

MR. SHAW'S STAND ON TARIFF STATED

Favors a Readjustment
But Not a General
Revision.

IT WOULD HURT BUSINESS

Secretary of the Treasury Admits That
There Are Changes Needed—Would
Like to See Them If Free Trade As-
saults Can Be Warded Off.

MORRISVILLE, Vt., Aug. 19.—Mr. Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, who attended school here when a boy, spoke to his old friends and neighbors yesterday afternoon.

He devoted his speech largely to the question of tariff reform, stating that contrary to statements in the newspapers he is not opposed to a measure of reform. His speech was regarded as in a measure indicating the attitude of the Administration on the question. He asserted that the tariff has not fostered the trusts.

Mr. Shaw said in part:

"I have been quoted as opposed to revision of the tariff. I have never opposed readjustment of the tariff. Whenever Congress reaches the conclusion that the friends of protection are strong enough to modify conservatively certain schedules, so as to meet changed conditions and at the same time successfully resist the efforts of the opposition to revise the entire tariff law, thus paralyzing business for a season, I am in favor of it.

"I have expressed some doubt, however, about the wisdom of instructing by resolutions, or exacting pledges from candidates for Congress, when the effect is liable to precipitate a protracted debate with very uncertain results. There ought to be some more tangible reason for such a dangerous expedient than the existence of a sentiment in certain localities, now as always, that demands a reduction of the tariff on articles there consumed and not produced, while it stands ready to fight to a finish any reduction on the things it produces. I for one must have a very bitter and relentless enemy before I will consent to carry yellow fever germs into my home town.

Fatal to Business.

"Don't misunderstand me; I am not comparing the readjustment of a schedule here and there to an epidemic. But I do declare there has never been a revision of the tariff in the interest of free trade, or for revenue only, that has not proven as fatal to business as the plagues of Egypt.

"I have never seen the time, since I have given public questions consideration, that I would not reduce the rate on quite a large number of items, nor when I would not increase the rate on other items. It is not likely that any member of either House of Congress ever voted for a tariff bill entirely to his liking, or for instance, when a President ever signed a bill that he would not have changed in some particular had it been in his power.

"I am willing to concede that conditions change, and that the old Morrill bill of the sixties, for instance, when the country was involved in war, would not be appropriate for us now, but I will not admit that the tariff is the mother of trusts, nor will I concede that any tariff owes its existence to the protective principle. Neither will I concede that a tariff for revenue only will destroy trusts on any other theory than that a fire in a wheat field will destroy Canada wheat.

Prosperity and Hopefulness.

"Business depression dissipates both organized and unorganized capital. Enforced idleness means financial ruin to individuals, to business firms, and to corporations both great and small. On the contrary, business prosperity inspires hopefulness. It encourages the individual to reach out to expand, to buy more land, more houses, more cattle, to erect more stores, build more ships, and to embark in new enterprises.

"It leads to the organization of corporations. It inspires both dreams of great things and the consummation of gigantic enterprises. It leads to the combination of capital and the organization of labor. Organized capital dissipates and labor unions perish with the approach of hard times, whatever the cause. Does anyone suppose that the anthracite coal miners could be kept together if there were a million men out of employment and their families begging bread? Will anyone contend that they could be sustained were it not for a great army of bituminous coal miners who are receiving such compensation as enables them to contribute a dollar a week for the maintenance of their brethren?

The protective tariff is not the mother of trusts, though it is the parent of conditions that makes it profitable for capital to combine and congenial for labor to organize.

Reaffirmed Platform.

"The Republican party in my State recently reaffirmed the tariff platform of 1901. This has caused considerable comment. It has been misrepresented, not quite as persistently but in the same way, that the memorable speech of President McKinley at Buffalo has been misrepresented, misquoted, misconstrued and misapplied.

"This platform was unanimously adopted both years. Its statements are academically correct. Every man in the United States, Republican and Democrat, believes in the truth of its utterances. It declares: 'In favor of such changes in the tariff from time to time as become advisable through the progress of our industries and their changing relations to the commerce of the world.' Is there anyone who is not in favor of such changes in the tariff from time to time as are advisable?

"I am willing the jury shall be polled on that proposition. So say we all, it also declares 'in favor of any modification of tariff schedules that may be required to prevent the granting of shelter to monopoly.' And again, we all say 'Aye, sir,' to the proposition.

