

PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE SOLUTION OF THE TARIFF

Interview With Mr. Tawney on His Investigation Resolution of Last Week.

What a Maximum and Minimum Proposition Might Do for the Northwest.

His Investigation at Least Would Embrace Canadian Reciprocity Questions.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Considerable interest in congress, and over the country generally, is taken in the Lodge resolution in the senate, and in the Tawney concurrent resolution in the house, providing for an investigation, during the coming congressional recess, of the question of the maximum and minimum tariff, and the desirability of offering a solution of the intimately related problems of tariff revision and reciprocity treaties.

For several years continuously, strong pressure has been brought to bear, under the leadership of the midwest group, figuratively speaking, in the house, in an effort to secure by direct means some modification of the tariff, and concurrently, in the senate, pressure equally strong, and led by men from the same territory, has been brought to bear in the interest of the reciprocity treaties. In each instance the effort has been futile, and it is now being realized by the friends of genuine reciprocity that the time has come when the tariff should be reorganized and led again to the attack, but at some new and more favorable point.

The maximum and minimum proposition seems to be the most promising one, favored in the senate and house by the leading republican members from those states of the highly protected east which have stood in the way of revision and of reciprocity, and is believed to be ground which the middle west may occupy without the sacrifice of any essential principle.

To-day I asked Representative Tawney of Minnesota, who as a member of the committee on ways and means has a right to speak with authority on the question of tariff revision, regarding the maximum and minimum idea for the benefit of the Journal readers. Mr. Tawney said:

"The facts are needed. The matter of making some changes or modifications in certain schedules of the tariff law, is of importance, not only to the northwest, but to the entire country. But the extent to which these modifications should go, or the items in the particular schedules that should be modified, or can be, by reductions of duty, without jeopardizing American industries or injuriously affecting American labor, is something the people in no single section can agree on.

"This difference of opinion, necessarily, to a great degree, grows out of the respective interests affected. It is for this reason that I have always thought that any proposed revision or modification of the existing tariff should be preceded by a thorough, intelligent and practical investigation, in which the facts, when ascertained would not only govern the future action of congress, but be a basis of public opinion. Out of such a policy would, in my judgment, come the conclusion that certain modifications urged in certain sections, which cannot be made without surrendering the principle of protection.

The Foreign Trade.

"Then, too, the extension of our foreign trade is another matter of vital concern to the American people. It is plain to anyone who is close to the situation in Washington, that the extension of our foreign trade by reciprocal trade agreements that deal entirely with foreign products, cannot be accomplished, because domestic industries affected are unjustly dealt with in negotiations. It is only when they are, and have sufficient influence to prevent the carrying out of the plan. Before the ratification of these agreements or treaties, therefore, it seems to me, that congress should carefully inquire into the advantages of the more modern tariff system known as the maximum and minimum tariff.

"The chief merit of this system lies in the fact that all questions covering the minimum rate on domestic industries are determined within the country, and if favorable concessions in foreign markets can therefore be secured, by applying the minimum rate to the products of such foreign countries, it is a commendable, and in some cases, a necessary, and all the strife and turmoil and delay incident to the ratification of reciprocal trade agreements is avoided.

A Tendency to Permanency.

"Such a policy would also tend to give permanency to our tariff system, and enable domestic producers to know at all times the extent to which the duty of their products might be reduced, or increased, by causing them to adjust their business to the minimum rate.

"There are a great many other things which might be said to justify the investigation proposed by the joint committee of the two houses as proposed in the resolution introduced last Saturday. This investigation should be made by the members of both houses on committees having jurisdiction of tariff legislation, and not by the finance committee of the senate alone, or by the ways and means committee alone.

"If the investigation is made jointly, whatever changes are found necessary, and are recommended, can then be made promptly by the next congress, without devoting two or three months to the investigation which in any event must precede legislation.

"Whether the investigation will be authorized, either jointly or separately, I am unable to say. I am inclined to think, however, that it will be authorized to pass the senate. It is favored by Senator Aldrich, who in a few days will deliver a speech on the subject.

"My resolution is referred to the committee on rules. Unless between now and the 4th of March the pressure of public opinion changes the attitude of certain members of the committee towards my resolution, it is not likely it will be favorably reported. But I think it will lead to a conference of the republican members of the ways and means committee, and possibly of the house, in which event we will have an opportunity of testing the question of whether there should be a joint committee on the present house, or any investigation authorized at this session.

