committee has no funds with which to pay any part of the expense incurred.

Mr. B. H. Warner, chairman of the committee on civic organizations, reported that he had received word from Gen. Joe Wheeler, the old cavalry leader in the confederate army, in which he accepts the appointment of commander of one of the civic divisions. Mr. Warner also asked that an appropriation be made by the committee to help pay the expenses of the company of cowboys that will come from South Dakota, in charge of Seth Bullock, sheriff of Deadwood. The appropriation was made and the attendance of the cowpunchers is assured.

Company E of the 12th Infantry, New York National Guard, has made application for place in the line. Mr. Weller, who, as chairman of the committee on public comfort, is arranging for the accommodation of all troops as well as civilians, stated that he believes the militia representation will be larger than ever before, and that 15,000 is a conservative estimate to place upon the number of members of the national guards who will be in the parade. New York will lead, with 3,000 troops, and Pennsylvania will be second, with 2,500.

Decorating Pension Building.

The work of transforming the pension building into a great festival hall, in which the ball in honor of the inauguration of the President is to be held, has begun. Under the terms of the agreement between the inaugural committee and the officials of the Interior Department the court and corridors of the building were turned over to the agents of the committee today for such preliminary work as will not interfere with the conduct of the business of the bureau. For several days past, however, workmen have been engaged in touching up the paint in several sections of the great court and in changing the color on the arches under the balconies to harmonize with the proposed scheme of decoration. From now until the 25th instant work will continue in this fashion, and on that date the clearing out of the court and of the rooms to be occupied by the guests to the ball will begin.

The agreement between the members of the committee and the officials of the Interior Department has been approved by all parties concerned therein, and levies on the members of the committee all responsibility for damage to the building. These responsibilities are assumed as a personal one by each and every member of the committee, according to the agreement, and it is provided that the committee shall repair all losses and damage to the satisfaction of the department, all work of repair, etc., being conducted under the direction of the chief clerk of the Interior Department.

Space to Be Occupied.

With this general provision to cover damages, the officials agree to turn over to the committee the court and entire first floor, the corridors and all but five rooms on the second floor, the corridors and inside halves of all rooms on the third floor and a room on the fourth floor. The committee also has the use of certain parts of the basement. The agents of the committee are authorized to begin work on the balconies and court in such manner as will not interfere with the business of the bureau after February 15.

The rooms on the first, second and third floors are to be placed at the disposal of the committee February 25, with the exception of the mail section, which shall not be transferred to the committee until March 2. On the first floor the file and stationary rooms are reserved by the bureau. With regard to decorations, the agreement provides that no nails shall be driven in the great marbleized pillars in the court, and that all bunting and other inflammable material used shall be fireproofed. The room to be used on the fourth floor is for the accommodation of the firemen who will be on duty during the time the building is used for the ball, and will be available March 1. Under the terms of the agreement the committee promises to restore in perfect condition all furniture, fittings, etc., to the department as soon after March 6 as practicable.

THE SWAYNE IMPEACHMENT.

Resumption of the Trial This Afternoon.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the Swayne impeachment trial was resumed by the Senate.

The Swayne impeachment trial held the attention of the Senate for two hours yesterday afternoon. Everard Mead Wilson, Martin D. Merritt and Henry F. Webb, conductors on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, testified that Judge Swayne is in the habit of riding on that road on passes, but Mr. Wilson said that when the congressional committee was in Florida investigating the Swayne case and Judge Swayne was traveling with them he paid his fare.

E. T. Davis again related the circumstances connected with the contempt proceedings against himself, Paquet and Belden; J. J. Hooten, a real estate man, told how he came near selling to Judge Swayne the land in controversy over which the contempt case arose, and Don McCleman, a Pensacola newspaper reporter, testified to writing the story of the contempt proceedings. The last witness said that he had submitted his manuscript to Judge Swayne and that the judge had censored it liberally. Asked why he submitted it, the witness replied: "I had an idea that if I got it wrong the judge would call me up for it." The reply raised a general laugh.

The trial proceedings closed at 4:10 p.m. and the Senate resumed its legislative session.

TO OMIT SEARCH PROBLEM.

Decision of the Navy Department Taken With Regret.

The Navy Department has decided to forego the search problem of the usual winter maneuvers of the combined fleets in the Caribbean this year. This action is taken with regret, because of the great value to the personnel of the navy of these movements, but it is said at the department to be necessary in order to allow the ships' companies to perfect themselves in the use of the new signal code, which it is designed to put into operation at the earliest possible moment.

