaning the enterprise, were not in the correct copy of the letter.

Contractor Alleged to Be Missing.

The police have been asked to find Noble H. Thomas, a contractor, who has been superintending work at the bureau of engraving and printing. Mr. Thomas is thirty-five years old and lived at 1245 31st street. He is reported to have disappeared yesterday morning. The police were informed that when he left home he had about $1,000 in his pocket.

Mr. Lessler on the Floor.

Representative-elect Montague Lessler of New York city, who recently defeated Perry Belmont at the special election held to fill the seat vacated by Mr. Muller, was on the floor of the House today and was introduced to many of his new associates. He was not sworn in, however. He will enter upon his congressional duties next week.

Condition Remains the Same.

The information received from Garfield Hospital today by the detectives concerning the condition of Mrs. Ada Gilbert Dennis, the victim of the mysterious assault committed more than a month ago, was that there had been no change in her condition during the past forty-eight hours.

Price of Eggs Advancing.

CHICAGO, January 9.—Continued heavy buying of eggs and consequent high prices on the produce exchange gave rise today to the belief that the egg market is being cornered. South Water street merchants said that local packing interests had practically gained control over the local market and were pressing prices up. Today fresh eggs were commanding 30 cents.

For Irrigating Rio Grande Valley.

Representative Kleberg of Texas has introduced a bill for an international board of engineers from Mexico and the United states to adopt a plan for irrigating the Rio Grande valley.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Democrats Nominated for Office in Mississippi.

THE STATE MACHINE SHAKEN UP

Labor Leaders Lunch With the President.

CONSIDERED AS SIGNIFICANT

In the nominations sent to the Senate today the President gives a great shaking up to the old-line republicans and the machine in Mississippi. There has never before been such a shaking up of political dry bones. The President has followed his announced policy of picking the best men for office in the south, and he evidently concluded that the people he wanted were not to be found in his own party.

Robert E. Lee, for United States attorney, and Edgar S. Wilson, for marshal, are both democrats, it is stated. Mr. Lee is which is called a Bryanite. Mr. Wilson is personally well known to the President.

James Hill, the veteran colored leader of Mississippi, has also been unhorsed. He was nominated as register of the land office at Jackson, Miss., January 12, 1898. He is succeeded by Frederick W. Collins, at present United States marshal of the southern district of Mississippi. Mr. Collins is an old-time republican, with a good record.

Senator Money and ex-Representative Catchings of Mississippi were at the White House today, but say that they did not make any recommendations for appointments in Mississippi.

Another Alabama Office.

Reuben F. Kolb of Alabama, formerly the populist leader of that state, saw the President this morning and presented J. P. Burton, who is a candidate for collector of internal revenue of Alabama to succeed J. H. Bingham, who is a candidate for renomination. The President said he would take up the collectorship later.

A Dinner in Philadelphia.

Under the escort of Senator Penrose a committee from the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia called on the President to invite him to attend the annual dinner of the club on the 29th of this month. The committee was composed of Fayette R. Plumb, president of the club; Cyrus Borgner, vice president, and William S. P. Shields. The president said he knew he could find great pleasure in accepting the invitation, but that he is not now accepting any invitations of this kind and would regretfully be compelled to decline this one.

Labor Leaders Lunch With President.

With President Roosevelt at lunch this afternoon were five of the most prominent labor leaders in the United States, the two other guests being Attorney General Knox and Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture. The five men invited to the lunch were Frank P. Sargent, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; E. E. Clark, chief of the Order of Railway Conductors; P. H. Morissey, grand master of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; H. B. Perham, president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and A. B. Youngson, the first assistant chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of which P. M. Arthur is chief.

The gathering of so many prominent labor men is considered as significant. That the men were invited by the President to come on at a certain date is certain. In addition to desiring the men to lunch with him the President wanted to talk over conditions in their fields with them and learn all he can regarding the wants, desires and feelings of that important branch of labor represented by the associations of railroad workers. At the White House no information was made public and none could be made public until the lunch had developed some things of interest.