"There may be quite a radical difference of opinion as to the truth of the implied admission that the protective tariff

does afford shelter to monopoly, but there would be no difference of opinion about removing it if it did afford such shelter.

Differences of Opinion.

"A few days ago, in convention assembled, the butchers declared in favor of abolishing the tariff on cattle and meat to the end that this supposed shelter for the alleged meat trust might be removed; but I am disposed to think the good farmers of my State will vote quite unanimously against such an experiment. By the trend of the speeches made at the butchers' convention, I discover a sentiment well nigh universally expressed there that meat is being monopolized by the great packers. But I happen to have a tenant out in Iowa who has a fine bunch of fat cattle, on which no packer holds a lien of any kind, and he writes me that he is willing to sell them to the butchers if they will pay as much as the packers offer.

"I am quite sure the people would quite as soon buy this meat from the butchers as from the packers. Thus there is afforded a splendid opportunity for anyone to make all kinds of money if he will but give the farmer as much money for his beefs and give the people as much beef for their money.

"But suppose we take the tariff off beef and then suppose the herds of cattle from Mexico and South America are brought in by the hundred thousand. They will find their way to the stock yards and the butchers will be compelled to bid against the packers then as now. No; the removal of the tariff on live stock and meat would not restore the butchers to business.

"It might ruin the farmers, but the packers could stand it; for nothing less than organized capital could enter the import meat business with packing houses in foreign countries, refrigerating ships and other expensive equipment. I happen to know that at least one, and I understand two, of the big packing houses have had men looking into the South American field for more than two years. The farmer, as it is, has ample reason to be apprehensive.

Other Reasons Found.

"I have taken occasion to look this matter up since reading of these resolutions, and I think I can find reasons for the present price of meat other than the protective tariff. I find that there were received at the stock yards in Chicago in the one month of July, 1902, 55,000 less beefs and 170,000 less hogs than in the same month one year ago. That means 7,000 less animals per day. The 'Q' road alone, during the entire month, brought from the Southwest, where the corn crop was a failure last year, 1,000 less fat steers per day this year than last.

"Let no one understand this to be a defense of the packers or an extenuation of their offenses. A suit is now pending against them, and if the allegations of the petition are sustained (and that seems probable), they are going to have trouble, and it will take a very much more serious form than the suit now pending against them. I am sure that the farmers of the United States that their industry shall be opened to competition from the unlimited ranges of South America.

"The senior Paul Armour told me that he got rich, while a young man, by watching the iron and coal miners. He said: 'Whenever these men were at work I used to pack every man I could get my hands on, and my old partner would say, "Pho, you're a fool, you're a fool." I would answer, "No, these fellows are working." But when the coal and iron workers were idle, I used to sell everything I could dispose of.'

Secret of Prosperity.

"The secret of American prosperity, gentlemen, can be couched in four words. They are working now. And 'they' means everybody—farmer and artisan, mechanic and merchant, the man at the forge and the man in the field—and they are all interdependent. Away back in 1848, Daniel Webster, in the course of a three-day speech, against that most unfortunate bill which repealed the protective tariff act which bore the signature of Old Tippecanoe, uttered this maxim:

"When there is work for the hands there will be bread for the suit. To see to it that the next Congress is Republican by a large majority, so that there shall be ample courage to do that which is deemed wisest and best. Then let these representatives of the people from the manufacturing districts of New England, from the coal regions of Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio, and from the iron-producing regions of Michigan and Ohio, and from the agricultural districts of the Middle West, the stock ranges of the Mountain States and Territories, the rice and cotton States of the South, and the fruit and lumber districts of the Pacific Coast, get together, and, if they can agree upon one or a dozen items in the present tariff schedule which can be reduced, let it be done, and done without three months' acrimonious debate.

Would Delay Business.

"Certainly, no man will contract for the construction of any large building while Congress is considering a bill which has for its object the cheapening of iron and steel and granite and marble and glass and lumber. No factory will lay in a very large supply of material pending a three months' debate on a bill proposing a reduction of the tariff on hides and wool.