The vessels affected by this order are the battle ships Kearsarge, Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts and Missouri, the cruisers, Olympia, Brooklyn, Des Moines and Cleveland, all at Culebra, W. I.; the vessels of the Caribbean squadron in Dominican waters, those of the coast squadron at Guantanamo, the torpedo boat flotilla in the West Indies and a fleet of colliers and tenders.

CORDIALLY RECEIVED.

American Pacific Squadron in Peruvian and Chilean Waters.

Rear Admiral Goodrich, commanding the Pacific squadron, in a report to the Navy Department, gives in much detail an account of the cordial reception accorded that squadron in Peruvian and Chilean waters.

On arrival at Valparaiso, he says, preparations for the reception of the American visitors were found to have been practically completed, and an appropriation of $6,000 (Chilean currency) had been appropriated by the government for their entertainment, which consisted of a series of formal social and official events.

Many features of the entertainment were independent of the appropriation.

A trip to Santiago was made by Admiral Goodrich and officers of his command, where they were "most cordially received" by the president of the republic, and members of his cabinet. Dinner parties and social and official calls were exchanged as well as many informal entertainments. The privileges of all the leading clubs were extended to the officers, and the residents added individual and personal invitations to the official ones extended by the government.

"I am strongly of the opinion that a useful purpose was served by this visit, and that occasional similar visits cannot fail to promote cordial relations between this republic and our own country," says Admiral Goodrich, adding that nothing in his opinion will restore confidence and good will for Americans more than the better acquaintance with Americans gained through frequent appearance in port of United States vessels of war.

The reception acorded the squadron on its visit to Callao, Peru, was as cordial as that given at Valparaiso. The officers were received in audience by the president and were his guests at dinner. Their entertainment consisted of official and unofficial events. In speaking of their visit to Callao Admiral Glass said:

"It is impossible to mistake the feeling of unqualified friendship and cordiality which is maintained in Peru toward all things American."

TO AMEND SMOKE LAW

Senate Bill Before House District Committee.

HEARING OF VIEWS

JOHN B. LARNER SPEAKS FOR THE MEASURE.

The Commissioners' "Anti-Ticket Scalping" Bill Considered and Laid on the Table.

The House committee on the District of Columbia gave a hearing this morning on the Senate anti-smoke bill and on the Commissioners' "ticket scalpers" measure. In executive session later the committee killed the latter bill by laying it on the table. No action was taken on the smoke bill. Another meeting was called for this afternoon, when the cross-town railway bill will be taken up.

To Amend the Smoke Law.

The committee met at half past ten o'clock this morning, and Chairman Babcock announced that a brief hearing would be given on the bill now before the Senate to amend the existing smoke law of the District. This bill provides that dense black smoke may be emitted at three minute intervals every hour, not to exceed sixty minutes in any one day, or that in the case of new fires the emission may continue for six minutes.

Mr. Larner Favors the Bill.

The bill was supported by Mr. John B. Larner, who spoke briefly in advocacy of its passage. Mr. Larner said that several years ago, for some reason or other, a law was enacted forbidding the emission of dense black smoke from chimneys in the District. Six months' time was allowed for establishments to equip their furnaces with smoke consumers. Mr. Larner said that in the time mentioned nearly all of the plants in question had purchased these smoke consumers, which were soon found to be absolutely worthless. He charged that those interested in the manufacture and sale of smoke consumers were largely responsible for securing the enactment of the original smoke law.

The only thing that had been discovered which was in any way useful, he said, was an automatic stoker, which by securing perfect combustion lessened the quantity of smoke emitted.

What Has Been Developed.

Mr. Larner said that during the test of the law it had been demonstrated that the quantity of smoke necessarily emitted could be greatly reduced, and the law had been advantageous to that extent. Now, however, it was desired to amend the law so that no injustice would be done. Under a provision permitting the emission of smoke for three minutes in each hour, Mr. Larner thought the public interests would be served and the business interests of Washington greatly benefited. Mr. Larner briefly reviewed the whole matter and called the attention to the committee to his more detailed testimony before the Senate Distric committee.

Commissioner Biddle's Opposition.

Engineer Commissioner Biddle spoke in opposition to the three-minute provision in the bill. He called attention to the fact that there were about two hundred establishments in the city which would be affected by the law, and remarked that under the proposed amendment in the Senate bill, eight of them would be emitting black smoke at the same time. The Commissioners, he said, felt that the Senate bill was in the nature of a step backward.

The Anti-Ticket Scalping Bill.

The "anti-ticket scalping" bill was then taken up and Mr. A. A. Birney, representing a firm of ticket brokers, spoke in support of the measure. The bill provides that an annual tax of $25 shall be imposed on all ticket brokers in the District, who shall be prohibited from dealing in contract or excursion tickets.