"If the investigation is authorized, the members of the joint committee would doubtless devote considerable time to the collection of data and to studying the subject, with a view to bringing out all of the facts when they call before the representatives of the several interests affected by the tariff. The hearings need not begin earlier than October, nor continue longer than four weeks, and the

committee could report at the opening of the next congress, which could then proceed immediately to carry out the recommendations if it saw fit to do so. This would enable congress to make such changes as would be deemed advisable without any serious disturbance of the business interests. These disturbances in the past have been occasioned more by delay in making the changes than by the effect of the changes themselves.

Canadian Reciprocity.

While Mr. Tawney's interview is general in character, it should be understood that the investigation which he has in mind, is not to embrace the question of Canadian reciprocity, thus affording the northwestern Canadian reciprocity league, whose headquarters are in the twin cities, an early opportunity to perform important labor in behalf of a matter which is of vital interest to the entire northwest. The league would be expected during the spring and summer, in case the investigation is ordered, to accumulate as much exact information as possible, carefully arrange it, and at the proper time present it to the committee, together with such arguments as may be deemed necessary by way of supplementing it.

As congress is at present organized, it is almost a certainty that this program offers practically the only opportunity that will come for some time to get the question of Canadian reciprocity before the two houses. And whether there will be other opportunities or not, this one will be by many months the earliest.

—W. W. Jermans.

THE ARCTIC TREATY

Senate Committee to Make Favorable Report—Also on the Cuban Protocol.

Senator Morgan Begins His Opposition to the Panama Canal in Committee.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The senate committee on foreign relations to-day authorized favorable reports upon the Alaskan boundary treaty and the protocol for the extension of time for the ratification of the Cuban reciprocity treaty, but failed for lack of time to take a decision upon the Panama canal treaty.

There was considerable discussion of the Alaskan treaty, but the agreement to make a favorable report was unanimous.

Morgan Opposes Panama.

The Panama treaty was opposed by Senator Morgan, who offered a number of amendments and presented an argument in opposition to the treaty as it now stands. The committee will meet again to-morrow to hear the conclusion of Senator Morgan's objections.

The Statehood Bill.

The committee on executive departments of which Senator Quay is chairman, has ordered a favorable report upon the statehood bill offered by the senator as an amendment to appropriation bills. The committee will also take up together, but Senator Quay saw the members on the floor of the senate and secured their assent to the favorable reporting of the bill as a rider to the supply bill. The members of the committee, who are in the city gave their assent except Senator Beveridge, who as the leader of the opposition to the bill, objected. Senator Wetmore, who is a member of the committee, is opposed to the bill, but he is absent from the city and could not be consulted.

THREATS TO WITHDRAW

Indiana Coal Operators Object to a Measure Urged by the Miners.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 30.—The threat made by the Indiana coal operators to withdraw from the central competitive district wage agreement and from the convention now being held between the operators of western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, because the miners are pressing the passage of a bill requiring the operators to employ shot-firers to do the blasting in the mines after the miners are out at night, has brought out the information that the step that the operators are taking is a direct defiance before the legislatures of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois. After laws have been obtained in these four states, the miners will move on the legislatures in the twenty-ninth of February.

The miners say that this movement is for the purpose of bringing about a better ventilation in the mines. This has been the case since the miners have left the mines in the evening. The miners say they will not recede from their stand in Indiana.

WOOD ON "RECIPROCITY"

He Speaks of Our Plain Duty to Cuba.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 30.—The feature of the banquet of the Kansas Day club last night, celebrating the forty-second anniversary of the admission of Kansas into the union, was the address by Leonard Wood on "Reciprocity," consisting of an exposition of the needs of Cuba and the duty of the United States toward the island.

General Wood urged the adoption of the reciprocity treaty because Cuba had rejected specific promises of aid from this country, and that the investigation of its government would go a long way toward allaying future complications.

General Frederick Funston, commander of the department of Colorado, thanked the members of the club for their greeting and expressed pleasure at being in Kansas again.

The postmaster was William Allen White of Emporia, president of the club. Three hundred leading republicans had places at the banquet table.

E. W. WINTER NAMED

He Is Likely to Be President of the B. R. T.

