A NEW TARIFF SYSTEM.

TALK OF ADOPTING ONE.

The Maximum and Minimum Plan—The LIXth Congress May Act.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, May 8.—There is a growing conviction among leaders of the Republican party that on the LIXth Congress will devolve the important work of revising the tariff. No revision of the tariff has occurred since the enactment of the Dingley law in 1897, and, as conditions have already changed to some extent, and will, in all probability, continue to change between now and the time when the LIXth Congress meets for its long session in December, 1905, the probable necessity for revision is gradually gaining recognition, even among those who, during the period of prosperity which has characterized the McKinley and Roosevelt administrations, have been the most loyal supporters of the "stand pat" policy. Many of the highest authorities on and the ablest supporters of the protective tariff system, notably such statesmen as Senators Aldrich, Allison, Platt (of Connecticut), Spooner and Lodge, have recently given expression to their interest in the maximum and minimum tariff system, and some have asserted their belief that this method of assessing customs duties offered the most expedient means of extending the foreign trade of the United States.

On January 19, 1903, Senator Lodge introduced in the Senate a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to ascertain what, if any, foreign nations discriminated by tariff duties against any article of manufacture or any production of the United States, and, further, if it were found that such discrimination existed, to report to the Senate "whether it is not advisable that a suitable law should be enacted by which maximum and minimum rates of duty shall be established in such manner as to give preference to those countries which do not discriminate against the products of the social industry of the United States."

ACTION DEFERRED.

That being a short session of Congress, no action was taken on this resolution, to which Senator Aldrich gave notice that he would on a subsequent occasion address himself, and at the close of the Congress it was left on the table.

The difficulties attending the modification of the tariff by means of a reciprocity treaty were amply demonstrated when the effort was made to ratify the reciprocity convention with Cuba. So great was the uncertainty as to the constitutional power of the Senate to change a tariff law enacted by Congress that it was deemed advisable to ratify the treaty with a proviso that its provisions should not go into operation until an enabling act should have been passed by Congress. The fate of the reciprocity negotiations by Mr. Kasson is well known. Moreover, the conviction has gained ground among members of Congress that the ratification of any reciprocal treaty will always be met with an opposition almost insurmountable, and this has served further to direct the attention of the leaders to the advantages claimed for the maximum and minimum system.

In the light of these facts, the incorporation in the monthly summary of commerce and finance issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor of an exhaustive essay on "Modern Tariff Systems" becomes of especial interest, if not of great significance. The entire subject of tariff enactment by the leading countries of the world is comprehensively discussed, and arguments for and against the maximum and minimum system by its leading friends and opponents abroad, together with all the more important tariff schedules now in force, are presented.

THREE PROTECTIVE SYSTEMS.

The systems of assessing a protective tariff are enumerated as three—the general tariff system, which prevails in this country; the general and conventional, used notably by Germany, and which is used by this country only in so far as a conventional tariff on Cuban imports may be said to exist, and the maximum and minimum tariff, used notably by France, Spain and Russia.

The general tariff system is so well known in this country as to call for only brief mention, but of it the publication says:

The general tariff is difficult to maintain where the schedule contains numerous high protective duties, owing to the fact that foreign countries will endeavor to make with each other commercial treaties to mutually guarantee tariff concessions, while the State using the general tariff cannot make such treaties, and is not in a position to secure a share of those advantages.

The general and conventional tariff system is more elaborately explained as consisting of a general tariff applying to imports from all countries which do not enjoy the "most favored nation clause," and a conventional tariff, of which the schedules are expressly stipulated in a treaty or treaties and further extended to imports from all countries which do enjoy the "favored nation clause."

THE MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM SYSTEM.

The maximum and minimum tariff system is explained to consist of a double set of schedules, duly enacted by the proper legislative body, the maximum to be assessed in all cases where treaty provisions do not apply, the minimum to apply to imports from those nations which grant special provisions in return for special treatment. The characteristic difference between the general and conventional and the maximum and minimum systems is explained to consist chiefly in their origin, the minimum schedules not being drawn up by the executives of the respective governments, but framed by the legislative body at the same time that the maximum schedule is made.

The advocates of the maximum and minimum tariffs maintain that the establishment of the lower schedule by legislation serves to create a stability which is absent where the tariff is subject to unlimited change by the executive, as manufacturers can always calculate with exactness the lowest tariff with which they will have to deal. They advocate the enactment of a maximum schedule far higher than the lower rates of duty, in order that foreign nations may always be afforded a material incentive to grant concessions in return for the application of the minimum. It is further supposed that with this system the adjustment of duties to changing conditions becomes easier of accomplishing and not accompanied by the disturbance of the commercial balance which so frequently attends a general change of the schedules by legislation. The application of the minimum tariff to the import of favored nations would, in the opinion of those who advocate the system, be most easily accomplished by the negotiations of commercial treaties covering limited periods.