Mr. Birney's principal argument in favor of the bill was on that paragraph refusing a ticket broker's license to any person not a bona-fide resident of the District for one year. He called attention to the inaugural ceremonies, March 4, and urged that the bill be enacted into law as soon as possible.

Mr. F. T. Lindenburger, representing the ticket brokers of Washington, spoke in opposition to the measure, and it was apparent from the first that the majority of the committee was with him.

Representative Wadsworth of New York wanted to know why the railroads should feel any difficulty about transporting 200 pounds of Representative Wadsworth or 200 pounds of Representative Wiley on the same ticket. Other members indicated that they were of the same mind.

Mr. James T. Grimes, representing the American Federation of Labor, also opposed the bill.

The Bill Tabled.

In the executive session that followed the bill was laid on the table, which means that it will not be heard from again, at this session at least.

The committee also disposed of some other matters. The bill to establish a railroad storage yard for the District, which was first favorably reported and then reconsidered, was laid aside with an unfavorable report.

The Pou bill, for the relief of street car motormen, providing that glass vestibules be placed on all street cars operated in the District during the winter months, was favorably reported, as was the measure appropriating $7,500 for the relief of John Jacoby, which has already passed the Senate.

PEACE TALK VARIABLE.

Russian and Japanese Representatives Call on Mr. Hay.

"Peace talk is like Washington weather—variable," said Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, this morning, as he was leaving the State Department after a long talk with Secretary Hay, an incident which despite the frequency of its occurrence, always sets afloat "peace rumors." The visit of Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, a half hour later, brought reassurances that the war was "to go on to the end," as the ambassador is wont to express it—meaning until Russia is victorious.

Although diplomats here, representing the neutral powers, do not even speculate as yet about the beginning of the end of the war in the far east, in other quarters there is a well-defined belief prevalent that Washington stands a good chance of being the capital at which Russia and Japan will finally attempt to adjust their differences. It is believed Russia would welcome the selection of Washington because of the presence here of that member of the Russion foreign service who knows the eastern question as perhaps no other Russian knows it, and who, because of his long acquaintance with Secretary Hay, and the fact that he is dean of the diplomatic corps, enjoys a prestige not shared by every Russian ambassador.

It develops that Japan would not look askance at the suggestion of Washington as the scene of the peace negotiations. Her minister here is popular and for some time has enjoyed an intimate friendship with Secretary Hay, upon whom he is at liberty to call even when the Secretary is at his residence. The fact that Great Britain is an ally of Japan, and France of Russia, and because the position of Germany, while strictly neutral, is not well defined, leads the representatives of the neutral powers to the belief that the American capital is the most available place for peace negotiations when Russia and Japan agree to stop fighting.

To Consider Bacon Resolution.

Chairman Cullom of the Senate committee on foreign relations has appointed to consider Senator Bacon's San Domingo resolution a subcommittee composed of Senators Fairbanks, Spooner and Bacon.

SENT BACK TO SENATE

Action of the House on the Agricultural Bill.

ONLY FIVE OPPOSED

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY OVERWHELMING VOTE.

Alleged Violation of the Constitutional Rights of the Lower Branch of Congress.

A resolution introduced by Chairman Payne of the ways and means committee, sending the agricultural appropriation bill back to the Senate because it contained original legislation affecting the revenues, was adopted by the House this afternoon by 261 to 5.

Shortly after the session of the House of Representatives opened today Mr. Payne of New York, rising to a question of privilege, offered a resolution regarding the action of the Senate in adopting an amendment interpreting the Dingley act with reference to drawback on wheat. The resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, That the amendment No. 208, added by the Senate to the House bill, H. R. 18,329, in the opinion of the House, contravenes the first clause of the seventh section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States and is an infringement of the privilege of the House, and that the said bill with the amendments be respectfully returned to the Senate with a message communicating this resolution."

As soon as the clerk concluded reading the resolution it was greeted with general applause.

In explaining the Senate's action Mr. Payne said the amendment abolished the drawback clause in the Dingley bill on wheat imported into the United States and afterward manufactured into flour and exported. He said he did not intend to discuss the merits of the amendment, whether it was wise or unwise.

Applauded by Both Sides.

He was loudly applauded by both republicans and democrats when he asserted that the main question was "whether that clause in the Constitution which declares that all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives shall be cherished by this House as one of its privileges."

The question, he said, also was "whether we will resent any infringement from any source of that clause of the Constitution."