New York, Jan. 30.—At to-day's meeting of the stockholders of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, E. W. Winter, formerly of the Northern Pacific, was elected director to succeed Jacob I. Greatsinger. Norman B. Reed was elected a director to succeed August Belmont.

The new board will meet to organize next Monday. It was semi-officially stated to-day that Mr. Winter will be elected president to succeed Mr. Greatsinger.

CARNEGIE'S HAGUE LIBRARY

The Hague, Jan. 30.—Referring to an international convention for the establishment of a library in the Hague, the minister of foreign affairs, Baron van Liden, minister of foreign affairs, declared that the government, the administrative council of the court of arbitration, the members of the court of arbitration, the members of the joint committee would doubtless devote considerable time to the collection of data and to studying the subject, with a view to bringing out all of the facts when they call before the representatives of the several interests affected by the tariff. The hearings need not begin earlier than October, nor continue longer than four weeks, and the

COAL FOR THE POOR IS WRONG

Massachusetts Supreme Court Decides Against the Municipal Coal Yards Scheme.

Ruling Given at Request of the Legislature—Plan Unconstitutional.

Chicago Providing Soft Coal for the Poor at City Rates—A Coal Octopus.

New York Sun Special Service.

Boston, Jan. 30.—The state supreme court, in answer to a request of the legislature, has decided that municipal coal yards are contrary to the constitution. The court holds that a municipality cannot engage in competition with men who have invested their capital in business, and that, further, it is wrong to compel a man to

buy coal at a price below the market price.

Chicago is providing soft coal for the poor at city rates. A coal octopus is the result.

New York Sun Special Service.

Boston, Jan. 30.—The state supreme court, in answer to a request of the legislature, has decided that municipal coal yards are contrary to the constitution. The court holds that a municipality cannot engage in competition with men who have invested their capital in business, and that, further, it is wrong to compel a man to

buy coal at a price below the market price.

Chicago is providing soft coal for the poor at city rates. A coal octopus is the result.

New York Sun Special Service.

Boston, Jan. 30.—The state supreme court, in answer to a request of the legislature, has decided that municipal coal yards are contrary to the constitution. The court holds that a municipality cannot engage in competition with men who have invested their capital in business, and that, further, it is wrong to compel a man to

buy coal at a price below the market price.

Chicago is providing soft coal for the poor at city rates. A coal octopus is the result.

New York Sun Special Service.

Boston, Jan. 30.—The state supreme court, in answer to a request of the legislature, has decided that municipal coal yards are contrary to the constitution. The court holds that a municipality cannot engage in competition with men who have invested their capital in business, and that, further, it is wrong to compel a man to

buy coal at a price below the market price.

Chicago is providing soft coal for the poor at city rates. A coal octopus is the result.

New York Sun Special Service.

Boston, Jan. 30.—The state supreme court, in answer to a request of the legislature, has decided that municipal coal yards are contrary to the constitution. The court holds that a municipality cannot engage in competition with men who have invested their capital in business, and that, further, it is wrong to compel a man to

buy coal at a price below the market price.

Chicago is providing soft coal for the poor at city rates. A coal octopus is the result.

New York Sun Special Service.

Boston, Jan. 30.—The state supreme court, in answer to a request of the legislature, has decided that municipal coal yards are contrary to the constitution. The court holds that a municipality cannot engage in competition with men who have invested their capital in business, and that, further, it is wrong to compel a man to

buy coal at a price below the market price.

Chicago is providing soft coal for the poor at city rates. A coal octopus is the result.

New York Sun Special Service.

Boston, Jan. 30.—The state supreme court, in answer to a request of the legislature, has decided that municipal coal yards are contrary to the constitution. The court holds that a municipality cannot engage in competition with men who have invested their capital in business, and that, further, it is wrong to compel a man to

buy coal at a price below the market price.

Chicago is providing soft coal for the poor at city rates. A coal octopus is the result.

New York Sun Special Service.

Boston, Jan. 30.—The state supreme court, in answer to a request of the legislature, has decided that municipal coal yards are contrary to the constitution. The court holds that a municipality cannot engage in competition with men who have invested their capital in business, and that, further, it is wrong to compel a man to

buy coal at a price below the market price.

Chicago is providing soft coal for the poor at city rates. A coal octopus is the result.

New York Sun Special Service.