THE FAVORED NATION CLAUSE.

An interesting analysis of the favored nation clause in international conventions is presented, in which it is stated that practically all European nations are agreed that a nation possessing a treaty containing the clause with any other nation is entitled to every concession granted by that nation to a third, regardless of the consideration which the third party may grant in return. The United States, on the contrary, reserves to itself the right to give concessions only in return for certain favors, and, moreover, reserves the right to decide whether the favors offered by other countries are the equivalent of those offered by a specified country.

In the light of this construction of the "favored nation" clause, it is suggested that the difficulties which have confronted European nations in the application of the maximum and minimum tariff, and which have occasionally necessitated the establishment of a third, or conventional, tariff, would not be encountered by this country. "The Monthly Summary" devoted fifteen pages to the discussion and explanation of modern tariff systems, and includes therein much valuable history and many statistical tables showing the practical application of the various tariff systems, the whole issue constituting one of the most important and interesting of the recent publications of the Bureau of Statistics of the of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

BROOKLYN GIRL TELLS OF WORLD TOUR.

On the American Line steamship St. Paul, which arrived yesterday from Southampton, was E. Edward Lunn, who is acting honorary secretary of the British municipal party which is to visit the St. Louis Exposition. The party will be received by the President on May 23. Among those who will arrive here on the 21st will be Sir Alfred I. Newton, ex-Mayor of London; Sir John Sharburn, ex-Mayor of Hull, some of the members of the leading provincial municipalities, and some of the members of the Corporation of the City of London. They will be here five weeks.

Miss Isabella Vernon, of Brooklyn, returned on the St. Paul after a two years' tour of the world. Her sister, who accompanied her, remains in Paris. They visited Japan, India, Northern China and the borders of Manchuria. In Manchuria they had an escort of English soldiers.

"The most striking thing about Asia is that the people welcome Americans, for they know our country is not coveting a slice of theirs," said Miss Vernon. "The Prince of Siam said to me: 'Tell Americans that Siam still exists.' The Siamese are like the Japanese in many respects, but they are not so warlike. The rule of England in India is marvellous and magnificent, but it destroys the individuality of the people."

PERU'S SIDE OF THE CASE

A Statement in the Dispute with Brazil—One from Brazil Also.

Washington, May 8.—In view of the statement made by the Brazilian Legation, defining Brazil's position in the boundary dispute with Peru, the Peruvian Legation to-day made a counter statement to the following effect:

Peru has never admitted in Brazil any right whatsoever to the territory actually in dispute.

The treaty of 1851 contains no recognition of Brazil's rights, as alleged by the Brazilian legation. The treaty is one of amity and commerce, and made no reference as to the territory now in dispute.

The Peruvian Legation does not know of any instance that can be cited in which Peru admitted any of Brazil's pretended rights. On the other hand, recent statements of Brazil's Foreign Office admit that the government at Lima always has asserted its claims and maintained its title over the region in dispute.

According to late reports it would seem that the government of Brazil, instead of framing its policy in accordance with the provision of its constitution, which provides for the settlement of international disputes by arbitration, has assumed a hostile attitude, and taken steps by no means conducive to the pacific solution it has pledged itself to seek.

The Brazilian Legation's statement that Peru took advantage of Brazil's trouble with Bolivia to send military forces to the head waters of the river Yurau and Purus, is unwarranted, as Peruvian population always has existed there, as well as small garrisons to preserve order. According to press reports, one of these garrisons not long ago was assaulted by two hundred Brazilian troops, with the result that some of the Peruvians were massacred and some made prisoners and taken to Manaos, where the Brazilian officials set them free, stating that neither the central nor local governments were responsible for such assault. Such would not have been the attitude of Brazilian officials toward the Peruvian soldiers had they thought for a moment that they had invaded Brazilian territory.

Peru to-day is desirous of resorting to arbitration, without demanding previous conditions unnecessary to governments really wishing to reach a prompt, just and pacific settlement of their differences. This she can offer as the best proof of her good faith and fraternal sentiment toward her sister republics.

