pital service, $200,000; redemption of internal revenue stamps, $150,000.

Navy Department—Observatory, $2,000; naval hospital, Washington, $20,000.

Interior Department—Additional salaries, patent office, $20,700; producing official gazette, $80,000.

Postal service—Wrapping paper, $20,000; mail messenger service, $41,000; pay of rural carriers, $300,000.

Agricultural Department—Bureau of animal industry, $150,000; protection of forest preserves, $50,000.

Commerce and Labor—Bureau of standards, $19,250; census office, reports of cotton ginned, $125,000.

ATTACKED THE REPUBLICANS.

Violent Denunciation by the Leader of the Minority.

During the debate on the sundry civil bill this afternoon Representative John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, the democratic floor leader, made a sharp attack upon the republican party, claiming that under its recent policy the Monroe doctrine had been discarded and the new doctrine of Rooseveltism erected in its place. Mr. Williams was particularly violent in his denunciation of the policy of collecting debts by armed intervention. He called attention to the Santo Domingo incident and said that the United States would never take its foot up from that island if it were once planted there.

He adverted to the recent statements that it would require forty more battleships in the American navy to protect the interests of the Philippines and declared that if the present policy were pursued it would take sixty or eighty additional war vessels to keep the South American republics in order. He predicted that if the United States continued on its way as at present it would be nothing but a gigantic debt-collecting agency and would have a lot of defunct and bankrupt governments on the islands to keep in order. He continued at some length and frequently referred to the new doctrine of Rooseveltism as having succeeded the Monroe Doctrine as a settled policy of the United States government.

CASE OF JUDGE HOOKER.

Examination of Papers in Post Office Department Going On.

Eight members of the judiciary committee of the New York state assembly were at work today in the office of the fourth assistant postmaster general examining the papers and all evidence in the case of Judge Warren B. Hooker of the supreme court of New York.

Judge Hooker has been condemned by the Bar Association of New York, and this investigation is made for the purpose of clearing up or verifying the charges brought against him in the Bristow investigation.

The charges are that Judge Hooker was wrongfully interested in the government leases and supplies at Fredonia and Dunkirk, N. Y. If it is shown by the evidence that the charges are well grounded action will be at once taken to bring him to account.

CAUSES GRATIFICATION.

Relief at the Order Given to the Russians Who Broke Parole.

The announcement from St. Petersburg that the Russian government had directed the three naval officers who broke their parole and escaped from the Lena at San Francisco to return to that ship is received with gratification at the Navy Department principally for the reason that Rear Admiral McCalla, who is directly responsible for the detention of the Lena's personnel, will be relieved from what might otherwise be the disagreeable necessity of abridging the shore leaves of the Lena's officers and crews in the future, in order to prevent additional escapes. Also the State Department is relieved from making troublesome apologies to Japan for permitting a breach of neutrality such as might properly be charged were Russian sailors interned under conditions imposed in the Lena case allowed to escape.

As a matter of fact it is believed that the Japanese government cares very little what becomes of the Lena's crew, and indeed it might readily assent to their return to Russia under pledge to refrain from further engaging in the war were it properly approached on the subject, but it is regarded as necessary to maintain the principle involved in internment, and Japanese consent must first be sought to secure the release of the men.

Of course neither the State Department nor the Navy Department at any stage believed that the Russian government knew of the breach of parole by the three officers of the Lena, so that it was decided that all that was necessary to be done was merely to represent the fact connected with the disappearance of the men to St. Petersburg, leaving it to the government there to act of its own volition and without suggesion from Washington, which it has now done to the complete satisfaction of this government.

RETURNING FROM PORT ARTHUR

Thirteen Russian Officers Entertained at the Embassy.

Thirteen Russian officers from the far east, who are on their way home from Port Arthur under parole, were in Washington today to pay their respects to the Russian ambassador. Some of them called at the embassy this morning and saw Count Cassini, who received them in the large drawing room of the embassy. The entire party were the guests of Capt. Boutakoff, naval attache of the embassy today at luncheon, and at dinner tonight will be the ambassador's guests at the embassy. They will return to New York in time to sail for home on Thursday.

The officers are: Capt. Nicholas Saxe, in charge of the party; Capt. A. von Esser and Lieuts. Vioralevsky, Osteletzag, Tietoff, Rijey, von Skevith, Beklemichef, Brothoff, Bestolger-Roumin, Ovander, Veselkin and Denisoff.

TOWN MAY BE "WIDE OPEN."

Provisions of a Resolution Introduced in the House.