The seven guests of the President remained until after 3 o'clock this afternoon, and said that it would be improper for them to discuss anything said at the lunch table.

Frank P. Sargent was recently offered the position of commissioner of immigration at the port of New York, to succeed Mr. Fitchie, it is stated, but declined the offer.

Says the Hepburn Bill Will Pass.

Representative Grosvenor was a visitor who saw the President. Speaking of the Hepburn canal bill, Representative Grosvenor said: "I am sure the bill for the Nicaragua route will pass the House by a safe majority by late this afternoon. There is some desire for a compromise that will permit a selection of either the Nicaragua or Panama routes."

Gen. Grosvenor says he is opposed to federal aid for irrigation in the west. "I represent a constituency composed largely of farmers," said Gen. Grosvenor. "Why should these farmers be taxed to provide farms for other people?"

Numerous Visitors.

A number of persons attending the annual meeting of the American Malleable Casting Association called on the President. The delegation was headed by O. P. Letchworth, president of the association.

W. B. Douglas, attorney general of Minnesota, and George P. Wilson, former attorney general of that state, called on the President to pay their respects, but had no extensive discussion of the action they have brought in the Supreme Court against the Northern Securities Company.

W. Truxton Beale and Edwards Livernash, commissioners from California to look after Chinese exclusion legislation in Congress, called on the President, and will see him later to talk over exclusion matters.

Representative Burleigh of Maine presented John W. Fogeler of Maine to the President. Mr. Fogeler was a paymaster in the army during the war with Spain, and his nomination to the regular army may be asked.

Senator Dillingham introduced Mr. Foster, the United States consul general at Halifax.

H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago had a long conference with the President.

May Go to Gettysburg.

Gen. Charles H. T. Collis of New York asked the President to attend the Memorial day exercises at Gettysburg. The President says he wants to do so and will try to make arrangements.

President Roosevelt this morning signed a parcels post convention with Bolivia. This is the first convention arranged with that country. The convention, which was signed in the presence of Postmaster General Smith, goes into effect at once.

Burglars Get $1,800 in Stamps.

CINCINNATI, January 9.—The safe in the post office at Greensburg, Ind., was blown last night and $1,800 worth of postage stamps stolen. There is no clue.

President Appoints a Democrat.

TUCSON, Ariz., January 9.—The appointment by the President of Benjamin Daniels to be United States marshal of Arizona was received here with surprise, as Daniels is generally considered to be a pronounced democrat.

Daniels was a "Rough Rider" and was with President Roosevelt at the battle of San Juan Hill.

Thanks and a Medal to Miss Gould.

Representative Bristow of New York today introduced a resolution in the House to extend the thanks of Congress and give a gold medal to Helen Miller Gould for her "bounteous benevolence."

Personal Mention.

Mr. Vincent P. Tommins of New York and Capt. H. Humphrey Read of Philadelphia, officials of the Manhattan Copper Company of Arizona, are in town for a few days and are at the Arlington.

Mr. L. W. Farrier of Sinking Creek, Va., who has been spending the holidays with friends in Washington, has returned to Ashland, Va.

A HALL OF RECORDS

Joint Commission Proposed to Consider the Subject.

TO INCLUDE EIGHT CONGRESSMEN

Concurrent Resolution Introduced by Senator Fairbanks.

REPORT DUE BY MARCH 1

A concurrent resolution was introduced in the Senate today by Mr. Fairbanks of Indiana, chairman of the Senate committee on public buildings and grounds, providing for the appointment of a joint committee of the House and Senate to consider the subject of providing a hall of records in this city, for the use of the government departments. The resolution provides that three members of this joint committee shall be senators and five shall be representatives, and that they shall investigate and consider the question of a site for a hall of records to be erected in the District of Columbia.

They are to report their conclusions before March 1, or as soon thereafter as may be possible. They are to report also as to the most feasible location of such a building and upon the approximate sum that will be involved in its erection.