Boston, Jan. 30.—The state supreme court, in answer to a request of the legislature, has decided that municipal coal yards are contrary to the constitution. The court holds that a municipality cannot engage in competition with men who have invested their capital in business, and that, further, it is wrong to compel a man to

buy coal at a price below the market price.

Chicago is providing soft coal for the poor at city rates. A coal octopus is the result.

New York Sun Special Service.

Boston, Jan. 30.—The state supreme court, in answer to a request of the legislature, has decided that municipal coal yards are contrary to the constitution. The court holds that a municipality cannot engage in competition with men who have invested their capital in business, and that, further, it is wrong to compel a man to

buy coal at a price below the market price.

Chicago is providing soft coal for the poor at city rates. A coal octopus is the result.

New York Sun Special Service.

Boston, Jan. 30.—The state supreme court, in answer to a request of the legislature, has decided that municipal coal yards are contrary to the constitution. The court holds that a municipality cannot engage in competition with men who have invested their capital in business, and that, further, it is wrong to compel a man to

buy coal at a price below the market price.

Chicago is providing soft coal for the poor at city rates. A coal octopus is the result.

New York Sun Special Service.

Boston, Jan. 30.—The state supreme court, in answer to a request of the legislature, has decided that municipal coal yards are contrary to the constitution. The court holds that a municipality cannot engage in competition with men who have invested their capital in business, and that, further, it is wrong to compel a man to

buy coal at a price below the market price.

Chicago is providing soft coal for the poor at city rates. A coal octopus is the result.

New York Sun Special Service.

Boston, Jan. 30.—The state supreme court, in answer to a request of the legislature, has decided that municipal coal yards are contrary to the constitution. The court holds that a municipality cannot engage in competition with men who have invested their capital in business, and that, further, it is wrong to compel a man to

buy coal at a price below the market price.

Chicago is providing soft coal for the poor at city rates. A coal octopus is the result.

New York Sun Special Service.

Boston, Jan. 30.—The state supreme court, in answer to a request of the legislature, has decided that municipal coal yards are contrary to the constitution. The court holds that a municipality cannot engage in competition with men who have invested their capital in business, and that, further, it is wrong to compel a man to

EX-GOV. LONG SICK FRANCE IS NOT SATISFIED

Mr. McKinley's Secretary of the Navy Suffers From Catarrh of the Bladder.

The New Turn in the Venezuelan Situation Causes Surprise and Concern.

French Foreign Office Lays Down Two Important Principles of Action.

No End in Sight to the "Conferring" That Must Go On at Washington.

Paris, Jan. 30.—The foreign office here received to-day lengthy official advices giving details of the rejection by the allies of the proposal that France and other countries receive equal treatment in the Venezuelan settlement. The French officials had not doubted that equal treatment would be recognized, and this unexpected turn of events has caused much surprise and concern.

The first principle of the French position is that the allies are entitled to equal treatment with a war settlement. If not, a precedent would be established, the officials say, which would be an incentive to war as countries first adopting force in the collection of claims would have superior rights to those observing the usual pacific means of settlement.

The view is strongly held here that the United States, France and Belgium are in effect pacific allies, as they did not resort to force in the collection of claims. It is insisted that the present attitude of the allies tends not only to prejudice the rights of the pacific allies, but also establishes the dangerous principle that a resort to force is preferable to efforts to maintain peace.

The second principle of the French position is that the France-Venezuelan settlement is in the form of a treaty which entitles it to international recognition. This was formally executed prior to the adoption of force by the allies and while Venezuela retained full independence in the exercise of her sovereign right to make a treaty. Therefore it is maintained that this antedates rights arising from a resort to force.

It is not insisted, however, that this prior treaty settlement entitles France to priority in the division of the customs receipts, as the officials hold that all the powers having claims should receive equal treatment. It was at first supposed that Great Britain, Germany and Italy favored this view and that the opposition came from the personal attitude of their representatives. Full recognition is given of the evident fairness of Minister Bowen.

The subject is receiving careful consideration and there probably will be further negotiations toward the presentation and acceptance of the foregoing principles.