If a resolution introduced in the House today by Representative Babcock of Wisconsin, chairman of the House District committee, is passed, Washington may be a "wide-open" town Sunday, March 5. The resolution authorizes the District assessor, if, in his judgment or discretion, the comfort of those persons who will visit Washington at the time of the inauguration requires it, to grant permits to the proprietors of places which are now conducted under license to remain open for the accommodation of the public Sunday, March 5.

Chairman Tams Bixby Here.

Mr. Tams Bixby, chairman of the Dawes commission, is in Washington on business connected with the work of his commission. Mr. Bixby reports the work of the commission to be going on smoothly, with every prospect of its being finished by July 1. Mr. Bixby will probably remain in Washington until after the inauguration.

Mr. Heney Goes to New York.

Mr. Francis J. Heney, the government attorney in charge of the investigation of the Oregon land frauds, has gone to New York for a few days. Mr. Heney was called to Washington from Portland, Ore., to argue the cases of Hyde and Dimond in the United States Supreme Court last week. Saturday afternoon he had a conference with Secretary Hitchcock and he and Agent Burns of the secret service went to New York yesterday. Mr. Burns was associated with Mr. Heney in the investigation of the land frauds and came here with him to confer with the Secretary of the Interior regarding the progress of the investigation. It is probable that Messrs. Heney and Burns will return to Washington in a few days, and an extended conference with Secretary Hitchcock will be held.

House Agrees to Army Bill.

The conference report on the army appropriation bill was agreed to by the House this afternoon. This passes the bill.

MONEY FOR THE NAVY

Proposed Appropriation Debated in the Senate.

GORMAN'S OPPOSITION

PREDICTS EARLY USELESSNESS OF PRESENT BATTLE SHIPS.

Senator Perkins Claims That a Big Navy is a Bond of Continued Peace.

When the Senate resumed legislative session today after the close of the Swayne impeachment trial, Mr. Proctor presented the conference report on the army appropriation bill, and it was agreed to without debate. This bill carried the provision relating to the pay of retired army officers affecting the pay of General Miles, which has heretofore been a subject of controversy.

The naval appropriation bill was then laid before the Senate.

Mr. Gorman, discussing the proposed increase of the appropriation for the Marine Corps, declared there could be no excuse for such an increase in times of profound peace. Answering Mr. Hale's remarks made on Saturday, Mr. Gorman said this administration was going beyond the policy established by England more than a century ago, and that at this time such expenditures were extravagant and unnecessary. He referred to the history of the English navy, when it was used to collect duties from the American colonies, and compared it with the position of this country in Santo Domingo today. "I suppose if this is to continue," he said, "that we will soon have our marines in all of the weaker South American republics."

Cost of the Navy.

The adoption of this policy, he said, was no doubt responsible for the increase in the bill, and that public improvements had been paralyzed by the big appropriations for the army and navy. Public buildings and river and harbor improvements had been utterly sacrificed. He gave the total appropriations for the navy during the four years of the civil war at $314,000,000 and the appropriations for the navy in 1901 to 1904, inclusive, at $313,000,000. "The time is close at hand," he said, "when the people will not tolerate these conditions at the cost of the trade interests of the country."

Mr. Gorman predicted that the big 16,000-ton battle ships in ten years would be "as obsolete as the Texas."

Referring to the request for an increase to complete the proposed scout ships in order to make them as fast as those of any government in the world, Mr. Gorman said that "the Secretary of the Navy, who may know more about running a railroad than he does a navy, has applied correct business principles. The ships would have been of no use to him if he had not come to Congress for this increase. What I complain of is that he has not applied correct business principles in the number of battle ships asked for.

Functions of Department Chiefs.

"But perhaps it is asking too much to expect any of the secretaries of their departments since 1902 to exercise any duties beyond those of a mere clerk."

Mr. Spooner asked why he specified since 1902, and Mr. Gorman replied that his knowledge of national government affairs extended back that far and that the administration of President Roosevelt was begun at about that time. Mr. Gorman spoke of the danger of the heads of governments "becoming so intoxicated with power" as to carry them into the policy of constructing great navies for the purpose of "taking territory we have no use for and thus work the destruction of our form of government."

Mr. McCumber said every piece of legislation for internal improvement was lopped off because the money was needed for the construction of mighty battle ships. He referred to great needs being pushed aside by an economic Congress and the inconsistency of spending money for battle ships that "will never be used."

Insurance of Peace.

Mr. Perkins suggested that a big navy was a bond of continued peace, but Mr. McCumber declared that to be an imported idea.

Mr. Morgan asked Mr. Perkins if he had computed the interest that was being paid on the bond of peace. Mr. Perkins replied that the interest was not computable, and he recalled that when war with Spain was voted there was consternation from Maine to Galveston because Spain had more battle ships than the United States and might attack some defenseless ports.