This outlines a plan which, it is expected, will result in action by Congress during the present session on the important subject of providing a hall of records that has so long been discussed.

It is understood that both the Senate and House committees on public buildings and grounds are favorable to this project, which has only been impeded in the past by a failure to suggest some project that will be acceptable to both committees and to Congress. The chief difficulty has been arriving at a conclusion as to a location for such a building. It is believed that if this joint committee can agree upon a location and upon the cost of a structure so that identical bills may be reported favorably to both the Senate and the House there will be no obstruction to their immediate passage.

Building Deemed a Necessity.

While this resolution authorizes the committee to investigate the subject there seems to be no doubt as to the advisability of having a hall of records, so far as the views of senators and representatives are concerned. The committee will have before it the very strong recommendations that were made by Secretary Gage for a fireproof building in which to store valuable records that have cost the government an enormous amount of money and which are kept on a top floor in the Treasury Department building, under conditions that might render their destruction by fire altogether possible, should a conflagration break out in that vicinity.

In fact, nearly all of the government departments have valuable office rooms that are needed for the clerical force more or less filled up by the storage of documents that cannot be destroyed and which are yet referred to very seldom. The committee may secure from the various departments of the government some estimate on what it now costs to keep these documents in rooms that are entirely suitable for the clerical force. It is understood that if an estimate could be arrived at concerning the value of this storage room it would show that the government would be a large gainer by building a hall of records especially adapted for its needs.

Not only would this give additional space in all the department buildings, but it would allow the adoption of a system in the storage of documents and in convenient references to them much more desirable than the systems now in vogue.

Should Be Centrally Located.

An important matter with the committee will be to secure a location which as far as possible will be in the center of the government buildings that now contain the large force of employes of the government here. The hall of records will, of course, be in telephonic communication with every department of the government, and in order to get documents quickly it is desired that when one is telephoned for as little time as possible shall be lost in conveying it from the hall of records to the department from which the call comes.

While the proposed hall of records will doubtless be of imposing architectural effect on the exterior, it will not be a building that will involve very large expense, for the reason that the interior will be fitted up in very simple style, the chief point of desirability being to have it entirely fireproof, and so arranged as to give a very large space for storage. There is no doubt that an entire square will be needed for this purpose, and with the rapid accumulation of documents that are of great historic value a building much larger than will be immediately required will be provided for.

It is not expected that there will be any delay in the passage of this concurrent resolution, which does not require the signature of the President, and it is believed that within a very short time the joint committee can get to work. The senators who will be on this committee will be appointed by the President of the Senate, while the representatives will be appointed by the Speaker of the House, but in each case they will doubtless be members of the committees on public buildings and grounds, in the case of the Senate two republicans and one democrat, and in the case of the House committee three republicans and two democrats. By bringing in a prompt report it is believed it will be possible to secure this legislation a considerable time before the adjournment of the present session.

THE LANSTON OFFICES.

Removal From This City to New York Now Going On.

The general offices of the Lanston Monotype Machine Company are being removed from the Vernon row building in this city to 300 Broadway, New York city. On Monday next the business of the company will be transacted from that city. Mr. J. Maury Dove, the president of the company, will spend three or four days of each week in New York and the balance of the time in this city, looking after his business interests here.

Owing to the increase in the business of the company it has been found necessary to relieve the president of the duties of general manager, which office has hitherto been combined with that of the president. Mr. J. Sellers Bancroft, the general manager and mechanical engineer of the Wm. Sellers Company, of Philadelphia, has been made general manager.

The inventor of the monotype, Mr. Tolbert Lanston, is to have his headquarters in Philadelphia, and the machines will be manufactured there as heretofore.

Soldiers Together.

"This man was so drunk in front of the court yesterday afternoon that he could go no further," Policeman Michael J. Flynn, one of the court squad, told Judge Kimball in the Police Court today when Terrence Connelly was arraigned on a charge of having been engaged in disorderly conduct yesterday. "He only got out of the workhouse recently, but I would ask your honor to be lenient with him," the officer continued. "Twenty years ago we soldiered together in South Dakota for five years in the 11th United States Infantry, and many a time we chased the redskins together," Officer Flynn added. "In his time he was a mighty good soldier, but now I'm afraid he has gone wrong."