WHERE THE DANGER LIES

The U. S. and France Are Drawing Nearer Together.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The British ambassador has sent a long cablegram to Lord Lansdowne stating what might be expected in case Great Britain and her allies continued to insist on the preferential treatment for the blockading powers. The message informed the foreign office that Minister Bowen, in the event of a refusal of his proposition, would call upon the representatives of the other claimant powers in Washington and state to them that Venezuela was being forced by the triple alliance to join a plan which would affect seriously the

interests of France, Belgium, Norway and Sweden, Spain, Denmark, Holland and the United States.

France would then protest at once to London, Berlin and Rome against any interference with the previous arrangement she has made with Venezuela for the settlement of claims. The other claimant nations might join her.

There is reason to believe that the French government already has sounded the United States government to learn how much ground there may be between their interests in Venezuela. It is said that there is a strong resemblance between the objections of the two nations, and that enough to link them together in resistance to any policy on the part of the allies which would tend to destroy or impair those interests.

For instance, the United States, through a regular tribunal, the Venezuelan claims commission, has secured judgment against Venezuela for a considerable sum which Venezuela has been paying in instalments. Recently these payments have been delayed and as the money comes in large part from the Venezuelan customs the United States may have good legal right to protest against any conduct on the part of the allies which would prevent its debtors from meeting its obligations to the United States. France by treaty and negotiations has secured what amounts to a judgment against Venezuela and the allies that Venezuela's means of meeting her payments must not be impaired by the adoption of the preferential treatment demanded by the allies.

These considerations are tending to draw France and the United States together in a policy which is likely to take issue with that of the allies.

AN APPEAL TO CASTRO

Mr. Bowen Cables Him Asking for Consideration.

Washington, Jan. 30.—New complications, or rather, the reappearance of old ones, have come to the front in the Venezuelan negotiations and tend to delay the conclusion of the settlement. The blockade established by Great Britain, Germany and Italy. The present hitch grows out of Minister Bowen's insistence in settling the claims of Venezuelan national creditors, no preference should be given to the allies over governments which have not adopted coercive measures.

After joining in a recommendation to their foreign offices, Mr. Bowen's plan to bring about the raising of the blockade, the Italian and British ambassadors and the German chare d'affaires received communications yesterday from the ministers of the foreign affairs of their governments asking for their light on Mr. Bowen's contention that all the nations having claims against Venezuela should share proportionately the amounts of their claims in the distribution of the indemnity fund and stating that they were opposed to it. This phase of the matter was discussed at the midnight conference last night between Signor Mayer de Planches, the Italian ambassador; Sir Michael Herbert, the British ambassador, and Count Quadt, the German chare d'affaires.

On account of the apparently uncompromising attitude of England, Germany and Italy in regard to their claim to be regarded as preferred creditors, Minister Bowen has cabled to President Castro for advice, and has given the representatives of the allies to understand that he will be willing to make concessions. This is the situation at present. Nothing will probably be developed until President Castro has been heard from.

A VOTE OF 194 TO 70

Christian Science Won Out in the New Hampshire Legislature Yesterday.

An Emphatically Worded Adverse Report by the Committee on Judiciary.

New York Sun Special Service.

Concord, N. H., Jan. 30.—The measure providing for the practice of Christian Science or of mind or faith cures in healing was defeated overwhelmingly yesterday in the house of representatives, the vote being 194 to 70.

The heavy vote against the bill was due chiefly to an emphatically worded adverse report by the committee on judiciary, to which the act was referred last Tuesday. Dr. Abbot of Manchester, who introduced the bill, at once moved its reconsideration, asserting that a request made to the committee for a hearing was refused.

To this Mr. Mason of the judiciary committee replied that that body did not deem it necessary or desirable to have a hearing upon the matter.

Mr. Buckley of the committee was the only member to dissent from the "inexpedient to legislate" report returned by his associates.

AFTER THE POLE AGAIN

Mr. Zeigler Will Spare No Expense to Get It.

Edgarton, Mass., Jan. 30.—Captain Edwin Coffin of Edgarton, Martha's Vineyard, a veteran whaler, says he is to command the William Zeigler Arctic expedition, which will start from Edgarton, Mass., to June, and make another effort to reach the north pole. Mr. Zeigler has placed no limit on the expenses. "I will do anything I can to get it," said Captain Coffin, "is the selection of my men. I shall have every man on board a Yankee, and I shall pick them from the best of the country."

Captain Coffin purposes to provision the America for about three years. There will be about 200 Arctic dogs to draw the sledges.