The Brazilian Legation to-night issued the following additional statement regarding the boundary dispute with Peru:

In the message addressed by Mr. Rodrigues Alves, President of Brazil, on the occasion of the opening of Congress, on May 4, the following is said in regard to the relations between Brazil and the republics of Bolivia and Peru:

"The difficulties which existed between Brazil and Bolivia were settled by the treaty of Petropolis, which, under a loyal execution, will contribute to strengthen the friendly relations of the two peoples and develop their commercial intercourse. By that treaty Brazil recovered nearly all the territories of the Alto Purus and Alto Yurua, which had been ceded to Bolivia by the treaty of 1867 and containing for many years a numerous Brazilian population, and acquired, moreover, a right to the territories which Bolivia claimed on the basin of Ucayale, to the north of 11 degrees southern latitude.

"The Peruvian government wished that her representative participate in the negotiations, and soon after proposed that the boundary questions between the three countries be submitted to arbitration. The Brazilian government could not accede to these proposals, on the consideration that it was simpler and more practical to discuss first with one of the litigants and then come to an understanding with the other.

"Such was the conduct of Brazil in her boundary questions, and such was the course also followed by Peru, when in 1851 she first negotiated with Brazil and afterward with Ecuador and Colombia, and in 1887 and 1890 with Ecuador first and then with Colombia. The attempt made in 1894 to settle simultaneously these three boundary questions in a conference of plenipotentiaries and through a triple arbitration did not have the result expected by Peru. Up to this date these disputes continue unresolved.

"Now, since the treaty of Petropolis, Peru is in a position to negotiate separately, and settle with less difficulties her boundary questions with Brazil and Bolivia. The rights Peru pretends to have were reserved. Brazil does not refuse to take cognizance of her pretensions, but will not enter into discussion, before the military forces sent by the Peruvian government to Alto Yurua and Alto Purus are withdrawn. Brazil cannot tolerate that, during the dispute raised by Peru and whose grounds are unknown to her, the Brazilian population living peacefully in those regions be governed by Peruvian authorities."

EXCHANGE MEN SAY NO.

Indignantly Deny That Members Sold Cotton on Inside Information.

Men who are prominent in the Cotton Exchange yesterday contradicted with much emphasis a statement made by friends of Daniel J. Sully that the notice of Sully's suspension was held back a few minutes on March 18, so as to be posted after the time limit for the day, and that in the mean time some members of the Exchange, knowing that the notice was to be read, took advantage of the situation by selling cotton heavily. Mr. Sully has declared that the notice of his suspension was sent by a special messenger from his office at 1:45 p. m. on March 18, and the messenger has made a sworn statement that he took only four minutes to deliver the letter to Superintendent King of the Cotton Exchange. The notice of the suspension was not announced until two minutes past 2 p. m.

The claim has been made on behalf of Mr. Sully that if the notice had been announced before 2 p. m. the average prices of cotton on March 18 would have been used, under the rules, as the basis of settlement for the Sully cotton contracts, and Mr. Sully could have paid his creditors in full, but that throwing the settlement basis over to the next day made a difference of $1,660,000 and swamped him. His friends declare that the notice was held back, and that in the mean time some of the cotton men who knew of the impending suspension made use of the information to sell short.

"I want to say that any such statement as that is absolutely untrue," said Robert P. McDougall, president of the Cotton Exchange, yesterday, speaking of the charge made by Mr. Sully's friends. "Mr. King, the superintendent of the exchange, did not wait a second after he received the notice of the suspension. He went down to the floor at once and read the notice. That was at two or three minutes past 2 o'clock. Before that time it was impossible for any member of the exchange to have had the slightest knowledge or intimation that the notice of the Sully suspension had been received. It would be an outrageous falsehood for any person to say that the notice was held back, but made known to some members of the exchange, to give an opportunity to sell cotton short before it was read.

"It may be true that some of the members of the Exchange knew that Sully was in trouble, and expected to hear of his suspension, and that they sold cotton short on that account, but they could not have known of the reception of the notice of the suspension at the Exchange until it was announced."

"Sully's claim that his notice of suspension got to the officials of the Cotton Exchange before 2 p. m. on March 18 is all bosh," said A. B. Gwathmey. "Mr. King, the superintendent, has made a positive statement on the subject, and there is no doubt in the world that the notice did not get to the Exchange until after 2 o'clock that day. As for members of the Exchange selling cotton on inside information that the notice was coming, that is a slander."

When seen at his home last evening, Mr. Sully declined to talk about the charge, further than to say that he was positive that his notice of suspension left his office in time to be announced before 2 p. m. on March 18. He may testify on the subject when his examination is resumed on Friday.

NOT THE ÆTNA INDEMNITY COMPANY.

It Was the Ætna Security Company Whose Cashier Was Arrested.