"Yes, I guess he has. He does not look like a good soldier now," his honor said. A fine of $5 or fifteen days on the farm was the result.

All Comply With Law.

Major Sylvester has received reports from the officers who were detailed to make an investigation of the complaints received about alleged violations of the law requiring business houses to provide seats for clerks. The officers reported that there were only two stores in which such seats were not provided. In these stores the proprietors are putting in seats in order to comply with the law.

THE TUNNEL WRECK

Condition of Some of the More Seriously Injured.

INVESTIGATING THE ACCIDENT

District Attorney Promises to Fix the Responsibility.

WILL PUNISH THE GUILTY

NEW YORK, January 9.—Thomas P. Murphy of New Rochelle, whose legs were broken, and who was badly hurt internally in yesterday's tunnel wreck in this city, passed a quiet night in Bellevue Hospital. His left leg, which was badly crushed, will probably be amputated today.

Albert Wadley, a florist of this city, with a home in New Rochelle, who had both legs broken and who suffered internal injuries, was improving today.

Winfield Flutze of New Rochelle, a traveling salesman, whose right leg and left thigh were broken, was reported today to be in a serious condition. It may be necessary to amputate one of his legs.

Everett Cooper, the fifteen-year-old boy whose leg was broken and who was burned, was improving today.

Albert W. Adams, a carriage manufacturer of this city, whose leg was cut off above the knee and who was hurt on the head, was worse today.

At the Grand Central station it was said today that as the district attorney had commenced an investigation to determine the cause of and responsibility for the wreck, the railroad officials had definitely postponed their investigation, and would present all the facts in their possession to the county prosecutor.

President Cantor May Investigate.

Another investigation will probably be made by President Cantor of the borough of Manhattan. Mr. Cantor said today:

"I will confer with the corporation counsel regarding my authority over tunnels exclusively used by railroads. I am not fully satisfied as to my power in this matter. As there are investigations being made by the district attorney, the coroners and the state railroad commission, I thought it best to find out my authority before I attempted an investigation of my own.

"My opinion is that if electricity had been used by the railroad the accident would not have happened.

"I visited the scene of the wreck at 9:30 o'clock last night. I watched the trains passing through the tunnel. The volumes of smoke from the locomotives filled the tunnel so that it was impossible to discern the lights."

President Cantor looked up the charter regarding the powers of the board of aldermen in the matter, and, after reading the sections, said they were so indefinite that he could not give a clear opinion. He said, however, he thought there was no doubt that the board had full power to regulate the speed of trains within the city limits.

District Attorney Jerome said he wished his investigation to be as thorough as possible, and that he would confer with Coroner Scholer to that end.

Mr. Jerome's Statement.

"It is possible," said Mr. Jerome, "that the engineer only was at fault. It is also possible that the railroad company did not provide the proper devices for the protection of its patrons. No matter who is responsible he shall be punshed."

In New Rochelle, where all but one of the dead lived, business was almost entirely suspended today.

Of those hurt, twenty-nine lived in New Rochelle, and numbers of their relatives spent the night in New York near the hospitals. Today several of the bodies of the dead were taken to New Rochelle. The town was in mourning, and many persons who had no relatives in the wreck made visits to those who had suffered less and offered sympathy and assistance.

The date for the inquest has not been fixed, but it probably will be begun some day next week.

The district attorney's inquiry was held behind closed doors. Mr. Jerome presided.

John Wischöw, the engineer of the White Plains local, which ran into the South Norwalk train, was said to be in a state of almost complete nervous collapse in prison today. He refused to see any one.

TRIALS STOPPED.

Considering Legality of Jury in the Police Court.

