

NO CHANGE IN TARIFF

ARGUMENTS BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Congressman Taylor Opposed to Discussion in Congress-Gunton Replied to Atkinson.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Industrial Commission at its session today considered the tariff question with incident reference to trusts, the witnesses being Congressman Robert W. Taylor, of Ohio, and George R. Gunton, president of the New York Institute of Social Economics.

Mr. Taylor took the position that any discussion in Congress of the tariff at this time would have a damaging effect upon the country. He said the tariff law was the most important tariff law in the United States had ever had. He took a decided position against trusts, and said they were not fostered by the protective tariff. Mr. Taylor said that in the principle of reciprocity, but that he did not endorse any of the recently negotiated reciprocity treaties. Mr. Gunton devoted himself especially to replying to an argument recently made before the commission by Edward Atkinson for free trade. Mr. Gunton said that the freedom contended for by opponents of the tariff is analogous to the freedom of the savage, a freedom which, if indulged in too freely, not only brings injury to others, but ruin to himself.

Mr. Taylor advanced the principle that the history of the country for the past few years and the conditions demand that there should not be the slightest relaxing of the tariff principle, as embodied in the Dingley law. The relation of the tariff to trusts, he said, is only incidental. The Dingley law itself, he said, is the idea that the American civilization is a higher one than any other and requires a higher reward for its labor to maintain in that excellence. Whenever the labor cost is greater than elsewhere, the manufacturer should be an equalizing inducement such as the Dingley law. Primarily, therefore, the protective tariff law was in the interest of the laborer, the farmer, he said, and a reciprocal benefit.

"How is the farmer benefited by the tariff on steel?" asked Colonel Livingston. "In the first place," replied the witness, "there is not much tariff on steel and iron, except possibly on tin plate. We pay out in wages not less than \$30,000,000. The tariff on steel is a small thing. The American people at home is increased to that extent, and I think that the effect of that increased consumption is to keep the farmer for the farmer, as I supposed increased of the cost to him of iron and steel articles which he may purchase."

Mr. Taylor announced himself as opposed to the principle involved in trusts, because, he said, he considers human nature too weak to entrust to a few people such power as is involved in trusts. He thought about the farmer, and he said the result would be what he called governmental socialism, or governmental ownership of the articles controlled by the trust.

"Do you know of any combine that actually controls any industry?" Mr. Clark asked. "I am not the United States Steel Corporation on the border of attaining absolute control," asked Colonel Livingston. "I cannot say that I know of either 'you or me,'" replied the witness. "There are many large iron and steel concerns in the combine. Iron ore and coal are widely distributed, and I do not believe that any group ever get absolute control of the supply."

Mr. Taylor said that, distrustful as he was of the trusts, he had no remedy to suggest but to the principle involved in trusts, because, he said, he considers human nature too weak to entrust to a few people such power as is involved in trusts. He thought about the farmer, and he said the result would be what he called governmental socialism, or governmental ownership of the articles controlled by the trust.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Many Commissions Issued Yesterday in War and Other Departments. WASHINGTON, June 6.—The President today made the following appointments: Isaac T. Stoddard, of Stoddard, Ariz., to be Secretary of Arizona Territory, to succeed Charles A. Akers, whose term will expire today.