By an inadvertence in the report of the arraignment of Miss Olive M. Garrett in connection with the case against the Ætna Security Company, the name of the Ætna Indemnity Company was used in a headline in The Tribune yesterday. The two companies are entirely distinct. The Ætna Indemnity Company has had no connection whatever with the security company or with Mrs. Amanda Cahn, who is said to have run the security company. The Ætna Indemnity Company offices are at No. 68 William-st., while the Ætna Security Company was in Park Row.

No question about it.
Low shoes are "it" now.
We've a rattling good lot; black calf, patent leather, russet.
$3.50 and $5.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

REPLY FROM DR. SAVAGE.

Makes Rejoinder to the American Bible League.

The American Bible League and its purposes was the topic of part of the Rev. Minot J. Savage's sermon yesterday morning at the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth-st. and Park-ave. He said in part:

There has been held in this city in the last week a three days' convention. Its makeup and its object seem to me somewhat remarkable; it has assumed the name of the American Bible League; its object is announced to be to come to the defence of the Bible, to rescue it from the destructive effects of modern criticism. Dr. Patton, the president of the Princeton Theological Seminary, is at its head. I was interested to notice the range of its membership. It is chiefly made up of those representing the Presbyterian, Lutheran and the Dutch Reformed churches, and with one or two each from the Baptist and Congregational bodies.

It asserts that at the present time the Bible is being assaulted, and that the great truth of divine revelation is in danger. They seem to suppose that they are coming to the rescue of God's truth; that it is in peril and that they can re-establish the ideas which were once prevalent.

No one is attacking the Bible. We are simply trying to find out what it is—to find out the reality of the religious life, the reality of the different claims in different parts of the world to religious guidance.

These gentlemen have made a most lamentable mistake. They have identified certain intellectual theories, a certain set of intellectual beliefs, with God's word, and have claimed that these dogmas had back of them the Almighty. They are trying to turn the world from the twentieth century back to the sixteenth. They are trying to make us accept what the scholarship of the world has outgrown.

If I were compelled to believe that God holds me responsible for Adam's sin, and that the immense majority of the world is doomed to everlasting torment, and that only a selected few here and there are to enter into eternal felicity, I might bow my head and accept it, but I could not rejoice in it. It is barbarous.

The men who try to make us accept such dogmas are the real infidels of the world, and it is infidelity which they are creating a hundred times more than that which they call by the name. They have no real belief in God, no real belief in the truth of the word. They do not believe that they can trust to free and open investigation, they have no belief in the integrity of the mind. They would shut out their so-called revelation from light, from study, because they do not really trust that it can bear it.

MAKES HIS OWN HEAVEN.

So C. W. Leadbeater, in Lecture, Says of Man.

C. W. Leadbeater, the English theosophist, lectured last evening at Carnegie Lyceum, on "Some Misconceptions About Death." He said in part:

Every man has within himself latent faculties, undeveloped senses, by which the unseen world can be directly cognized, and to any one who will take the trouble to evolve these powers the whole world beyond the grave will lie open as the day.

The state of affairs disclosed as actually existing by these investigations is much more rational than the most of the current theories. It is not found that any sudden change takes place in man at death, or that he is spirited away to some heaven beyond the stars. On the contrary, man remains after death exactly what he was before it—the same intellect, the same in his qualities and powers; and the conditions in which he finds himself are those which his own thoughts and desires have already created for him. There is no reward or punishment from outside, but only the actual result of what the man himself has done and said and thought while here on earth. In fact, the man is making his bed during his earth life, and afterward he has to lie on it.

It is found that when man lays down his physical body at death he is not therefore left bodiless, but finds himself inhabiting another vehicle of finer matter—spoken of as the astral body. This body is the vehicle of desires and passions and motives, and the length of the man's life in this stage depends upon the amount of such feelings still existing within his nature. If these desires are gross and physical, as, for example, is that of the drunkard or sensualist, then—since he has lost the physical body through which alone they could be satisfied—his continued desire will be a torment to him until in process of time it gradually wears itself out. This is what is typified by the old Greek myth of Tantalus, and by the Catholic idea of purgatory, which, indeed, agrees very closely with the facts of the astral life. But if the man has conquered during earth life all this lower side of his nature, and the only desires left within him at death are high and pure and good, then their satisfaction will bring him peace and happiness, instead of suffering, and he will soon pass on from this astral realm to another less material.

The second stage of the post-mortem life is what has been symbolized in all religions under the name of heaven. Heaven is no mere dream, but a living and glorious reality; yet it differs much from the popular conception of it. For in this case also each man has made it for himself, and therefore it is perfectly adapted to him. It is simply the result of the working of the higher part of his nature—his noblest aspirations, his affection and devotion, all within him that was grandest and most excellent. It is not a place to which he goes, but a condition of utter delight, in which sorrow and pain are impossible.