"Pardon me," interrupted Mr. Morgan, "but I do not think that consternation went further south than the Potomac."

PROTEST AGAINST CHANGE.

Property Owners Want No Amendment to Smoke Law.

Attorneys Lester & Price, representing a number of property owners who reside in the neighborhood of 4th, 5th, K, L and M streets northwest, have written to the Commissioners protesting against any amendment of the existing smoke law in the District. The writers declare that if the present law is modified in its strictness Washington will become a "smoky city."

The writers inclose a communication from Ernest A. Bessey, pathologist of the Agricultural Department, stating that trees are damaged not only by the sulphur fumes in smoke, but also by the coating of the leaves with an insoluble black deposit, which the rain does not wash off.

The Commissioners will probably consider the proposition of local business men for the amendment of the smoke law so as to permit of two-minute emissions at a board session late this evening.

Music, Address and Recitations.

The German Socila, which was held Friday under the auspices of the Ladies' Union Veteran Legion, Auxiliary 32, at the Pythian Temple, attracted a large audience. The program embraced a number of selections, as follows: Miss Ollie Olsinger, piano solo; Mr. Henry Weber, jr., recitation of poems; Mrs. F. A. Lewis, German songs. An address was made by Mr. Frank Claudy, president of the Washington Saengerbund. He spoke of the habits and customs of the early Germans, showing the effect that they had on civilization and how, step by step, they had improved, until today the German people hold a position which is envied by the whole world. His address was received with much enthusiasm by the audience, as much for the manner in which he delivered his lecture as for the subject matter.

Miss Ellis gave a vocal number, and those present were not satisfied until she had favored them with an encore.

The program was concluded by selections rendered by members of the Washington Saengerbund, under the direction of its leader, Mr. Henry Xander. They sang "Gruesse an die Heimath," by Carl Kromer; "Fruhling am Rhein," by S. Breu, and "Pixie Land," by D. Emmet. All the numbers on the program were heartily applauded.

Oldest American Law Office Burns.

The oldest law office in America was partly destroyed at Philadelphia Friday, when a fire occurred in the old Orphans' Court building, in 6th street, below Walnut. The flames reached the second floor, occupied by the law offices of W. B. Rawle and A. T. Freedley. Papers belonging to the William Penn estate and law reports dating back to the time of George I were damaged.

The coroner's jury at May's Landing, N. J., in the case of James McMillin, who disappeared last December and whose body was found on Tuesday, has rendered a verdict that McMillin met death at the hands of a person or persons unknown to the jury.

RESUMES OPERATIONS.

Washington Monument Elevator Again Ready for Use.

The electric elevator in the Washington monument resumed operations today after a suspension of several months, due to defects in the old cables, which made it dangerous to continue its use. The delay in making repairs was due to the fact that it required an act of Congress to provide the money for the installation of new cables. With the funds made available the work of repairs was pushed as rapidly as possible, and is now entirely completed. The new cables and apparatus were severely tested with heavy weights Saturday and found to meet all requirements as to safety and efficiency.

The first trip for the carriage of passengers to the top of the shaft was made this morning with the car filled to its capacity of thirty passengers. Other trips were made at short intervals during the day with no diminution of passengers. From now on the elevator will run on a regular schedule beginning at 9 o'clock in the morning and making the last ascent at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Under ordinary conditions the car makes about three trips an hour, but it is probable that the car will make four trips an hour to better accommodate the expected rush of visitors during inauguration week.

When carrying its limits of thirty passengers it is estimated that the elevator car weighs 6,000 pounds, and the element of safety is far beyond that scale.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGETOWN.

General and Personal Items Gathered West of Rock Creek.

Ladies of Georgetown Council, 192, Catholic Woman's Benevolent Legion, gave a reception to their friends recently at Baer's Hall. An excellent program was given. Those participating included Mrs. J. Forney, H. White, Ambrose Durkin, Mrs. George Moore, Andrew Oehmann, Miss Agnes Delaney and John Denny. Mrs. Sarah Clarke, president of the council, presided. An address was delivered by Rev. Father Harlin, pastor of Holy Trinity. The following subordinate councils were represented: St. Peter's, St. Matthew's Council, United Council of St. Joseph's Church, Father Gloyd Council of St. Stephen's Church and Father Walter Council of St. Patrick's Church. Refreshments were served by the young ladies.

A banquet will be given by the members of George C. Whiting Lodge of F. A. A. M. of Georgetown this evening. The committee of arrangements has prepared a program of music for the occasion. Addresses will be made by prominent members of the order.