Henry G. Fisher, to be Second Lieutenant, revenue cutter service. Cavalry-Colonel, Albert E. Woodson. Lieutenant-Colonel, George H. Theobald. Major-General, Robert E. Wright. First Lieutenants—Frank P. Ames, Perry W. Arnold, Julian A. Benjamin, Louis R. Ball, Conrad B. Bannister, Charles D. Bree, Joseph A. Baer, John J. Boniface, Fred E. Buchanan, David H. Bidwell, Philip W. Corbush, George B. Comley, Edward C. Dutton, George E. Egan, Fred Craig, Guy Cushman, William B. Cowin, Leslie A. Chapman, Francis H. Cameron, Jr., Frank L. Case, Varian D. Dixon, Warren Dunsen, Henry H. Dorsey, Charles D. Dudley, Edward Davis, James E. Fecht, Robert C. Foy, Robert S. Fitch, William D. Forsythe, Ferdinand W. Foley, Charles C. Farmer, Jr., Hamilton Ford, Lewis Forest, George W. Gandy, Samuel R. Gleaves, James Goetsch, Walter S. Grant, James Huston, Charles G. Harvey, Fred W. Herliher, Edwin A. Hickman, Paul T. Hodge, George H. Johnson, V. Helst, Freeborn P. Holcomb, Guy V. Henry, Jr., Charles S. Haight, Russell T. Hazard, Stuart Heintzelman, Wilson C. Heaton, E. H. Hines, Robert E. Hirsch, Erick C. Johnson, Robert E. Jackson, William L. Karnes, Albert A. King, Leon B. Kramer, Aubrey Lippincott, John D. Long, Flushing M. Jr., Augustus McCawley, John McClintock, Albert G. McClure, Charles E. McCullough, James M. McKinley, Reginald E. McNally, Morton C. Mumme, Louis Moore, Charles F. Murphy, Y. Morris, George H. Moseley, Guy E. Norvall, Llewellyn Wolaver, Henry W. Parker, Samuel B. Presson, Bruce Palmer, Saml. A. Pirviano, Anton H. Pottier, Dennis P. Quinn, James C. Rice, James O. Rose, Verne L. Strickwell, E. Holland Rubottom, C. A. Loeck, Hugh A. Roberts, Wallace E. Scales, Edward A. Surges, Dexter S. Tamm, Fred C. Thomas, James D. Tifford, Theodore J. Taylor, Dan Van Voorhees, John Watson, William H. Waters, Frank O. Whitlock, Robert E. Wood, Warren Whitledge, John Wilson, Edward W. Wither, George Williams, Hubert L. Wigmore.

YERKES' PLANS ANNOUNCED

HE SECURES CONTROL OF THE LONDON UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

Will Install a System Similar to That in Use on the Chicago Elevated Lines.

LONDON, June 6.—A special meeting of the District Railway today sanctioned Charles Yerkes' plan for the introduction of electricity as the motive power of the road. J. S. Forbes, the president, said the work would occupy two years. The agreement with Mr. Yerkes provided for the formation of an electric traction company to electrify the road. Mr. Yerkes, who represents 16 of the most influential firms, bankers and capitalists, was ready to invest £1,000,000 to help the railroad relieve its position. The syndicate had already bought shares to the value of £125,000 and was ready to buy a main station. It has completed a generating station at Chelsea, make the necessary alterations in the permanent way and construct fresh rolling stock. Half a million of ordinary stock presented to the traction company was taken at the nominal price of £2,000, and £150,000 was taken in 4 per cent debentures at par. Five per cent interest is to be paid the Americans on the outside, a committee of bankers has undertaken to put up £1,000,000 as security for carrying out the contract.

Robert W. Yerkes, M. P., solicitor for the company, during the course of the meeting urged the importance of approving the plans of Mr. Yerkes, giving as a reason that an American millionaire was interested in the project to construct an entirely new electric road from the city to Piccadilly. The Daily Mail will say tomorrow that it understands the millionaires referred to is J. Pierpont Morgan, who is well known to the London public as well as to Londoners that little or nothing is heard of jealousy of American enterprise. All the papers express pleasure in the London Underground Railway by American agency than not at all.

"Yes," said Mr. Yerkes, when interviewed tonight by a representative of the Associated Press. "I am glad to see that the London Underground Railway. That is what it amounts to. My syndicate is composed of British and American financiers, although far the largest proportion of the money comes from the United States. We hope to begin work in a few months, as the consent of Parliament has been obtained. The system we intend to construct is exactly similar to that in use in the elevated lines in Chicago. We will sell the present antiquated cars and substitute others of an American pattern. We intend to build the road equal to any rapid transit line in the world. We must have American engineers to do the work. They know nothing of the district railway here. I tell you, the trouble with the English concern is that they do not know the value of a scrap heap."

Mr. Yerkes did not give the names of those interested with him. "However," he added, "I wish to assert distinctly that the report that the Widener-Ellkins group is in any way connected with the syndicate is untrue."