UPHOLDS THE HIGHER CRITICISM.

Dr. Parkhurst in Sermon Refers to Bible League Convention Doings.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst in his sermon yesterday, at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, referred to the proceedings at the Bible League Convention, held at the Marble Collegiate Church last week, as follows:

The prospectus of that conference referred to the "unscientific character of the higher criticism, with its evolutionary fad." As to evolution being a fad, it is a fad that is held by probably nine-tenths of the scholars of to-day, both Christian and unchristian. And there never was pursued a line of inquiry that was more legitimate than the investigation of the origin, authorship, meaning and credibility of the several books of the Bible, which is all that higher criticism means. Nor is there a line of inquiry, I venture to say, that will yield richer results to the authentification of Scripture and of the system of truth that it contains and reveals.

This is no impeachment of the sincerity of conviction characterizing the participants in that conference. Undoubtedly the higher critics have said a great deal more than they know—as we all do, for that matter—but that does not justify even the appearance of timidity, which is a confession of unfaith. One of the topics discussed at this conference was the present assault upon the Bible, and its "unparalleled danger." Danger of what? Remember the words of Gamaliel: "If this counsel be of men, it will come to naught; but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it." There is confidence for you! The irresolute and timorous Uzzas must brace up, and keep their eyes on the Ark of the Covenant, and not on the shaky kneed cattle.

REWARD FOR THE M'CAHILL CHILD.

Isaac A. Hopper and J. J. Frawley Offer Each $500 for Her Return.

Interest in the case of little Josephine McCahill, who disappeared last week, was increased yesterday by the announcement that a reward of $1,000 had been offered for the return of the child and any information leading to the arrest of her abductor—$500 by Isaac A. Hopper, Superintendent of Buildings, and $500 by J. J. Frawley, Tammany leader in the XXXIId Assembly District. The police of the Twenty-third Precinct were working all day on the case yesterday, but at night had no clew to the whereabouts of the missing girl.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Founded 1840.

PACKING CHIFFONIERS.

Ample room and secure protection for garments are the points aimed at in the construction of our packing chiffoniers.
Oak—$6.75, 10.00, 20.00, 25.00 and 32.00.
Mahogany—$20.00, 23.00, 29.00, 35.00 and 42.00.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
West 23d St., near 5th Ave.

HELD CAR FOR RUFFIAN.

After He Had Knocked Man Down Conductor Started It.

August Stahl, fifty-three years old, a painter, of No. 251 West Sixty-eighth-st., accompanied by his sons, August, jr., and Charles, and William Killick, of No. 249 West Sixty-eighth-st., started to visit Bronx Park yesterday. They went on an Eighth-ave. car to One-hundred-and-thirty-fifth-st., where they alighted to take The Bronx car. Two cars were ready to start. Stahl, who was a little in advance of the others, jumped on the step of one just as it started. The others could not catch the car, and Stahl, seeing this, jumped off after it had gone fifty feet.

According to Mrs. Margaret Carroll and her daughter, of No. 274 West One-hundred-and-thirty-fifth-st., the conductor pulled the bell immediately after Stahl jumped off, and a young man alighted, ran up beside Stahl and struck him a hard blow on the jaw. The painter fell like a log and his head struck the curbstone. His assailant ran after the car and jumped on and it started again.

Mr. Killick and the two sons of Mr. Stahl tell a similar story, but say that two men committed the assault. They say that when Stahl jumped from the car he waved to them to board the other car. They started to do so when they saw two men run up to him and assault him.

Patrolman Mainwaring, of the West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. station, did not see the assault, but saw the crowd gather. When he reached it it was too late to catch the car. He called an ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Hospital, and Dr. Severance found that Stahl was suffering from concussion of the brain and a possible fracture of the skull. He was sent to the hospital. When the police tried to get a statement from his last night he was still unconscious.

Detective Hawthorne went to The Bronx to look for the conductor of the car and a general alarm was sent out for the man described by Mrs. Carroll. The police believe Stahl, in boarding the car, accidentally struck some one, that there was a quarrel, and that as Stahl left the car the other man, still incensed, followed and struck him.

TO TAX "DEADHEADS."

Conried's Plan for Income for Actors' Fund Adopted.