Mr. Payne called attention to the fact that the House uniformly had insisted on its rights as guaranteed by the Constitution, and read a number of precedents in proof of his assertion.

Mr. Payne declared that the right to originate revenue legislation was a sacred one of the House, that "none could be originated, none should be," and, he added, "none will be originated in the other body if the House stands by its rights and privileges as guaranteed by the Constitution."

Attack on Dignity of the House.

Mr. Williams (Miss.), the minority leader, referred to the action of the Senate "in engaging in a strenuous effort to prevent a real or supposed attack by the executive, a usurpation, in the opinion of the Senate, upon its function and dignity," and said it was a peculiarly inappropriate time for the Senate to attempt "to make a plain, palpable, obvious and aggressive attack upon the dignity of the House."

Except in connection with legislation affecting the revenues, Mr. Williams said the House stood today as a body composed of a great many House committees, and that all it did was to prepare legislation in some shape or other and send it over to the Senate, as was done with the rate bill, "to be put into the shape that even a majority of the House desired."

Mr. Williams charged the republicans with being afraid to touch the Dingley law. Instead of making charges through legislation, he declared, it was being done by executive construction.

He got into an argument with Mr. Adams (Wis.), but it was cut short by Mr. Payne, who said he did not yield the floor for a tariff discussion.

Mr. Payne denied a statement by Mr. Spalding of North Dakota that there had been many violations or infringements of the privileges of the House by the Senate in the matter of revenue legislation.

The Resolution Adopted.

The resolution was adopted on a yea and nay vote, 261 to 5, those voting against it being Messrs. Davis and Volstead (Minn.), Adams (Wis.), Marshall (N. D.) and Jones (Wash.), all republicans.

A bill was passed making applicable to the Panama canal zone all laws affecting imports and the entry of persons into the United States, after which the naval appropriation bill was taken up.

It was brought out during a discussion of the paragraph providing for the purchase of torpedoes that the navy had on hand at this time only a sufficient number of torpedoes to permit of but one shot to each torpedo boat.

THE SENATE.

The Senate today received a formal invitation to attend the opening of the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland, Ore., on the 1st of June next. The letter conveying the invitation was read at the beginning of the day's sitting, but no action was taken on it.

At 12:17 p.m. the Senate went into executive session on motion of Mr. Cullom, who stated that he desired to have the San Domingo treaty made public.

Forger Sentenced at Norfolk.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NORFOLK, Va., February 16.—Philip McIntyre, forger, wanted upon nineteen charges from Maine to Oregon and the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, recently arrested in New York upon his arrival from Mexico and extradited to Virginia, pleaded guilty here today and was given one year in the penitentiary, the understanding being that the prisoner is to be turned over to the first state applying for him after completing his sentence.

Mr. Dalzell Speaker Pro Tem.

In the absence of Speaker Cannon today the House of Representatives, under the rule, was called to order by Clerk McDowell. On motion of Mr. Payne (N. Y.), the majority leader, Mr. Dalzell (Pa.) was appointed Speaker pro tempore. Upon occupying the presiding officer's chair Mr. Dalzell was liberally applauded. At the close of the prayer by Rabbi Abram Simon the Speaker appeared in the chamber and received the gavel from Mr. Dalzell, amid further applause.

To Occupy Monument Grounds.

Assistant Secretary Oliver has granted a permit to the American railway appliance exhibition to occupy a portion of the Washington monument grounds from March 20 to May 25, in connection with the coming international congress, subject to the usual conditions for the restoration of the grounds to their present condition.

Acting as Attache.

During the absence in Europe of M. Hauge, the secretary of legation of Sweden and Norway, M. Axel Josephsson is acting as attache at the legation.

M. Josephsson is well known in literature through his version in English of Rydberg's Swedish romance Singoalla.

M. Josephsson received his legal training in Washington, having received the degree of bachelor of laws from Columbian, now George Washington, University.

DR. DAWSON COLLAPSED

BREAKS DOWN IN COURT TODAY UNDER SEVERE ARRAIGNMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

BALTIMORE, Md., February 16.—Under a scathing arraignment by State's Attorney Owens, and when he asked for a verdict in the first degree, Dr. E. B. Dawson, on trial for felonious assault on four little girls at the Kelso Home, collapsed this morning in the criminal court.

The accused man presented a most pitiable spectacle in the dock. He pressed his hand to his forehead and sobbed violently, the tears coursing down his cheeks.

The prisoner made no effort to restrain his sobs and gave full vent to the paroxysms which overcame him. All the efforts of his attorney and his brothers to bring about composure failed, and, as Attorney Owens concluded his argument, Dawson presented the most abject spectacle of a prisoner yet seen in a criminal court in Baltimore.