At the Police Court Judges Scott and Kimball and Prosecuting Attorney Mullowny discussed the question concerning the legality of the present jury. While they would not make public the decision reached, it is known that at least one of the judges felt certain that a verdict rendered by the jury would not stand. It was not until one jury trial had been started that the conference was held and it was then too late to stop proceedings in that particular case.

Counsel in another case was informed that his client could not get a hearing until further notice. Attorney Mattingly, who appeared as counsel in the case, said he had heard something said about the alleged illegality of the jury.

Prosecuting Attorney Mullowny said he would be frank in the matter and tell him that he would not try the case on account of the uncertainty concerning the jury. Until the question is settled no further jury trials will be held.

REVOLUTION IN PARAGUAY.

President Aceval of the Republic Said to Be a Prisoner.

BUENOS AYRES, January 9.—(Via Galveston, Tex.)—It is reported here that a revolution has broken out in Paraguay. President Aceval of that republic is said to be a prisoner.

According to a private dispatch received in New York Wednesday, January 8, from Managua, Nicaragua, a revolt recently occurred at Bogota, the capital of Colombia. President Marroquin was said to have been made a prisoner.

PERMANENT CENSUS BUREAU.

Senate Committee Unanimously in Favor of It.

The Senate committee on census today unanimously agreed to recommend the passage of the bill introduced by Senator Hale to create a permanent census bureau. The committee was addressed by Director Merriam, who said that with a permanent establishment the work of the bureau could not only be better done, but that it could be done more economically. It is a measure of six lines and makes permanent the existing bureau.

His Dream Came True.

"I had a dream that the police were going to arrest me," so Henry Jackson, a colored man, told Policy Detective Watson when the officer arrested him on Maryland avenue southwest yesterday afternoon on a charge of violating the policy law.

A policy book and $7 in change was found in his possession. He pleaded guilty to the charge in the Police Court this morning and was sentenced to 180 days' imprisonment by Judge Scott in default of a fine of $50.

Voluntary Bankruptcy.

A petition in voluntary bankruptcy was filed this afternoon by Henry W. White, through Attorney L. M. King. His summary of debts is stated to be $2,050, and his assets $1,250.

Mr. Jessup Has Resigned.

The post office in the House of Representatives is to lose one of its most valuable clerks in Mr. Wilfred F. Jessup. Since Mr. Jessup came to Washington from his home in Richmond, Ind., several years ago he has graduated from Georgetown University and the National Law School. He has now resigned his position to practice law, and has announced himself a candidate for prosecuting attorney of his home county. Mr. Jessup has made many friends at the Capitol, who are wishing him success.

Badge of Army and Navy Union.

Representative Wagner has introduced a bill in the House providing that the distinctive badge adopted by the Army and Navy Union of the United States may be worn in their own right upon all public occasions of ceremony by officers and enlisted men of the army and navy of the United States who are members of said organization; and all persons who are not members of said organization are hereby prohibited from wearing said badge at any and all times.

The Pension Bill.

Pension Commissioner Evans was heard by the House subcommittee on the pension appropriation bill today. The bill making appropriation for pensions this year carriers a total of $138,500,000, as against $145,245,230 for the current year.

Ordered to Plattsburg Barracks.

Orders have been issued for the 1st Battalion of the 23d Infantry, now temporarily stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, to proceed to Plattsburg barracks, New York, for duty at that post.

To Extend Wyoming Avenue.

A bill was introduced in the House today by Representative Pearre to extend Wyoming avenue in this city through lot 34, of Lowndes' subdivision on Kalorama Heights.

RAILROAD PLANS FILED

DETAILS OF THE UNION STATION SCHEME BEFORE COMMISSIONERS.

H Street Will Be Closed—Much Filling Needed—Tracks on Two Levels.

The preliminary plans of the union depot project of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio railroads were today officially filed with the District. Mr. W. H. Brown, chief engineer of the Pennsylvania company, called at the District building and went over the plans at a conference with Engineer Commissioner Biddle, Capt. H. C. Newcomer, assistant to the Engineer Commissioner; Mr. C. B. Hunt, the computing engineer, and Mr. W. P. Richards, assistant engineer in charge of street extension matters.