The second anniversary of the opening of the Actors' Fund Home, at West New-Brighton, Staten Island, was celebrated yesterday afternoon, leading actors being present and taking part in the exercises. The exercises were presided over by A. M. Palmer, president of the fund. He made an address of welcome, and introduced Miss Hortense Mazurette, who sang a solo entitled "Oh, Lord, Be Merciful!" by Bartlett. This was followed by an address by Heinrich Conried, manager of the Metropolitan Opera House. He spoke of the objections to benefit performances as a means of getting money for the fund, saying that a suspicion of begging was connected with it. He outlined a plan for obtaining a regular income for the fund, saying, in part:

I propose that a small tax shall be levied upon a class of habitual theatregoers, who at present pay nothing for their enjoyment. I refer to the "deadheads." The tax will in itself be so trifling that it will hardly be felt, and the results will, as I hope, be so immense, that they will forever place the deserving actors and actresses of the United States beyond fear of want.

Permit me briefly to explain.

On inquiry it has been ascertained that there are in this country, roughly, three thousand theatres and concert halls, each of which is open for purposes of business at least one hundred nights each season.

Moreover—and this is the point which chiefly concerns us—it has been ascertained that the managers of these theatres and concert halls issue on an average five passes, or ten tickets, free of charge each night in every season.

With this data as a starting point, I soon came to the conclusion that to provide us with the revenue we require it would only be necessary for the managers of the three thousand American theatres and concert halls to impose a charge or tax of 10 cents on each free seat which they give out and to pay over the resulting dollar every night to the Actors' Fund.

As you may see for yourself, ladies and gentlemen, if you multiply 3,000, the number of theatres, by 100, the number of nights they are open, the observance of our plan would guarantee the Actors' Fund an annual income of $300,000. According to my scheme, the 10 cent tax should be imposed, not for a year or for any fixed number of years, but indefinitely. At the end of the first ten years, with the accumulated interest, the capital at the disposal of the fund would reach the impressive total of $3,390,000, enough, I think, and even more than enough, to allow the executors and administrators of the fund to give due effect to their chief aim—which is the foundation of a permanent pension fund.

In addition to a pension fund, I propose that a portion—say, $20,000—of the annual income of our organization should be devoted to the creation of a special fund, which would enable us to make loans, at the legal rate of interest, to members of the profession in good standing and repute. The loans would in principle, be limited to one-fourth of the usual weekly earnings of the applicant, and the benefit of this special fund would be reserved for the rank and file of the profession; that is to say, for actors of both sexes whose salary in normal times does not exceed $25.

Following Mr. Conried's address was a solo by Edmund Stanley. Miss Clara Morris made a brief address, praising the work of the fund. Miss Nella Bergen, Wilton Lackaye and De Wolf Hopper also took part in the exercises. Mr. Palmer announced that the proposition of Mr. Conried had been submitted to the board of trustees of the Actors' Fund and had been adopted.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

The last week has brought little of interest in the lower Southwest. The latter part of the preceding week operators were rather encouraged, as they had met with better success than for several weeks previously, and a large number of small producers were completed, several of which were little above the average. All the wells, however, were in well defined territory. The South Penn Oil Company's test well on the S. A. Cavalier farm, in the Folsom district, in Harrison County, W. Va., turned out good for 280 barrels the first twenty-four hours. It is near the Jesse Ashcraft farm, on which a good producer was found a short time ago. Nothing so good as this has rewarded the drill since then. A fair well was completed at North Salem, Harrison County, on the Hugh Romine farm. It was drilled through the Gordon sand and produced sixty barrels the first twenty-four hours. Other wells in this neighborhood failed to develop any productiveness. A few small affairs were completed in Marion and Wetzel counties and in the Big Injun district in the Meadville section. The wells in this region are important because of their staying quality, nearly all the older ones holding up creditably.

In the Ohio district the surprise caused week before last by the gusher on the Barnes farm, in Ottawa County, turns out to be a better affair than was at first believed, as it was feared its gushing properties would soon dwindle, as has been the case with other big Ohio wells, but the well seems to have proved an exception, as it is still producing strongly, at the rate of 500 barrels a day. If it continues to hold its own for any length of time, a great deal of new work will undoubtedly follow in that district. Indiana has nothing special to offer for the week, although there is a good deal of activity in the fields and some of the ventures may in time be of interest.

Refined petroleum closed unchanged at New-York at 8.15c in barrels and 5.25c in bulk. Philadelphia prices were 5 points lower. Foreign refined petroleum also closed unchanged; London at 6 9-16d per Imperial gallon; Antwerp at 21¾ francs per 100 kilos and Bremen at 6.35 marks per 50 kilos.

31%

The Net Sales of

THE DAILY TRIBUNE

for April, 1904, were

31%

more than in April, 1903.

TO INSPECT CANADA INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Earl of Stamford Also to Study Immigration from England and United States.