After declining to say whether he contemplated buying up other roads, Mr. Yerkes concluded with a declaration that the London Underground Railway was far superior to the existing London "tube."

"The people who built that," said he, "knew nothing about how to build a tube. Everything is wrong. Chicago is ahead of the rest of the world in electric traction. If they had studied the Chicago system they might have given London something better. In the course of time my syndicate will be represented by directors on the board of the underground railway, but there is no hurry about that."

HORSES FOR AFRICAN ARMY.

Debate in House of Commons Before Vote Was Reached. LONDON, June 6.—After a long and somewhat embittered discussion of the policy of the War Office in buying horses for use in South Africa, the House of Commons tonight rejected a resolution voted the sum of £13,775,000 for transports and remounts.

Sir Blunden Maple, Conservative, asserted that British officers who had been sent to Europe to buy horses had chased broken-down animals at extravagant prices and divided with the sellers the price charged the British Government about the same time as the appointment of a committee of inquiry. Lord Stanley, Financial Secretary of the Foreign Office, said an inquiry would be made, and he believed the committee would be set up against British officers who had been deceived.

PREFERRING ENGLISH ENGINES

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES TESTED ON ENGLISH LINES.

Officials of the Midland Company Say Machinery Built There Is Cheaper in the Long Run.

LONDON, June 6.—The Midland Railway Company, since the latter half of 1898, has been using American locomotives. Samuel V. Johnson, superintendent of the locomotive department of the company, will say in the Daily Mail to-morrow that the results of six months' comparative tests made with standard Midland engines under the same conditions showed the extra working cost of the American locomotives to be 10 per cent in fuel, 50 per cent in oil, and 80 per cent in repairs.

"It must be said that the American engines worked the trains satisfactorily," Mr. Johnson will say, "but their inferiority in the three points named is incontestable. The American locomotives on a question cost less than the British. They were delivered in the course of a few months, while the locomotives ordered of British firms took 18 months, and were not delivered until February, 1900, largely on account of the strike."

"In the United States they make their engines on an entirely different principle, an almost opposite one to ours as to their future. In the United States you take an engine off the peg, as it were, and from then work it right out till it is worn, giving it the American contention is that by the time it is done for something better will come along. We make our engines as good as we possibly can, and we tend to them carefully, rest them, clean them and do everything to make them last. Although the Midland Railway Company was a member of the American Locomotive Association, it would not be correct to say that the American locomotives are not good. The American can build well, but the British under all conditions are different. Ours are better under all circumstances. There is no market in the English railways for American engines. Abroad it is different."

Sir Alfred Hickman, ex-president of the British Iron Trade Association, has written a letter to the American Locomotive Association, in which he says that the Indian Secretary, concerning American locomotives, citing the reply of Lord Cromer, the British Agent in Egypt, relative to the condition of the Indian locomotives, that the American conditions are different. Ours are better under all circumstances. There is no market in the English railways for American engines. Abroad it is different."

WAR OFFICE REORGANIZATION.

Recommendations of the Parliamentary Investigating Committee. LONDON, June 6.—Simplification and decentralization are the keynotes of the report of the Parliamentary Committee on the War Office, which was published today. The committee, under the chairmanship of Clinton E. Dawkins, appointed to inquire into the War Office organization. The abolition is recommended of the present staff of the War Office, and the creation of a new staff, both military and financial. The committee considers the War Office ought to be relieved by the decentralization of a mass of routine work now absorbing the energies of the high officials and preventing proper attention to important military questions. Further decentralization is recommended in the organization of the powers and responsibilities of the officers commanding districts, and finally a permanent War Office board ought to be established, which, under the authority of the Secretary of State, should control the business of the War Office as a whole without detracting from the individual responsibilities of the command-in-chief and heads of departments.

Choate at Dante Carnival.

LONDON, June 6.—The Tribune's London cable gives an account of a high literary carnival held by the Dante Society, which closed with an address by the poet laureate, Mr. Charles Sandars. He delivered a lecture on Dante and Botticelli, and the American Ambassador introduced her. She appeared before a large audience, and she evinced to his experience at Harvard, where she had been a member of the Longfellow, and there was an ideal Dante Society at Boston. It consisted of three members—Longfellow, Lowell and Norton, and the poet laureate, Mr. Sandars, who is in London of a Dante Society foundation library, devoted to the Italian master, and excited the envy of the members by reciting the poem. The Dante library, which has been collected at Cornell University, was also mentioned.