"When I was a boy we could always tell when the old miller was picking his burrs, because the mill was shut down. I anticipate there will be found those who will not favor shutting down the mill, while we are turning out as good a quality of flour as at present, especially if it is likely to take very long to restore conditions."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

The Raleigh—F. C. Hoffman, West Virginia; B. Baker, Massachusetts; F. A. French, H. Adams, Pennsylvania; W. Mason, New York; T. B. Owen, Rhode Island; R. L. Jones, Mississippi; J. Christian, F. J. Young, B. F. Freeman, New York; Alice R. Smith, Illinois; H. D. Parker, Massachusetts.

New Willard—G. D. Burgess, Missouri; I. W. Gladstone, New Jersey; A. Strong, Illinois; Miss S. H. James, Mrs. J. F. Redford, Kentucky; S. G. Maxwell, S. R. Dick, Pennsylvania; W. White, District of Columbia; S. R. Pines, Kansas; W. R. Cox, North Carolina.

Ebbitt House—E. W. Harding, R. M. Harding, C. H. Horan, Massachusetts; F. E. Davis, Anna B. Davis, Pennsylvania.

Riggs House—C. Laurich, Berlin; W. Hised, Pennsylvania; J. N. From, Virginia.

The Arlington—R. W. Simpers, Pennsylvania; M. W. Baldins, Honolulu.

MISS LOUISA NASH IS AT HOME AGAIN

(Continued from First Page.)
about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. She was missed from her home at 1413 Fifth Street northwest, where she lived with her mother. She had four brothers and one sister, none of whom lived at home with her and her mother. Her father died several years ago.

Mrs. Nash and her daughter pos-

sessed sufficient means to support them comfortably, without either of them doing a stroke of work. Yet Miss Nash preferred to teach school, and held a position under the District government as a teacher for several years. For some time she had been stationed in the second division at the Taylor School.



MISS LOUISA G. NASH.

Had No Confidants.
Quiet, retiring, and impulsive only in rare instances, she was not the person to confide in anyone. Even to her mother, into whose company she was thrown almost entirely while at home, she seldom mentioned a word concerning the plans and little affairs of her everyday life. When she desired to act in any matter, she acted alone, without telling anybody, and in a manner that rather placed a check upon all tendency to question her. She studied hard, read quite a good deal, and said little. All her life, it is said, she had rigidly observed the rule of keeping her own counsel. She had friends, as any other young woman. She was not communicative even to them. She came of a good family and was attractive.

From a child, addicted to performing apparently peculiar actions at times, Miss Nash was not bound by the ordinary stereotyped channels of existence that limit the lives of most young women. Yet her life was decidedly commonplace. She possessed a lovely disposition and made friends readily. She had no enemies. With the pupils whom she taught, daily she was a favorite. To the best-behaved and the most unruly alike she was kind, gentle, and patient, always ready to forgive and forget an offense. She was friendly with the boys and girls, and in return they admired her.

Had Frequently Left Home.

Uncommunicative regarding her plans, Miss Nash had frequently left her home and mother and gone off, without saying a word to anyone, to visit friends elsewhere or to seek a quiet rest in the country. For these sudden and peculiar journeys she made no preparations so far as could be learned. When the fancy struck her she would merely leave, without so much as saying good-bye, and return when she was good and ready. Sometimes she would write her mother during her absence telling her where she was, often she would not. Miss Nash went out on June 2, ostensibly for the purpose of doing some shopping. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon her mother discovered that her daughter was not at home. That night she did not return, nor the next day. Nor the following day, nor at any time that week. Mrs. Nash had supposed that her daughter had merely gone off on another of her characteristic jaunts, but as time passed by and no word came from her, she thought it time to institute some investigations.

She did. Letters were written. The machinery of the local police department and departments elsewhere was set in motion. Newspapers took up the matter of the young woman's strange disappearance. Her pictures were published from all possible viewpoints. No light could be cast upon it.

One of the reasons assigned for Miss Nash having left home is said to have been her dislike to spending the summer at Kennington, Md., where her mother had talked of going for the warm months, and where she had a summer home.

Plans Not Pleasing.

Mrs. Nash had spoken several times of moving out to Kennington, where she had a great many friends. This apparently did not please the young lady. She demurred, but made no protest.