The Earl of Stamford, who has been appointed by the British government to inspect and report on Indian schools in Canada, was a passenger on the Celtic, which arrive yesterday from Liverpool. The earl, who was appointed by Mr. Chamberlain a member of the Immigration Information Committee of London, which has to do with the immigration to Canada, will also study that subject while in Canada, where he expects to remain six weeks.

CUSTOMS MEN MUST SHINE BOOTS.

Also They Must Polish Their Buttons and Brush Their Uniforms.

Some years ago when a customs inspector went to pass baggage on incoming steamships he carried his cap in his pocket and paid little attention to his uniform. Things changed, and an order went out that all inspectors must wear the regulation blue cloth, brass buttoned uniform when on duty. Of late this order has not been receiving the attention the Treasury Department thinks ought to be given to it, and as a result thirty inspectors are now in trouble. The condition of affairs was noticed by some of the heads of the department who came here from Washington recently, and ununiformed men were sent out to investigate. Saturday, it is said, they reported.

It is alleged that the wearing of uniforms has been generally carried out, but that the men have become lax in looking after their personal appearance. As a result of the inspection, a number of the men will have to go before the Surveyor and may lose a day's pay. It appears that uniforms have not been brushed, shoes not been shined and lost buttons not replaced.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sunrise 4:50 Sunset 7:03 Moon rises 1:55 Moon's age 27

HIGH WATER.

A.M.—Sandy Hook 2:40 Gov. Island 3:09 Hell Gate 5:02
P.M.—Sandy Hook 3:18 Gov. Island 3:48 Hell Gate 5:41

INCOMING STEAMERS.

TO-DAY.

Vessel.	From.	Line.
Arkansas	Copenhagen, April 21	Scand-Am
African Prince	Shields, April 23	Prince
New-Orleans	Tyne, April 21	——
Citta di Milano	Gibraltar, April 21	La Veloce
Neustria	Naples, April 21	——
Hypatia	Liverpool, April 26	——
*Philadelphia	La Guayra, April 2	Red D
Minnehaha	London, April 30	At-Trans
Rotterdam	Rotterdam, April 30	Holl-Am
Kronland	Antwerp, April 30	Red Star
Anchoria	Glasgow, April 28	Anchor
Florida	Gibraltar, April 25	——
El Alba	Galveston, May 3	Morgan
San Jacinto	Galveston, May 5	Mallory
Proteus	New-Orleans, May 4	Mallory

TUESDAY, MAY 10.

*K Wilhelm II	Bremen, May 3	N G Lloyd
Georgic	Liverpool, April 30	White Star
Liguria	Naples, April 27	Italian
Lampasas	Galveston, May 4	Mallory

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.

Friedrich der Grosse	Bremen, April 30	N G Lloyd
*Roma	Gibraltar, May 1	Fabre
Segurança	Colon, May 4	Panama Ss Co
Alleghany	Port Limon, May 5	Atlas

*Brings mail.

OUTGOING STEAMERS.

TO-DAY.

Vessel.	For.	Line.	Mails close.	Vessel sails.
Arapahoe	Charleston, Clyde	——	——	3:00 p m
Princess Anne	Norfolk, Old Dominion	——	——	3:00 p m

TUESDAY, MAY 10.

City of Washington	Colon, Panama	——	11:00 a m	1:00 p m
Potsdam	Rotterdam, Holl-Am	——	——	10:00 a m
Alice	Bremen, N G Lloyd	——	——	1:00 p m
Nord America	Naples, La Veloce	——	——	——

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.

Teutonic	Liverpool, White Star	——	6:30 a m	10:00 a m
Parima	St Thomas, Bermuda Ss Co	——	12:30 a m	3:00 p m
Comanche	Charleston, Clyde	——	——	3:00 p m
Lampasas	Galveston, Mallory	——	——	3:00 p m
Proteus	New-Orleans, Morgan	——	——	12:00 m
Jamestown	Norfolk, Old Dominion	——	——	3:00 p m

SHIPPING NEWS.

Port of New-York, Sunday, May 8, 1904.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Umbria (Br), Stephens, Liverpool April 30 and Queenstown May 1, to the Cunard Steamship Company, Limited, with 303 cabin and 581 steerage passengers, mails and mdse. Arrived at the Bar at 6:07 a m.

Steamer Celtic (Br), Lindsay, Liverpool April 29 and Queenstown 30, to the White Star Line with 361 cabin and 1,173 steerage passengers and mdse. Arrived at the Bar at 6:44 a m.

Steamer St Paul, Passow, Southampton and Cherbourg April 30, to the International Mercantile Marine Company, with 265 cabin and 543 steerage passengers, mails and mdse. Arrived at the Bar at 4 a m.