Neutrality of Belgium.

BRUSSELS, June 6.—In the Senate today the Foreign Minister, M. Favereux, declared that Belgium would remain neutral. "The guarantee of the new treaty of Belgium is inscribed in a special treaty between Belgium and the five guaranteeing powers. Belgium's neutrality and inviolability of Belgian territory are guaranteed, having a view to prevent Belgium from serving as a battle-field for the rival ambitions of the great powers, and to repel invasions from whatever side it may come."

Swiss Watchmakers Alarmed.

LONDON, June 7.—There is considerable alarm in Switzerland, says the Geneva correspondent of the Daily Express, "over a report that J. P. Morgan contemplates the formation of a watch combination to sell off the importation of Swiss watches and materials. It is said that the combination will include the Philadelphia Watch Case Company, of Riverdale, N. J., and the Standard Watch Company, of Watertown, N. Y., as well as other concerns. The Swiss manufacturers intend to fight the contemplated trust."

VICTIMS OF CANNIBALS.

Fate of German Explorers at St. Matthias, in the South Seas.

BERLIN, June 6.—The Tagesspiegel prints special correspondence from New Guinea concerning a full account of the massacre of the members of the first German South Sea expedition on the Cannibal Islands of St. Matthias. They and all killed and eaten save a Dr. Heinrich. The Colonial Zeitung, the official organ of the German Colonial Society, furnishes details of the massacre. It seems that the vessel, which carried the expedition to St. Matthias, left after a few days for Herberhohn, New Britain, to get coal and supplies. During its absence the savages, who had hitherto appeared friendly, though known to be cannibals, planned to kill and rob the diminished party. The plot was carried out one morning, and the expedition was annihilated. They had a bodyguard of 40 drilled Papuans, were cleaning their rifles, which they had taken apart. Suddenly 30 of the islanders broke from the bushes, raising fierce war cries and brandishing spears, with which they stabbed to death the leader of the party, Dr. Meinken; his secretary, Herr Grotz, and a young sailor who had been sleeping under a tree. Dr. Heinrich emptied his revolver into his assailants, while the bodyguard in the meantime retired to the boats with the remaining party. The boats were put off to sea, where the expeditionary vessel rescued them. Subsequently the survivors, who had been taken to the island of St. Matthias, were found to have been devoured and the camp absolutely looted.

DOUBLE TARIFF ABANDONED.

Better Prospects for Commercial Treaty with Germany. BERLIN, June 6.—As one of the results of yesterday's tariff conferences, the representative of the Associated Press learns that the German Government has abandoned the idea of the so-called double tariff, that is to say, maximal and minimal commercial circles considered the main object of the London negotiations. United States Ambassador White attaches great importance to the news that the German Government has abandoned the double tariff, as he believes that this makes the negotiation of the new commercial treaty between Germany and the United States more probable. The Foreign Office informed a representative of the Associated Press that the negotiations regarding the treaty have not been suspended, although not much is being done at present. The German Government, he said, is waiting for the United States to do toward reducing their tariff. Mr. Yerkes did not give the names of those interested with him. "However," he added, "I wish to assert distinctly that the report that the Widener-Ellkins group is in any way connected with the syndicate is untrue."

Rockefeller's Gift.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The Journal and Advertiser tomorrow will say: "John D. Rockefeller has made a unique gift to the University of Columbia, the school of pedagogy of Columbia University. He has given three scholarships, worth \$500 each, on condition that the holders be the principal members of the Grand Army of the Republic, graduates of the Tuskegee Normal College, Tuskegee, Ala., nominated by Booker T. Washington, principal of that institution; the second to the graduate of the Pelham Colored Seminary, of Atlanta, Ga., appointed by the principal, and the third is to be a graduate of the University of the South, of Nashville, Tenn., appointed upon the recommendation of Dr. Fressel, the superintendent."