When the trial was resumed this morning Assistant State's Attorney O'Dunne opened for the prosecution.

O'Dunne denounced Dawson in harsh terms, declaring that he had misused the authority he had as a quasi-official at the Kelso Home. He declared Mrs. Dawson had stretched the truth yesterday in her testimony, which, he said, was natural, because she wanted to save her husband.

Attorney Wolf, for the defense, made a strong plea for his client, declaring that he had been made the victim of circumstances and endeavored to break down the credibility of the witnesses who had testified for the state.

Attorney's Severe Arraignment.

The state's attorney, shaking his finger at Dawson, said:

"Was it the act of an innocent man to run away? Was it an innocent man who fled from his home on account of rumors? Did you go to Brooklyn because you were innocent? Did you consult an attorney because you were innocent?

"You wanted to come back to Baltimore," you say. "You went further and further north, away from here. You wanted to come back, but you were going to fight extradition. You wanted to come back. You who had changed your name and went under an alias. I ask for a verdict in the first degree."

Plea for the Prisoner.

Attorney Wolf's impassioned plea for the prisoner brought tears into the eyes of some of the jurors.

He closed as follows: "I say you have only to find him guilty of this charge and he may swing on the gallows. Or will you send him to the penitentiary or jail for a number of years, where he may fade away and die, and when he is in the throes of death he, Edward B. Dawson, will raise his hand and, offering his soul to God, will say: 'I am an innocent man.'"

Again Dawson burst into tears, and with him Juror Adam Grau also began to show signs of emotion. About the court room were many others who showed signs of tears, and when, after another impassioned appeal, Mr. Wolf took his seat, the first to congratulate him was Assistant O'Dunne of the prosecution.

Dawson, his face wet and tear-stained, a picture of grief, lifted a trembling hand and nervously clutched Wolf's arm, thanking him. The case went to the jury at 12:45 p.m.

WITTE RESIGNED.

Report Gains Credence at Czar's Capital—Over Differences.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 16, 7:18 p.m.—M. Witte, according to the latest report, has resigned his position as president of the committee of ministers on account of differences with Minister of Agriculture Yermoloff over the conduct of the proceedings of that body.

M. Yermoloff is probably the most liberal of Emperor Nicholas' ministers, enjoying now, according to the story, the complete favor of the emperor. He openly advocates summoning a zemsky sobor.

The report is not confirmable at this hour, but receives credence in some usually well-informed quarters.

EXCLUDING BRITISH BRANDY.

Discussion in the House of Commons Today—Dissent.

LONDON, February 16.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons today on the subject of the United States treasury decision of May 2, 1904, excluding British brandy from favored treatment, Lord Percy, under secretary for foreign affairs, remarked that the government had frequently expressed dissent from the views of the United States government in regard to the meaning of the most favored nation article of the treaty of 1815.

The treatment accorded to brandy, however, would not be applied to all other British imports to America, as suggested by the questioner.

New Official Guest of Honor.

Prof. Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau, has arranged to give a dinner Saturday evening in honor of Mr. J. Hampton Moore, the new chief of the division of manufactures of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The guests, besides Mr. Moore, will be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Hayes, Mr. Frank Hitchcock, Mr. S. N. D. North, chief of the census bureau; Representative A. S. Burleson, Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, Representative James Wadsworth, Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Admiral Robley D. Evans, Mr. Frederick K. Newell and Col. S. R. Burch.

Mr. J. Hampton Moore was the former city treasurer of Philadelphia, and is the president of the National League of Republican Clubs.

Naval Bill Amendment.

Representative Robert Baker of Brooklyn offered an amendment to the naval appropriation bill on the floor today providing that no armor plate, guns, naval vessels or other munitions of war may hereafter be exported from the United States nor sold to any foreign government or agents.

Receiver Appointed.

Justice Anderson, in Equity Court No. 1, this afternoon signed an order appointing Stuart McNamara receiver of the American Newspaper Syndicate, publisher of the Washington Mirror.

The order was signed at the instance of Bert Cobb, a judgment creditor of the syndicate.

Wills Filed for Probate.

The will of Agnes Suman, dated February 23, 1892, was filed today for probate. Her children and grandchildren are the beneficiaries. Albert F. Fox is named executor.

By the terms of the will of Ferdinand Breslau, dated October 28 last, which has been filed for probate, his estate is left to his wife, Clara Breslau, and she is named executrix.

To Improve Steamboat Service.