Mr. William F. Hunt of Potomac Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar, is slated to deliver an address at the next stated conclave of the commandery, Wednesday evening, March 1, at 7:30 o'clock. Mr. Hunt's address will be descriptive of his trip to San Francisco last September and of his observations while in the west.

Dr. C. H. Kleinschmidt of Georgetown, who suffered severely from injuries received in a fall several weeks ago, has recovered.

Announcement is made that Rev. John Barry, former pastor of St. Ann's Catholic Church of Tenleytown, will deliver a sermon at Holy Trinity Church Good Friday.

Rev. Frank H. Havenner, pastor of Dumbarton Avenue Church of Georgetown, announces that the revival meetings, which have been in progress at his church the past week, will be continued through the present week. He is being assisted by Miss Bertha Sanford, a deaconess evangelist.

A special mission service was held by the Christian Endeavor Society of West Street Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon, when Mrs. Mallory gave an entertaining talk upon various phases of missionary work.

Mrs. Margaret O'Donoughue of 3311 N street, Georgetown, is entertaining her son, Rev. Father Martin O'Donoughue, who is visiting in the city.

Mrs. H. W. Blackford and her son, F. W. Blackford, former residents of Georgetown, have removed to St. Louis, Mo., where they will reside permanently.

Miss Carrie O'Donnell, a sister of Dr. W. J. O'Donnell of Georgetown, has returned to this city.

The condition of Rev. William Pettus, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, whose wrist was broken in a fall on the icy pavement in front of his residence several days ago, is greatly improved. His injury is not as serious as was at first supposed, and he will be out shortly.

Father James W. Collins, formerly of Georgetown, a son of Mrs. Mary A. Collins of 3016 O street, is in Los Angeles, Cal.

CLERICAL CHANGES.

War Department Appointments and Promotions.

Changes in the classified service of the War Department are announced as follows:

Appointments under civil service rules---Office of the Secretary of War: William E. Long of Minnesota, assistant engineer, at $720 per annum. Office of the chief of staff: Thomas Cody of New York, messenger, at $600 per annum. Office of the military secretary: Leon A. Le Bruffe of South Carolina, messenger boy, at $360 per annum. Office of the chief signal officer: Leonard G. Shelton of Mississippi, clerk, at $840 per annum. Office of the chief of engineers: Francis M. McLaughlin of Iowa and Harold B. Cutler of Iowa, clerks, at $900 per annum; Burd W. Payne of Pennsylvania, clerk, at $900 per annum. Bureau of insular affairs: John W. Mahon of Ohio, clerk, at $1,200 per annum. Office of the quartermaster general: Melvin Jones of Ohio, clerk, at $840 per annum.

Promotions---Office of the military secretary: Alvord A. Cederwald of Pennsylvania, clerk, from $1,600 to $1,800 per annum; William Griffin of New York, from $1,400 to $1,600 per annum; Clifford Hastings of Washington, from $1,400 to $1,600 per annum; Rufus A. Crenshaw of Tennessee, Edwin S. Hege of Maryland, Wm. G. Crabbe of Utah and Levi C. Blake of New Jersey, from $1,200 to $1,400 per annum; Don F. Murphy of the District of Columbia, Wm. H. Fowle of North Carolina, Hermann Rayermann of New York, Andrew J. Sheridan of the District of Columbia and Ambrose F. Bart of Virginia, from $1,000 to $1,200 per annum; Stephen H. Curran of Maryland, Albert J. Gore of Maryland and Charles Kline of District of Columbia, from $900 to $1,000 per annum. Office of the chief of staff: Albert B. Neal of Tennessee, from $1,200 to $1,400 per annum; Adolf Gerhard of Illinois, from $1,400 to $1,600 per annum; Oscar W. Henn of New York, messenger, from $600 to $720 per annum. Office of the chief signal officer: Stephen N. Bernhardt of Georgia, clerk, from $900 to $1,000 per annum; Charles R. Linn of Indiana, from $1,000 to $1,200 per annum. Bureau of insular affairs: Addison T. Ruan of Georgia, clerk, from $1,200 to $1,400 per annum. Office of the quartermaster general: Millard F. Lynch of Virginia, from draftsman at $1,800 to experienced builder and mechanic at $2,500 per annum; Claude J. Allen of New York, from assistant draftsman at $1,600 to draftsman at $1,800 per annum; Robinson Loving of Virginia, clerk, from $1,000 to $1,200 per annum; Miss Maria B. Hunt of District of Columbia, from skilled typewriter at $1,000 to clerk at $1,200 per annum; Mrs. Annie M. Graves of Nebraska and Wilson L. Thomas of Virginia, clerks, from $900 to $1,000 per annum; Charles W. Pervell of Maryland, from clerk at $840 to skilled typewriter at $1,000 per annum.