One of the most striking features of the plans and the bill which has been introduced in the Senate regarding them, is the proposed closing of H street northeast from a point about 300 feet west of the line of Delaware avenue to a point 300 feet to the east of the same thoroughfare. H street is at present the main artery connecting a great section of the northeast territory of the District with the city proper. It is traversed by the Columbia line of street railways and is extensively used for business purposes.

The Closing of H Street.

The District Commissioners will not say at present what their views are on this feature of the union depot bill. The document has not as yet been officially referred to them by the Senate District committee, from which it will eventually come. The Commissioners will later be called upon to make a report to Congress on the whole subject of the union depot and the changed terminal arrangements contemplated in the new measure.

It is believed, however, that the proposed closing of such an important thoroughfare as H street will call forth a strenuous and determined protest from the residents of the District who will be directly or indirectly affected by the stoppage of through traffic on the street.

The bill does not specifically state that H street shall be closed. It provides that K, L and M streets shall be carried under the proposed viaduct. The plans as filed show H street closed.

No Engineering Need for Closing.

The union depot will reach to H street, and in order to carry H street under the structure would require an opening about 800 feet long. It is stated there are no engineering difficulties to be encountered in carrying the street through, and that the closing of the thoroughfare would simply be a matter of policy. The expense of providing a passageway for the street would be in the neighborhood of $100,000, it is asserted.

H street could be carried under the tracks on its present grade, it is stated by an official of the engineer department, with the exception of one point, where a depression of about three feet might have to be made.

There is another rather startling feature of the proposed plan in the great amount of filling which will have to be done to bring Massachusetts avenue and the streets leading into that thoroughfare up to the grade established for the depot. At some points Massachusetts avenue will have to be filled more than thirty feet, it is said.

The intersecting streets and surrounding property will also have to be brought up to this level. The task of making such a tremendous fill is easily appreciated. The undertaking is one that will require years.

Tracks on Two Levels.

According to the plans the tracks in the union station will be arranged on two levels. The through tracks for traffic between the north and south will be about twenty feet lower than the tracks intended for trains having Washington as their destination and their initial point of departure.

The through tracks must necessarily be on a lower level because of the fact that they emerge directly from the proposed Capitol Hill tunnel in entering the station. The tunnel in question will be something more than 4,000 feet or a little more than three-quarters of a mile in length. Leaving the line of tracks as situated at present on Virginia avenue, in the southwest, the tracks leading into the new station will curve to the northeast and enter the tunnel just west of New Jersey and south of B street southeast. The tunnel will be built under the line of 1st street east.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—Regular call, 12 o'clock m.—Capital Traction 4s, $500 at 107.

American Security and Trust Co., 1 at 220, 10 at 219½, 10 at 219, 10 at 218⅞.

Union Trust and Storage Co., 10 at 106½, 5 at 106¼.

Capital Traction, 10 at 107¼, 4 at 107⅛, 10 at 107½, 20 at 107½, 10 at 107½.

Washington Gas, 3 at 69¾, 25 at 69½.

Mergenthaler Linotype, 1 at 170, 3 at 170, 2 at 170, 10 at 170½, 10 at 170, 10 at 170, 1 at 170, 1 at 170. Lanston Monotype, 100 at 10⅛, 100 at 10, 100 at 10, 100 at 10, 100 at 10¼ (buyer 90), 100 at 10, 100 at 9⅞, 100 at 10, 20 at 10. Greene Copper, 15 at 31, 5 at 31. After call—U. S. Coupon 3s, $3,500 at 108⅝. Capital Traction 4s, $2,000 at 107.

District of Columbia Bonds—3.65s, funding, 126 bid.