The Senate committee on commerce today ordered reported favorably the bills passed by the House for the improvement of the steamboat service. One of the bills was amended to provide that 75 per cent of the crews shall be able seamen of at least three years' experience.

Hearing in Chinese Case.

Hearing was begun shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon before United States Commissioner Taylor, in the case of Lee Long, a Chinaman, who is accused of being in this country in violation of law. The defense is that Lee Long is a merchant, and therefore is entitled to remain here. The government is represented by Mr. Jesse Adkins, assistant United States attorney for the District of Columbia, and Attorneys Thompson & Laskey appear for the defendant.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING

Subject of Discussion in the Senate.

OPPOSED TO INCREASE

SENATORS ELKINS AND HOPKINS THE TWO OBJECTORS.

Debate Carried Until the Time Arrived for the Swayne Impeachment Case.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill again came before the Senate at 12:45 o'clock today, and was under consideration for an hour and a quarter, when it was displaced by the Swayne impeachment proceedings, which were resumed at 2 o'clock.

The time was taken up by completing the reading of the bill and by speeches by Senators Hopkins and Elkins against the increase of the limit of cost of the municipal building from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000.

A separate vote was demanded on this amendment put in the bill by the committee, and Mr. Elkins demanded a separate vote on the committee amendment for the construction of a bridge across Piney branch on the line of 16th street extended.

Senator Hopkins had made a point of order against the increase in the limit of cost in the municipal building, but Senator Allison stated that the increase had been estimated for, that the amendment had been considered and favorably reported from the Senate committee on public buildings and grounds, in addition to having been considered and favorably acted upon by the appropriations committee, and Senator Frye, who was in the chair, promptly ruled that the point of order would not lie against it.

When this ruling was announced Senator Hopkins appeared to have abandoned his opposition, but Senator Elkins came in demanding that he be allowed to speak on that amendment. Every other portion of the bill except that in relation to the municipal building and the Piney branch bridge was favorably acted upon by the committee of the whole and reported to the Senate.

Against Extravagance.

Then Senator Elkins secured the floor and discussed at some length the proposed amendment, and charged the Senate with great extravagance, announcing that he wanted a separate vote by the Senate on the Piney branch bridge as well as on the municipal building.

He said that yesterday the chairman of the appropriations committee had suggested that the appropriation for Piney branch bridge was too small to begin on in the campaign for cutting down government expenses. Senator Elkins said he hoped that this half million extra for the municipal building would be big enough to secure the interest of the Senate. He said that the House had considered this amendment and refused to increase the limit of cost. He said that there was already enough money provided for to give a substantial building, but it was not as ornamental as some senators wanted it.

"I would not favor the building of this expensive ornamental building at a time when we are piling up debt against the United States," declared Senator Elkins.

He said he wanted a modern capital, and wanted to be as generous as possible with the people's money, and should not be charged with being against the capital city because of the course he was taking. He declared that his views represented those of 90 or 95 per cent of the people. He said that there were great sections of the city neglected, and that the northeast section ought to be beautified as well as the northwest. But he would not appropriate money when the government is running into debt merely to be used for ornamental purposes.

"There is a time to do these things and a time not to do them," he said. "When we are financially able to do these things then let us do them. It does not mean that a senator is opposed to the District when he says we better wait a while. Where is this reduction of expenses to begin if not here?"

Would Cut Out Two Other Bridges.

If he had had his way, he said, he would cut out the Connecticut Avenue bridge, the Anacostia river bridge and many other items.

"The House of Representatives refused to increase the cost of this building," he continued, "and they are nearer to the people than we are."

Senator Allison suggested that the appropriation for the Connecticut avenue bridge had been made in view of the continuous contract that had been provided for a couple of years ago. He said the senator from West Virginia was familiar with the making of continuous contracts in relation to river and harbor improvements.

"Will the senator be in favor of having a receiver appointed for the government for an extension of time on these river and harbor improvements?" asked Senator Allison.

Mr. Hopkins on Municipal Building.

Senator Hopkins said that originally a million and a half was supposed to be sufficient to construct this municipal building, then the amount was increased to two million. Now the Commissioners come back for another half a million. He thought two millions would have been sufficient if the Commissioners had the architects of the treasury to draw the plans.

Senator Gallinger suggested to Mr. Hopkins that under the present system the architect of the treasury does not draw plans, but that plans are drawn by outside architects.

Senator McComas wanted to know whether the senator from Illinois (Mr. Hopkins) objected to the plan for securing a proper municipal building on a proper site. He wanted to know whether he favored the building of a brick building on Pennsylvania avenue for the use of the government.