Resignations—Office of the military secretary: James F. Douglas of California, clerk at $1,400 per annum; Hiram McCollum of New York, clerk at $1,200 per annum. Office of the chief of staff: Charles C. Carter of Texas, messenger at $720 per annum. Office of the quartermaster general: Grant A. McNutt of Ohio, clerk at $1,200 per annum. Bureau of insular affairs: Carl F. Chase of Massachusetts, clerk at $900 per annum. Office of the chief signal officer: George S. Paull of Ohio, clerk at $1,200 per annum. Office of the chief of engineers: Julius R. Johnson of Texas, clerk at $1,000 per annum. Office of the chief of ordnance: Rudolz E. Mueden of Michigan, skilled draftsman at $1,200 per annum.

Fraud Orders Issued.

The Postmaster General has signed fraud orders against the Galete Publishing Company of Mount Vernon, Ohio, and the Bugler Publishing Company of Lowell, Ohio. Each of the companies is charged by the assistant attorney general for the Post Office Department with using the mails for illegal purposes in advertising for sale certain obscene literature. This is in violation of the Revised Statutes, but the companies, after receiving admittance, refused to send the advertised matter, thus also being guilty of fraud.

DOMINICANS JUBILATE

ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE IN SANTO DOMINGO.

Congress Opened in Ordinary Session—Recommendations of President Morales' Message.

SAN DOMINGO, Republic of Santo Domingo, February 27.—A large reception of the diplomatic and consular corps took place at the palace today in celebration of the sixty-second anniversary of the independence of Santo Domingo. The government officials and officers from the American warships, including Rear Admiral Sigsbee, assisted.

Later in the day congress was opened in ordinary session by President Morales. In his message to congress the president recommended that many reform measures be laid before that body. The American-Dominican convention will be submitted for its approval.

Message Recommendations.

The message recommends the establishment of civil government in place of martial law, the enactment of laws governing the sanitary conditions of the country, opening roads to assist agriculture and providing assistance for agriculturists, and declares that diplomatic relations between Santo Domingo and all other countries were cordial and stating that quiet prevailed in the republic.

The message was well received.

The American warships yesterday and today fired salutes in honor of the Dominican flag.

Further arrests have been made in connection with the inquiry into the plot to assassinate President Morales. The tribunals are active, but so far nothing positive is known regarding the affair.

IN THE SUPREME COURT

DECISIONS OF INTEREST HANDED DOWN.

In an opinion by Justice Holmes the Supreme Court of the United States today upheld the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to reliquidate the exchange value of Indian rupees in connection with valuations of merchandise for the payment of duties on imports. The case in which the opinion was rendered is that of the United States vs. Whitridge White & Co., involving the valuation of a cargo of gunny sacks imported from India and received at the port of Baltimore in 1901. The collector in imposing duty fixed the exchange value of the rupee, in which denomination of Indian coin the goods were valued, at 20 cents, the metal value of the coin. The Secretary ordered a reliquidation, fixing the value at 32 cents. The United States circuit court of appeals for the fourth circuit overruled this action, but today's decision reversed that decision and sustained the Secretary.

The court today decided the tax case of the National Bank of San Francisco favorably to the bank. The case involved the state law directing the assessment of the stock of national banks in California, while assessment on state banks was made on their property. The opinion was by Justice White, who held that the effect of the law in this case was to work discrimination. The finding of the state court was reversed.

The chief justice and Justices Brewer, Brown and Peckham dissented.

The court today decided the case of the National Cotton Oil Company against the state of Texas, involving the Texas anti-trust law. The state court found the company guilty under that law and held that it had forfeited its right to do business in the state. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court on constitutional grounds. That court, however, in its opinion today, which was delivered by Justice McKenna, held that the charge was untenable and sustained the verdict of the court below.

The court today affirmed the decision of the supreme court of the State of Georgia in the case of Frank E. Kehrer agt. Andrew P. Stewart, tax collector for Fulton county, Ga. The case grew out of an effort to collect a tax of $200 from Kehrer as the Atlanta agent of Nelson Morris & Co., of Chicago, under the state law fixing a tax of $200 on the agents of packing houses doing business in the state. The Georgia court held that in cases in which meats were merely consigned to an agent to be distributed to purchasers the law cannot be sustained because it is an interference with interstate commerce, but that in cases in which they are shipped to him for sale it is valid, and that under it the agent is liable for the tax. The opinion today was delivered by Justice McKenna.

NAN PATTERSON CASE.

Writ Issued for Her Appearance in Court Tomorrow.