The very suggestion that she had a love affair was utterly scouted by her mother. Never in her whole life, she said, had she evinced the slightest trace of being in love. She was not even as fond of the society and company of men as most young women are.

Looking for Missing Daughter.

Then came her disappearance. Mrs. Nash wrote to the college in Philadelphia with which her daughter had con-

sented sufficient means to support them comfortably, without either of them doing a stroke of work. Yet Miss Nash preferred to teach school, and held a position under the District government as a teacher for several years. For some time she had been stationed in the second division at the Taylor School.

Mysterious Return.

It remained for Miss Nash to return, unidentified, as mysteriously as she had departed.

The mystery as to her whereabouts during her long absence from the city bids fair to remain so until such time as she gets ready to speak and the members of her family, happy over her safe return, appear disposed to allow her to take her own time in the matter. The police are jubilant over the fact that no tragedy in this city was the cause of her disappearance.

While they are a trifle chagrined that Miss Nash should have returned without their knowing it, they express themselves as very well satisfied over the outcome of the case.

YOUNG FARMER ARRESTED.

Charged With Entering and Robbing Stores at Hunting Creek, Va.

Private Detective McDevitt returned to Washington yesterday from Hunting Creek, Va., where he arrested Ernest Sterling, a young farmer, who is alleged to have made a practice of burglarizing stores there for the past three years. The unfortunate young man is now confined in the county jail awaiting a trial for housebreaking.

The arrest is regarded by the farmers at Hunting Creek as being one of an exceedingly important character. For three years past various stores have been entered in a mysterious manner and the cash drawers tapped for their contents. Traps were laid, but the guilty party could not be apprehended.

The stealing became so general that a number of the farmers sent for a Washington detective. McDevitt went to Hunting Creek, Young Sterling went to the place along the creek where he was placed under arrest broke down and confessed that he had committed the burglaries.

NOT MONEY ENOUGH ON HAND.

Mr. Donald McPherson's Plan of Widening Adams Mill Road Rejected.

Mr. Donald McPherson recently wrote to the District Commissioners making certain suggestions relative to the widening of the Adams Mill Road, near the approach to the Zoo Park. Mr. McPherson states that this road should be opened at the earliest moment, as there are important property interests awaiting such action.

The letter of Mr. McPherson has been returned to the Commissioners by Mr. W. P. Richardson, engineer in charge of street extensions, with a statement to the effect that there is not a sufficient sum available for paying the award of the widening of Adams Mill Road. He says the District has improved all the space along the cemetery front that it has possession of.

Mr. McPherson will be officially informed in accordance with this report.

STORIES FROM THE SMALL AD. PAGE

How the Man Out of Work Who Lost
Place When Congress Adjourned
Was Saved From Despair
by The Times.

"Howdy, old man? Glad to see ye. Where you been this long come on?"
"Me? Oh, I been working; working hard, too; but say, I've got the best job in seven States. Where'd I get it? Listen, and I'll tell you a story."

These were the words of an intelligent looking man yesterday addressed to another intelligent looking male individual, at the corner of Ninth Street and the Avenue. The first individual was on his way to work and had encountered an old friend.

"I'm still waitin' for that good story," said the friend. "I suppose it's about your new baby?"
"Well, it's partly about the new baby, but not altogether. It was this way: You know I've got a big family, and sometimes in the past I've had hard work supporting them. Well, I had a good job cleaning up halls, lobbies and corridors at the Capitol, but when Congress adjourned I lost it. Things went from bad to worse and my money was all gone before I could get anything else to do.

"I was right on the verge of stealing, old man, I tell you, and suicide wasn't far away. I'd leave the house early in the morning, tramp around town all day, and come home at night to find my wife crying, the kids suffering for food and me with nothin' with which to buy them provender. I tell you it was tough."

"Well, one day I picked up a copy of The Times, while waiting in a man's office to see if I could get a job. Why, there was jobs and jobs—jobs of all kinds, just waiting for somebody to ask for 'em. I run my eye down the list and found several that suited, and, by gracious, you may not believe it, but I went to work that same day. Now we're happy out at the house, and I owe it all to The Times."

FOUND A ROOKERY OF
UNBRANDED FUR SEALS

Lieut. Ellsworth Berthoff Located Large
Herd, 700 Miles From
Boulder.