GOVERNOR SANFORD ILL.

His Serious Condition Causes the Gravest Apprehensions. TUSCALOOSA, Ala., June 7.—Governor William J. Sanford lies seriously ill at the residence of Professor A. Person. He is suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia, and his condition is so grave that he is not near at hand, serious apprehensions are felt. Mr. Sanford is at the bedside of his wife. For the past week the Governor has had a falling spell, originating with his heart, but they have been kept from the knowledge of the general public. At an early hour this (Friday) morning the Governor's condition was made to remove the Governor by special train to his home at Opelika.

Population of Canada.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 6.—The official organs of the government are preparing the country for the disappointing news when the official census returns are made known. Instead of the confident predictions of 6,000,000 and over, the returns so far completed indicate less than 5,000,000. According to the statistics of the British Isles, Canada's total should be 6,425,000. Estimates based on the last census of Canada, 10 years back, yielded a percentage a trifle higher, working out at 5,800,000.

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THE PEOPLE'S CHURCH.

Its Founders Seeking to Make It a National Organization.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Articles of incorporation of the People's Church of America, which was organized at Springfield, Ill., this action being taken to extend the scope of the People's Church of Chicago into a National organization. The Chicago church, under the direction of H. W. Thomas, will be the parent body and will have limited jurisdiction over congregations at other points. The first new branches are proposed for Duluth, Minneapolis and for the Black Hills region in South Dakota. Branches already exist in Milwaukee and elsewhere.

MUSICIANS AT WAR.

Trouble That Threatens to Split Their Union. NEW YORK, June 6.—War has been declared between the musicians' unions of this city, which threatens to split the Musical Union of Protective Union. The trouble began a year ago, when the trades union element in the Musical Mutual Protective Union formed an organization known as Local No. 41, of the American Federation of Protective Union, taken because the leaders of the Musical Protective Union were against affiliating with the Federated Trades. The members of the former Local No. 41 applied for recognition of their union in the United Federated Union, and were admitted. In the meantime the Musical Mutual Protective Union gave its members in Local No. 41, who were in the same position as before, but they were not in the Mutual Protective Union put up a notice at its headquarters that all of its members were to be expelled from the union if they did not join the new union by Tuesday next.

Died of His Wounds.

TORONTO, Ont., June 6.—Thomas Jones, who, with Rice and Railhead, attempted to escape from the Constable Tuesday and was shot in the arm, died today. He made no ante-mortem statement. The arrest of Miss Vina Severn has led to the discovery of a number of letters containing the address of the address of Rice, one of the alleged burglars, as "Box 124, Champaign, Ill." An express receipt also was found, showing that a parcel came to Toronto recently from Chicago. The police theory is that the parcel contained the revolvers thrown into the cab.

Fire at Milwaukee Brewery.

MILWAUKEE, June 6.—The Pabst Brewing Co. has been insured for \$1,000,000 to the extent of between \$10,000 and \$200,000, fully covered by insurance. John Smith, a cooper, was killed during the progress of the fire. Elevator operator, who was in the building at the time, was killed. The building adjoining was destroyed.

Colored Women Excluded.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., June 6.—The Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs today voted to exclude colored women's clubs from membership.

Headache Hood's Pills

Biliousness, sour stomach, constipation and all liver troubles cured by Hood's Pills. The non-trifling cathartic. Price 25 cents of all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

ROCKEFELLER'S GIFT.

Offers Three Scholarships for Negroes in Columbia University. NEW YORK, June 6.—The Journal and Advertiser tomorrow will say: "John D. Rockefeller has made a unique gift to the University of Columbia, the school of pedagogy of Columbia University. He has given three scholarships, worth \$500 each, on condition that the holders be the principal members of the Grand Army of the Republic, graduates of the Tuskegee Normal College, Tuskegee, Ala., nominated by Booker T. Washington, principal of that institution; the second to the graduate of the Pelham Colored Seminary, of Atlanta, Ga., appointed by the principal, and the third is to be a graduate of the University of the South, of Nashville, Tenn., appointed upon the recommendation of Dr. Fressel, the superintendent."

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