NEW YORK, February 27.—A writ of habeas corpus calling for the appearance of Nan Patterson, the show girl accused of the murder of Caesar Young, before Justice Gaynor in the supreme court in Brooklyn tomorrow, was issued to counsel representing Miss Patterson today on application to Justice Gaynor.

At the same time the justice granted an application by Miss Patterson's counsel for a writ of certiorari to bring her case before his court on the ground that she has been deprived of her constitutional right to speedy trial.

Miss Patterson is now in the Tombs prison awaiting another trial.

Local Case in the Supreme Court.

In the Supreme Court of the United States today the case of Johnson et al., appellant, agt. Elizabeth Thomas was dismissed for want of jurisdiction. The case went to the Supreme Court from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia and involves the title to certain land.

Any Telephone Subscriber—

whose name appears in the telephone book may 'phone Want Help advertisements to The Star and we will collect later. One cent a word each day. Minimum charge fifteen cents.

87 WANT HELP TODAY

The advertisements for help published in today's STAR on page 12, part 1, are as follows : : : : :

MALE.	FEMALE.
Agents	Cooks
Salesmen	Chambermaids
Bundle Wrappers	Seamstresses
Reporter	Canvassers
Laborers	Typewriters
Press Feeder	Stenographers
Dentist	Houseworkers
Bookkeepers	Millinery Apprentices
Walters	Millinery Preparers
Dishwashers	Maids
Architect	Waitresses
Clerks	Nurses
Druggists	Cashiers
Messengers	Saleladies
Stenographers	Bookkeeper
Typewriters	Mangle Hands
	Hair Dresser
	Ironers
	Waist Hands
	Skirt Hands
	Clerks
	Laundresses

This interests every one who wants a good situation : :

SERIES OF SUICIDE ATTEMPTS.

Remarkable Developments in Violent Death of Chicago Man.

CHICAGO, February 27.—A remarkable series of attempts at suicide, it developed today, preceded the final successful effort of Lowell W. Banes, who shot and killed himself during a vaudeville performance at the Chicago Opera House Saturday afternoon. The facts were elicited at a coroner's inquest today through the testimony of Warren Banes, a brother.

Lowell Banes had lately come from a hospital at Indianapolis, and after a three years' stay there had been discharged as cured of a mental ailment.

Warren Banes testified that in previous efforts at suicide his brother had eaten a lot of coat buttons, had once eaten two newspapers and at other times had tried to cut his throat with a dull knife, had swallowed poison and had used chloroform, but each time had failed to kill himself. Excessive study on religious questions is given by Warren Banes as the cause of the unbalancing of his brother's mind.

The coroner's jury decided that Lowell Banes had committed suicide while temporarily insane.

DELAWARE SENATORSHIP.

Only One Ballot Today, Which Proved Ineffective.

DOVER, Del., February 27.—Only one ballot was taken by the joint assembly today for United States senator. It resulted as follows: Addicks, 15; Saulsbury, 12; Henry A. Dupont, 8; Hughes, democrat, 8; T. Coleman Dupont, 7. Total vote, 50. Necessary to a choice, 26. The assembly separated until tomorrow.

NEW FACTOR IN CONTEST.

Another Bolt From Niedringhaus in Senatorial Ballot Today.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., February 27.—A new factor was today added to the deadlock over the selection of a successor to United States Senator Cockrell. On the thirty-third ballot Representative Casey of Miller county bolted the forces of T. K. Niedringhaus, the republican caucus nominee, and voted for Col. D. P. Dyer of St. Louis, United States district attorney.

Representatives Moberly of Dekalb and Silverwood of St. Charles also left the "regulars" and voted for Lieutenant Governor McKinley.

The result was as follows:

Niedringhaus, 45; Cockrell, 57; Kerens, 12; McKinley, 7; Dyer, 1; Godfrey, 1.

ANOTHER JAPANESE LOAN.

Bonds Will Bear Six Per Cent Interest—$49,000,000.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Mr. Uchida, the Japanese consul general, received notice today that a domestic loan of 100,000,000 yen (about $49,000,000) was announced in Tokyo today.

The bonds will bear 6 per cent interest, will be payable in seven years, and the issue price will be 90.

UNLAWFUL CONSPIRACY.

Charge Which Three Defendants Must Answer in Criminal Court.

Jason W. Geist, alias Joseph Graham, and Frank S. Richardson were placed on trial before Justice Wright and a jury in Criminal Court, No 1, today on the charge that they unlawfully conspired by false pretenses to cheat and defraud the Earnshaw carriage repository, Wm. H. Veerhoff, Acker & Co. and Wm. A. Engel. Detectives Tyser and Weedon of the local force, Detective Hurley of New York and ex-Chief Hager of St. Louis are among the witnesses for the prosecution.