While cruising among the islands near the extreme western end of the chain of the Aleutian Islands early in July, as the executive officer of the steamer Manning, Lieut. Ellsworth Berthoff, of the Revenue Cutter Service, went ashore with a boat's crew on the island of Boulder. It is there where he discovered a rookery of fur seals similar to those found on the famous Pribilof Islands, which are situated fully 100 miles in a northeasterly direction from Boulder.

The scene of the newly discovered seal herd is a mere dot of land between Bering Sea and the Pacific Ocean, fully 3,000 miles west of San Francisco, but still within American jurisdiction. Lieutenant Berthoff approached the herd closely enough to learn that none of the seals had been branded, and there was no sign that white men in search of fur seal had ever been near the island.

Captain Shoemaker, chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, heard through the Aleutian Island natives that there was a seal herd near the west end of the long chain of islands, and he hoped in August last spring that he would be able to investigate by the Manning. It is believed that further discovery will be made, which in view of the gradually declining seal fisheries in the Pribilof Islands will prove to be of great importance.

Compared With Previous Year.

Of these permits 1,111 were for new buildings in the previous year, or an increase of 54. Permits were issued for repairs in 2,065 cases, as against 1,896 the previous year, or an increase of 169. There were 54 permits for apartment houses against 128 for the previous year, a decrease of 74. The valuation of the buildings erected and the repairs made were \$2,116,139 greater than in the previous fiscal year.

The following summary shows the distribution of the improvements in the different sections of the District:

Northwest, new buildings, \$2,484,829; repairs, \$2,484,829. County, new buildings, \$2,484,829; repairs, \$2,484,829. Southeast, new buildings, \$2,484,829; repairs, \$2,484,829. Southwest, new buildings, \$2,484,829; repairs, \$2,484,829. Total, new buildings, \$9,939,116; repairs, \$9,939,116.

The receipts of the office are shown in the following statement:
For building permits and repairs, \$3,916; for engine and boilers, ovens, gasolene tanks, elevators, electric motors, etc., \$51; projections beyond the building line, \$272; awnings, \$233; stands, \$3. Total, \$4,172; received for year 1901, \$3,753; increase, \$419.

An examination of the foregoing summary," says Mr. Ashford, "affords a good example of the rapidly increasing business of this office, showing an increase in valuation of building operations of \$2,116,139 over previous year."

The building operations have in-

OVER EIGHT MILLIONS IN NEW BUILDINGS

Inspector Ashford Makes
Annual Report to the
Commissioners.

BUDGET FOR ENSUING YEAR

Important Recommendations Made—
Aggregate of Improvements \$2,116,139—
160 Greater Than 1901—More Men
and Better Salaries Wanted.

The District Commissioners yesterday received from Mr. Snowden Ashford, the Inspector of Buildings, his report of operations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902. This report deals with the number of permits issued, the estimated value of the improvements, and the receipts of the department. Mr. Ashford submits several suggestions as to the burden of business imposed upon his office, and estimates of expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Mr. Ashford shows that the number of building permits issued during the year was 6,821, and the value of the improvements was \$2,116,139. The report contains other interesting statistics, which go to show that the work of the office of the Inspector is rapidly increasing, and Mr. Ashford argues from the facts presented the need of better facilities and more help in his office. He speaks of the complaints of builders, who have to wait for their permits, and of the hindrance to building operations from this cause.

The report speaks of accidents, the defects in the fire-escape law, the number and character of building plans examined, the number of public buildings in charge of the Inspector's office, and many other items.

Issue of Permits.

The following is the statement of the number of permits issued and the value of the improvements:

Number of brick dwellings 724; improvements, \$2,335,387; frame dwellings, 150; \$229,855; brick repairs, 380; \$1,243,185; frame repairs, 572; \$37,322; apartment houses, 51; \$1,232,000; store and dwelling, 19; \$89,300; stores (brick), 16; \$267,700; stores (frame), 3; \$3,800; store and office, 1; \$15,000; office buildings, 13; \$461,400; churches (brick), 8; \$155,650; church (frame), 1; \$2,800; college or school, 2; \$155,000; assembly halls, 2; \$60,000; warehouse, 10; \$185,500; the Ruppert Home, 1; \$10,000; orphan asylum, 1; \$10,000; laundry, 3; \$54,000; gymnasium, 1; \$10,000; factory (brick), 1; \$3,000; factory (frame), 1; \$3,000; workshop (brick), 6; \$15,200; workshop (frame), 1; \$600; stable (brick), 28; \$29,750; stables (frame), 25; \$25,193; engine and boiler, 49; \$112,356; studio (brick), 1; \$4,500; icehouse (frame), 1; \$4,000; waiting room (frame), 1; \$250; blacksmith shop (brick), 4; \$2,312; blacksmith shop (frame), 2; \$475; sheds (brick), 11; \$16,600; sheds (frame), 512; \$23,272; saw-lum tanks, 3; \$200; greenhouse, 2; \$300; minor repairs, 3,380; \$30,420; awnings, 137; \$9,975; fire-escapes, 23; \$9,350; elevators, 56; \$98,825; totals, 6,821; \$2,116,139.

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The building operations have in-

creased steadily at the rate of over half a million dollars a year since 1894, when they were at their lowest ebb during the last twenty years, the valuation being at that time \$4,304,941. This steady increase in the volume of business has been transacted by this office with comparatively the same force employed in former times.

"By reference to the number of permits issued during the past year it will be seen that an average of nineteen permits are issued daily, and this brave of the work transacted through the principal assistant inspector, who without assistance is required to pass upon the various subjects enumerated in the foregoing summary with such promptness and dispatch that it is impossible to give to each the consideration it deserves."

Mr. Ashford presents many facts to show that the business of his office is rapidly increasing and that the force of inspectors and clerks is too small and too poorly paid to successfully cope with it. He asks that several additions to the force be made, and that the salaries of some be increased.

Public Buildings Completed.

The following public buildings were completed during the present year: Matthew G. Emery School, Lincoln Avenue and Prospect Street, Eckington; Sayles J. Bowen School, Third and K Streets southwest; Washington Heights School, California Avenue; Petworth School; Benjamin G. Orr School, Twining City; Kenilworth School, S. C. Armstrong Manual Training School, P Street, between First and Third Streets north; William McKinley Manual Training School, Seventh Street and Rhode Island Avenue northwest; school building, North Capitol and P Streets northwest; William Synops School, Half Street, between N and O Streets south; stable in rear of truck company F. new workhouse, rear wing, completed with exception of cells and ceiling.

Mr. Ashford asks for \$18,630 in salaries and other expenses for his office for the next fiscal year, being an increase of \$5,320 over the appropriation of the present year.

More Pay for Force.

Mr. Ashford submits the following schedule of estimates for the next fiscal year, with explanatory remarks relative to the several items of increase:

"Inspector of Buildings, \$2,750; no change.

"Principal assistant inspector of buildings, present salary, \$1,600. On account of the requirements of this trying position and the great responsibility imposed, a \$1,000 salary increase is recommended that his salary be raised to \$2,600.

"Two new assistant inspectors of buildings, who shall be versed in the preparation and translation of plans, to assist in the permit division, in order to avoid the serious loss of time complained of by builders and others in the approval of their plans and in the issuing of permits, \$1,200 each.

"Four assistant inspectors of buildings, at \$1,200 each, \$4,800.

"Three assistant inspectors of buildings, at \$1,000 each, \$3,000.

Technical Training Required.

"I would recommend, on account of the experience and technical training, and as an incentive to the application of present assistants to seek employment in this office, that these salaries be raised to \$1,200 each.

"For the reasons stated in my annual report, which I believe show the inability of the present force to properly inspect the great number of buildings in course of construction or alteration, I would recommend four additional inspectors, at \$1,200 each, \$4,800.

"One of the assistant inspectors, the senior in service, for the past year has been a member of the Police Department. This assignment places him in the category of a lieutenant in the Police Department. I recommend that his salary be raised from \$1,200 to \$1,600.

"Two assistant inspectors in charge of elevators and fire escapes, \$1,000 each, \$2,000.

"In accordance with my report, I would recommend the appointment of one assistant inspector, whose sole duty it shall be to inspect scaffolds, derricks and other utensils, to secure greater safety to the lives of the workmen, \$1,600.

"Civil engineer or computer, \$1,500, and one additional civil engineer or computer, to assist in the transaction of business involving the