Steamer Florida (Ger), Alers, Calcutta, March 17, Port Said April 27 and Algiers May 2, with mdse. to Ralli Bros. Vessel to Theo Ruger & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:40 p m.

Steamer Hugoma, McLean, Guanica May 1, with sugar to the Guanica Central, vessel to Scammell Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 4 a m.

Steamer Vigilancia, Knight, Vera Cruz April 30, Progreso May 2 and Havana 4, to James E Ward & Co, with 107 passengers, mails and mdse. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 a m.

Steamer Nutfield (Br), Tatchell, Manzanillo May 1, to W D Munson, with mdse. Arrived at the Bar at 8 a m.

Steamer Fashoda (Br), McKay, Cabarien April 14, Gibara 20 and Nuevitas May 1, to W D Munson with sugar. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 m.

Steamer Piemonte (Ital), Peocetto, Trinidad April 26, St Lucia 29, Barbados 30 and Antigua May 1, to Hirsel, Feltmann & Co, with 43 cabin and 71 steerage passengers, mails and mdse. Arrived at the Bar at 10 a m.

Steamer Athos (Ger), Boldt, Cape Haytl April 22, Aux Cayes 25, Jacmel 29, Savanilla 28 and Santa Marta May 1, to the Hamburg-American Line, with 3 cabin passengers, mails and mdse. Arrived at the Bar at 3 a m.

Steamer Burbo Bank (Br), Shedelton, Tampico April 29, to the American Smelting Company, with ore. Arrived at the Bar at 9 a m. Is bound to Perth Amboy.

Steamer Santiago, Hathaway, Tampico April 28, Havana May 3 and Nassau 4, to James E Ward & Co, with 60 passengers, mails and mdse. Arrived at the Bar at 2:33 a m.

Steamer Comanche, Watson, Jacksonville May 5 and Charleston 6, to Wm P Clyde & Co, with passengers and mdse. Left Quarantine at 9:27 a m.

Steamer Princess Anne, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, to the Old Dominion Ss Company, with passengers and mdse. Left Quarantine at 2:20 p m.

Sandy Hook, N J, May 8, 9:30 p m—Wind southwest, light breeze; clear.

SAILED.

Steamers Denver, for Key West and Galveston; Vidar (Nor), Celba.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Liverpool, May 7—Arrived, steamers Etruria (Br), Thompson, New-York via Queenstown; 8th, Arabic (Br), Hayes, New-York via Queenstown; sailed, steamer New-York (Br), Main, from Glasgow for Halifax and New-York.

Lizard, May 8, 4:50 p m—Passed, steamer Finland, Roberts, New-York for Antwerp.

Scilly, May 8—Passed, steamers Ryndam (Dutch), Vander Zee, Rotterdam and Boulogne-sur-Mer for New-York; Mount Royal (Br), Webster, New-Orleans for Bremen and Hamburg.

Beachy Head, May 8—Passed, steamer Bremen (Ger), Nierich, Bremen for New-York.

Queenstown, May 8, 9:45 a m—Sailed, steamer Campania (Br), Pritchard, from Liverpool for New-York.

Gibraltar, May 8—Arrived, steamer Slavonia (Br), Bell, New-York for Naples, Trieste and Fiume.

Moville, May 8—Arrived, steamer Columbia (Br), Bunting, New-York for Glasgow (and proceeded).

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. 40th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Saturday. JULIA MARLOWE LAST WEEK OF WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER. NEXT MON.—SEATS THURSDAY—MISS MARLOWE as PARTHENIA. INGOMAR

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:10. Mat. Sat. Last 6 NIGHTS. 200TH TIME TUES., SOUVENIRS. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S With SAM BERNARD.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat. FIRST TIME TO-NIGHT. One Week Only. VIRGINIA HARNED CAMILLE

CRITERION THEATRE. 44th St. & B'way. Evs., 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. In Richard Harding Davis' farce. WILLIAM COLLIER THE DICTATOR

SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & Broadway. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. ELIZABETH TYREE TIT FOR TAT With AUBREY BOUCICAULT.

NEW LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. At 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2. 6TH MONTH. THE OTHER GIRL

DALY'S B'way & 30th. At 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2. JAS. K. HACKETT THE CROWN PRINCE

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St. West of B'way. Farewell Week. Revival of THE TWO ORPHANS. With an ALL STAR CAST. Last Mats. Wed. & Saturday at 2. Curtain at 8:15. Next Mon.—Two weeks only—WEBER & FIELDS.

NEW YORK B'way, 44th, 45th St. Eve., 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Prices, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. Last 16