The procedure of the defendants, it is alleged, was to approach a merchant and representing themselves to be the agents of "The Mercantile Gazetteer" prevail upon him to accept without cost a copy of the work compiled by their company; then, if possible, persuade the merchant to give them a letter stating that he would accept the directory, and thereby secure his signature. It is further asserted that the defendants next would secure a copy of some mercantile directory and insert a new flyleaf and title page, bearing an advertisement of their victim's establishment; "doctor" the letter and make it appear that the merchant had ordered an advertisement inserted in the directory for which he would pay a specified sum of money, and with such a letter and the directory they would go to their victim and demand the money for the advertisement.

Attorneys Lee P. Harlow, James A. O'Shea and W. J. Davidson represent the defendants. The prosecution is being conducted by Assistant United States Attorneys Easby-Smith and Keigwin.

BOUGHT WITHOUT ADVERTISING.

Supplies Purchased for the Canal Commission.

After declaring its investigation of the Panama Railroad Company closed last week, the special subcommittee of the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce today struck a new lead which was pursued with vigor in an examination of Vice President E. A. Drake and Alfred Anderson, purchasing agent of the road. It developed that for six months, beginning early in May of last year, the railroad company had acted as the purchasing agent for the isthmian canal commission, and that a total of $215,000 worth of supplies had been purchased in this manner without public advertisement for bids.

This is regarded as a violation of paragraph 4 of President Roosevelt's letter of instructions to the commission under date of May 9, 1904, which makes it the duty of the commission "to make and cause to be executed, after due advertisement, all necessary contracts for any and all kinds of engineering and construction works."

In making these purchases the offices of the road followed the practice which always had been pursued, namely, asking bids by letter from several firms. In this case a list of eighty-seven firms was made up from a much larger list of firms, and all supplies bought were from these firms. In emergency cases no bids whatever were asked. The first $18,000 worth of supplies were paid for directly by the railroad, after which the commission paid the bills.

While no instructions were received for the purchase of supplies from any particular firms from members of the canal commission, Mr. Drake said that the list of firms from which bids were asked was increased largely by application of others who said that they had been told by members of the commission to apply. Asked what members had made such suggestions he mentioned Commissioners Grunsky, Herrod and Hecker.

"Did you purchase any lumber in California?" asked Mr. Townsend, adding that he understood that was where Mr. Grunsky was from.

"We had bids from California," he replied, "but had not accepted any up to the time the matter was taken out of our hands by Mr. Grunsky."

Questions intended to develop that the great quantities of material bought was not needed for emergency work failed of confirmation by the witness.

He said that the specifications for lumber, which had been made up through long years of experience regarding requirements on the isthmus, were entirely changed by Chief Engineer Wallace, who adopted the specifications of the Illinois Central railroad, and thereby greatly increased the cost of lumber.

Mr. Anderson, who made these purchases, gave detailed information concerning them.

Grain, Provisions and Cotton Markets.

CHICAGO, February 27.—Grain:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—May	118	118⅝	114½	116⅛-¼
July	101½	101⅝	99½	100⅝
Corn—May	47⅝	48½-⅝	47¼-⅜	48½
July	46¼	46⅝-¾	47⅝	46⅝-¾
Oats—May	31	31⅝	30⅞	31⅛-⅜
July	31	31¼	30⅞	31¼

CHICAGO, February 27.—Provisions:

	Open.	High.	Low	Close.
Pork—May	12.50	.....	.....	12.62
Lard—May	7.02	.....	.....	7.02
Ribs—May	6.70	.....	.....	6.77

NEW YORK, February 27.—Cotton:

	Open.	High.	Low	Close.
March	7.24	7.24	7.14	7.19
May	7.32	7.32	7.23	7.26
July	7.32	7.33	7.22	7.28
August	7.37	7.37	7.28	7.31

Judge Mahan at Crown Point, Ind., has overruled the motion for a new trial, and sentenced Ed Donahue to be hanged June 9 for the murder of A. N. Northrup.

FINANCE AND TRADE

Opening Showed Effect of Saturday's Bulge Selling.

UNLOADED TO REALIZE

MAJORITY OF STOCKS HIGHER AND SOME SHOWED GAINS.

Free Market at Outset With Prices Below Saturday's Closing—Large Buying Orders—Reaction.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Selling to realize on Saturday's bulge showed its effect in the opening dealings today, but the majority of stocks were higher, and some of them showed sharp gains. New York Central ran off 1¼, and 10,000 shares of Union Pacific sold at 134¾ and 135¼, compared with 135⅞ on Saturday. The Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie stocks lost a point. Illinois Central showed the effect of the fire losses at New Orleans with a decline of 1¾. On the other hand, 10,000 shares of Pennsylvania sold at 145 and 145¼, compared with 144⅝ on Saturday. Northwestern was up 1⅜. Locomotive 2, American Express 4, Smelting and Delaware and Hudson a point, and Erie, the second preferred, and Paper, large fractions.