Mr. Hopkins insisted that two millions would have been enough if the Commissioners had exercised proper care.

"With what kind of material—brick or granite?" asked Mr. McComas.

Mr. Hopkins replied that it would have been enough with either material. Mr. Gallinger said that it would not do to blame the Commissioners for anything in connection with the manner in which they had secured plans as they had complied with the law in that respect.

Mr. Elkins Again.

Mr. Elkins then resumed his discussion of the bill and read from the report of the hearing before the House appropriations committee the testimony of Commissioner Biddle to the effect that there is now available $274,000. In addition to that $300,000 had been appropriated by the House, so Mr. Elkins couldn't see why the Senate committee wanted to add another half a million. He didn't believe it could be spent this year.

Senator Clay asked Mr. Elkins whether it was not a fact that the additional $500,000 was not appropriated for the purpose of spending it this year, but that it was merely an increase of the limit of cost in order that the municipal building might be built of granite or marble instead of brick.

Mr. Elkins then resumed his general discussion about extravagances of the Senate, declaring that the appropriation for the municipal building was unwarranted. He finally sent the report of the hearing of the House committee to the desk and had the clerk read Commissioner Biddle's testimony.

By that time the hour of 2 o'clock had arrived and the bill went over until tomorrow, so that when it comes up Senators Elkins and Hopkins may further discuss the appropriation for the municipal building, if they desire, under the rules.

Earlier in the day, on motion of Senator Foraker, the salary of the commissioner of insurance was increased from $3,000 to $3,500, to make it equal to the statutory salary provided when the office was created.

FINANCE AND TRADE

Opening Prices Today Were a Fraction Higher.

MODERATE DEALINGS

ONTARIO AND WESTERN WAS THE ADVANCE FEATURE.

Early Operations Caused Pronounced Movements—Railroads Slow, but Developed Demand.

NEW YORK, February 16.—Today prices of stocks opened a fraction higher on a moderate volume of dealings. Ontario and Western was the feature at an extreme advance of a point on running sales of 8,900 shares. Wisconsin Central preferred rose ¾. The only exceptions to the advance were Reading, Consolidated Gas and one or two of the railroad equipment stocks.

Early operations caused pronounced movements in one or two stocks and uninteresting developments elsewhere. Ontario and Western did not get above 51, but the realizing was not heavy enough to set it back much. Leather preferred was bid up steadily and scored a gain of over 2 points.

In the railroad list Reading recovered its opening loss and then fell back sharply, while Pennsylvania rose strongly. But few of the standard railroad stocks moved as much as half during the first hour, and the more prominent specialties covered about the same range. Toledo, St. Louis and Western preferred, Colorado and Southern second preferred, Tennessee Coal, General Electric, North American, Distillers Securities and Cotton Oil preferred advanced 1, and Federal Mining 2. Pressed Steel Car preferred suffered from a resumption of yesterday's liquidation and yielded 1½ and Rubber Goods lost 1.

Quite a brisk demand for railroad stocks developed, especially for Erie, Rock Island, Southern Railway and Ontario and Western. United States Steel was also largely bought. Erie and United States Steel gained nearly a point, and Ontario and Western rose to 51⅜. The price level was lifted a fraction all around. Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred and Sloss-Sheffield Steel advanced 1, Cotton Oil preferred 2 and New York Air Brake 3. United States Express declined 2. Bonds were firm at noon.

Conspicuous buying of stocks ceased after 12 o'clock, but there was enough general inquiry to hold prices relatively firm.

Union Pacific got a shade over 125. Amalgamated Copper fell off slightly and United States Steel was realized on. Detroit Southern preferred advanced a point and Peoria and Eastern 2½. Meantime Chicago and Alton ran off 1 and Northwestern 1¼.

Excepting the wide fluctuations in the iron and steel group, which did not exert any influence elsewhere, speculation was featureless and dull. The meager demand caused some shading in values here and there. Sloss-Sheffield Steel stiffened 5½ and Smelting, Allis-Chalmers, Pressed Steel Car and Erie second preferred 1. Locomotive preferred dipped 1 and Corn Products preferred 1¼.

New York Stock Market.

Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F street, members New York stock exchange, Washington stock exchange and Chicago board of trade.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amalgamated Copper	75⅝	75⅞	74¼	74¼
American Locomotive	40⅝	*41	40⅝	40⅝
American Loco., pfd	111	111	111	111
Am. Car & Foundry	34½	34⅞	34¼	34¼
Am. Car & Foundry, pfd	94¼	94¼	94	94
American Ice	6	6	6	6
American Smelting	85½	86¼	85⅛	85⅝
American Smelting, pfd	117¼	117¼	116⅝	117¼
American Sugar	145	145½	144	144
Atch., Top. & S. F.	88½	88½	87⅞	87⅞
Atch., Top. & S. F., pfd.	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¼
Baltimore & Ohio	105	105½	103¾	103⅞
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	63¼	63¼	62½	62½
Canadian Pacific	138⅝	138⅝	137¼	137½
Chesapeake & Ohio	51	51	50¼	50¼
Chicago & Alton	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago & Alton, pfd	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago Great Western	22¾	22⅞	22½	22½
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	177	177¼	175¾	175⅞
Colorado Fuel & Iron	51⅞	52¼	50¼	51¼
Consolidated Gas	206	207⅜	206	206¼
Delaware & Hudson	192¼	192¼	191⅛	191⅛
Erie, common	43¾	44⅛	43⅝	43¾
Erie, 1st pfd	80	80¼	80	80
Erie, 2d pfd	64¾	65⅛	64⅝	64⅝
General Electric	188	188¾	187½	187½
Illinois Central	157¾	158	157¾	157¾
Kansas City Southern	33¼	33⅞	33	33
Louisville & Nashville	138¼	139¼	138	138⅛
Manhattan Elevated	173⅝	173⅝	173	173
Metropolitan Secs. Co.	82½	82⅝	81½	81½
Metropolitan St. Ry.	123	123	121½	121½
Mo., Kan. & Tex., com.	32¼	32⅜	31¾	31¾
Mo., Kan. & Tex., pfd.	65¼	66	65¼	65½
Missouri Pacific	107½	107⅞	106⅞	107
Mexican Central	23½	23⅝	22½	22¾
Va. Car. Chemical Co.	38½	39	38½	38½
Colorado Southern	25¼	25⅞	25¼	25¼
Con. Tob. 4s	81½	82	81½	82
American Tobacco 4's	76¾	76¾	76½	76½
Southern Pacific, pfd	121	121⅛	120¼	120¼
Det. Southern, pfd	32¼	34⅛	32¼	34
National Lead	32½	33¾	32½	33¼
New York Central	148¾	148¾	147¾	148¼
N. Y., Ont. & Western	50⅞	51⅜	50⅛	50⅞
Norfolk & Western	83⅝	83¾	83	83
Pacific Mail Steamship	47	47	46	46
Pennsylvania R. R.	140¼	140¾	139¾	139¾
People's Gas of Chicago	107¾	107⅞	107⅛	107½
Pressed Steel Car	36⅝	38	36½	37
Reading	94¼	94¾	93¼	93¼
Reading, 1st pfd	93⅞	93⅞	93½	93½
Reading, 2d pfd	.....	.....	.....	.....
Republic Steel & Iron	18¼	18½	18	18
Rep. Steel & Iron, pfd	76⅛	77¼	76	76
Rock Island, common	35	35⅝	34⅞	34⅞
Rock Island, pfd	81½	81½	81½	81½
Rubber Goods	26⅛	26⅛	25	25½
St. L. & S. F., 2d pfd	71½	71½	71½	71½
St. Louis Southwestern	26½	26½	26⅛	26⅛
St. Louis S. W., pfd	64⅝	64¾	63⅞	63⅞
Southern Pacific	68	68	67¼	67⅜
Southern Railway	34¾	35	34⅛	34½
Southern Railway, pfd	98	98	98	98
Tennessee Coal & Iron	81	82½	81	81⅛
Texas Pacific	36¾	37	36⅝	36⅝
Union Pacific	124¾	125¾	124¼	124½
Union Pacific, pfd	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
United States Leather	12¼	12⅞	12½	12½
U. S. Leather, pfd	104⅞	106¾	104⅞	105⅝
United States Rubber	41	41¼	40	40
United States Steel	32	32½	32	32¼
U. S. Steel, pfd	94⅞	95¼	94⅝	94½
U. S. Steel 2d 5's	95	95½	95	95
Wabash	23¼	23½	23	23
Wabash, pfd	46½	47¼	46¾	46⅞
Wheeling & L. E.	18½	19⅜	18½	19⅜
Western Union	93½	93¾	93½	93¾
Wisconsin Central	25	25¼	24¾	24¾
Chi. Ter. & T. Trust, pfd	34	34¾	33¾	34
American Ice, pfd	39¾	40½	39¾	40½
Wabash Deb. B	70¼	71	70½	70½
Central Railway of N. J.	207	207	207	207
Rock Island Co. 4's	82⅝	83¼	82¼	82¼
Atlantic Coast Line	122