Railroad Bonds—Capital Traction 4s, 106⅞ bid, 107 asked. Washington Traction and Electric Receipts, 70 asked. Metropolitan 5s, 119½ bid, 120½ asked. Metropolitan Cert. Indebt., A, 105 bid, 107 asked. Metropolitan Cert. Indebt., B, 105¼ bid, 107 asked. Columbia 6s, 118 bid, 120 asked. Columbia 2d mort. 5s, 105⅞ bid, 106½ asked.

Miscellaneous Bonds—Washington Gas Co. 6s, series A, 107 bid. Washington Gas Co. 6s, series B, 107 bid. U. S. Electric Light Deb. Imp. 6s, 104 bid. U. S. Electric Light Cert. Indebt. 6s, 104 bid. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 5s, 104⅜ bid, 105 asked. American Security and Trust 4s, 100 bid. Washington Market Co. 1st 6s, 108½ bid. Washington Market Co. Imp. 6s, 108½ bid. Washington Market Co. Exten. 6s, 108½ bid. Masonic Hall Association 5s, 104 bid, 108 asked. American Graphophone Deb. 5s, 92 bid.

Safe Deposit and Trust Stocks—National Safe Deposit and Trust, 151 bid, 160 asked. Washington Loan and Trust, 185 bid, 193 asked. American Security and Trust, *218⅜ bid, 220 asked. Washington Safe Deposit, 65 bid. Union Trust and Storage, 106¼ bid, 107 asked. Washington Savings Bank, 100 bid.

Railroad Stocks—Capital Traction Co., 107½ bid, 107⅞ asked.

National Bank Stocks—Bank of Washington, 375 bid, 430 asked. Metropolitan, 725 bid. Central, 235 bid. Farmers and Mechanics', 275 bid. Second, 168 bid. Citizens', 175 bid. Columbia, 176 bid. Capital, 150 bid, 170 asked. West End, 123 bid, 126 asked. Traders', 155 bid. Lincoln, 124 bid. 125 asked. Riggs, 635 bid, 750 asked.

Insurance Stocks—Firemen's, 25 bid. Franklin, 4 bid, 56 asked. Metropolitan, 75 bid, 85 asked. Corcoran, 62 bid. Potomac, *67 bid. Arlington, 28 bid, 30 asked. German American, 260 bid. National Union, 7⅞ bid, 8 asked. Columbia, 10¼ bid, 12¼ asked. Riggs, 7 bid, 8 asked. People's, 6¼ bid, 7 asked. Commercial, 4½ bid. Colonial, 110 asked.

Title Insurance Stocks—Real Estate Title, 92 bid, 94 asked. Columbia Title, 4¼ bid. Washington Title, 2 bid, 3 asked. District Title, 12 bid, 20 asked.

Telephone and Graphophone Stocks—Chesapeake and Potomac, 65 bid, 71 asked. American Graphophone Com., 2½ bid, 3⅜ asked. American Graphophone Pref., 7 bid, 8 asked.

Gas Stocks—Washington Gas, 68⅞ bid, 69½ asked. Georgetown Gas, 76 bid, 79 asked.

Type Machine Stocks—Mergenthaler Linotype, 169⅞ bid, 170⅛ asked. Lanston Monotype, 9⅞ bid, 10 asked.

Miscellaneous Stocks—Greene Con. Copper Co., 30 bid, 31½ asked. Washington Market, 15 bid. Norfolk and Washington Steamboat, *180 bid, 195 asked.

*Ex. di. dend.

FINANCE AND TRADE

Buying of Manhattan Was the Feature in Stocks.

BALANCE OF THE LIST WAS WEAK

Public is Not Interested and Traders Are in Control.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, January 9.—The opening level of prices reflected an irregular stock market, with liquidation evident in a few stocks and a moderate buying demand in others. London sent over a lower range of prices, and there was some selling of an effective character attributed to that center. Union Pacific failed to hold its rise of yesterday, and profit-taking sales were evident throughout the day. Southern Pacific shared in this heaviness, although the trading was limited in volume.

The announcement made from Washington that the government would abandon its Pacifico transport service and charter vessels from Pacific Mail or other private companies was used to explain the recent demand for the stock of