Stocks were sold freely in the first half hour, and the market quite generally ruled below last week's closing. Pennsylvania, Northwestern and Locomotive lost their rise, Union Pacific broke to 134⅛, and Louisville and Nashville, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie, Leather preferred, Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Republic Steel sold 1 to 2 points under Saturday's final price.

Buying orders for huge amounts of stock were distributed later, and the speculative favorites responded violently. New York Central rallied to 161, Pennsylvania to 145¾, Union Pacific to 136⅜ and St. Paul to 181. Stocks generally hardened in sympathy with the jump of the leaders.

Baltimore and Ohio, Missouri Pacific and Atlantic Coast Line rose 1, United Railway and Investment 1½ and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha 2¼. Louisville recovered its loss and Illinois Central a considerable part. Speculation became rather feverish at the top, some of the favorites reacting sharply. New York Central fell back below 160, Union Pacific and St. Paul receded a point again and Reading fell 1¼ below Saturday.

Enormous buying of Southern Pacific up to 70⅝ induced only a light response in the general list, and prices slipped back to the previous low point or below. New York Central fell to 158¾, Sloss-Sheffield Steel dropped 7, New York, Chicago and St. Louis first preferred 5, Lead 2½ and Ontario and Western, Northwestern, Cleveland, C. C. and St. Louis, Toledo, St. Louis and Western preferred, Pacific Coast second preferred, Tennessee Coal and Pullman 1 to 1½, Atlantic Coast Line was lifted 2¼, Pacific Coast and Metropolitan Street Railway 1½ and Realty, Brooklyn Transit, Pacific Mail, the Pipe stocks and Rubber Goods preferred a point. Bonds were somewhat irregular at noon.

Continued absorption of large amounts of Southern Pacific was made, despite the manifest pressure against other transcontinental stocks, particularly Union Pacific and St. Paul. It was not until 2 o'clock when Southern Pacific had reached 71⅝ that Union Pacific began to sympathize with its rise.

As soon as Union Pacific showed signs of support it was taken in hand and carried up to 136⅝. Railroad stocks of all degrees advanced again, but there was little doing in the specialties.

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	76¾	76⅞	75¾	75⅞
American Locomotive	43¾	43¾	41⅞	42½
American Loco., pfd	112¼	112¼	112⅛	112¼
Am. Car & Foundry	35½	35½	35	35⅛
Am. Car & Foundry, pfd	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
American Ice	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
American Smelting	91½	91¾	90⅛	90⅝
American Smelting, pfd	118⅝	118⅝	118¼	118¼
American Sugar	144¾	145⅞	144⅜	144½
Atch., Top. & S. F.	90⅞	91	90	90
Atch., Top. & S. F., pfd	102½	102½	102¼	102½
Baltimore & Ohio	106¼	107½	106¾	106⅞
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	63¾	63⅞	63½	63½
Canadian Pacific	141	141½	140¾	140⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	51⅛	51⅞	51⅛	51⅛
Chicago & Alton	41¼	41⅞	41¼	41⅞
Chicago & Alton, pfd	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago Great Western	23⅞	24	23½	23½
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	179¼	181	179	179
Colorado Fuel & Iron	53	53	51	52
Consolidated Gas	204½	206¼	203⅝	206
Delaware & Hudson	192⅞	193	192	192½
Erie, common	46⅞	47	46⅝	46⅝
Erie, 1st pfd	80¾	80⅞	80⅛	80⅛
Erie, 2d pfd	66	66⅛	65¾	65¾
General Electric	187¼	187¼	187	187
Illinois Central	160¼	160⅞	159½	159½
Kansas City Southern	31	31	30	30
Louisville & Nashville	141¼	141¼	140	140
Manhattan Elevated	172¼	172¼	171¾	171¾
Metropolitan Secs. Co.	80½	82⅞	80⅛	81¼
Metropolitan St. Ry.	120½	122¼	120½	121½
Mo., Kan. & Tex., com.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mo., Kan. & Tex., pfd	66⅛	66⅝	66	66
Missouri Pacific	109⅝	109⅞	109	109
Mexican Central	23¼	24½	23⅛	24¼
Va. Car. Chemical Co.	35¼	35¼	34	34⅛
Colorado Southern	26	26¼	25¼	25¼
Con. Tob. 4s