We will push directly from Franz Josef's Land and then work up in the ice floes as far as the ice conditions will permit.

A TROLLEY WRECK

A Score of Passengers Hurt on a Pittsburg Line.

Pittsburg, Jan. 30.—One of the worst wrecks the Pittsburg Railways Traction company has experienced since its organization occurred last night. A score of passengers were injured and two cars were completely destroyed. Eight victims are in the hospital; the others were taken to their homes.

A car on the Homestead branch was on its way to Pittsburg. Just as it passed Forward avenue it struck a huckster's wagon. After going some distance it backed up the hill to see what damage had been done. Just then it was met by a second car coming down the hill at a terrific pace.

When the collision occurred the trolley wires were crossed, causing a fire which completely consumed both cars in the wreck. All of the injured passengers were taken out before the flames reached them.

San Francisco.—The volcano of Iscalco, in the Central American republic of Salvador, has increased in activity and there is fear of an eruption.

Montone.—In a collision of electric tram cars, several persons were injured, including Isaac Zelnick, who received a nasty wound below the eye.

Philadelphia, Jan. 30.—The Clyde line steamship Gulf Stream, from New York for Philadelphia, with a general cargo, is ashore in the fog eleven miles north of Cape May. She is expected to be a total loss. The crew was removed in safety by the life-saving crew. The steamer carried no passengers.

MR. ROOT'S VISIT

Over the Northwest.

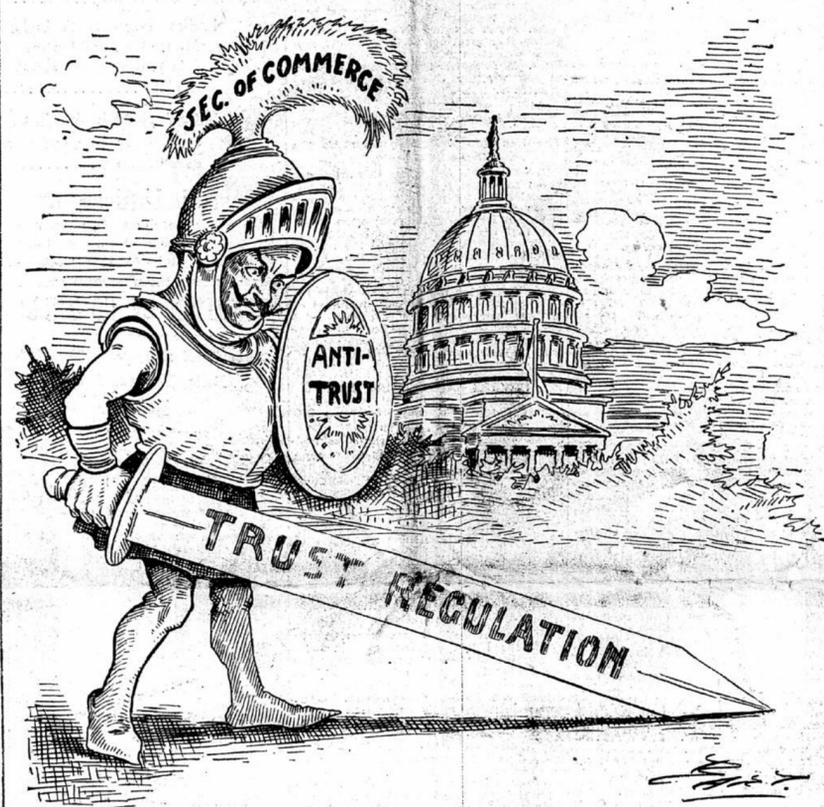
Washington, Jan. 30.—Congressman Stevens is trying to secure the promise of Secretary Root to visit the twin cities in the spring. He has not been there since 1878 and knows little of the progress of the northwest since that time. Mr. Stevens thinks the visit will do much to liberalize the war department policy regarding Fort Snelling.

The Minnesota investigation will visit the White House to-morrow to urge the president to appoint Judge Morris to the federal bench in Minnesota.

CLYDE LINER ASHORE

The S. S. Gulf Stream Likely to Be a Total Loss.

Philadelphia, Jan. 30.—The Clyde line steamship Gulf Stream, from New York for Philadelphia, with a general cargo, is ashore in the fog eleven miles north of Cape May. She is expected to be a total loss. The crew was removed in safety by the life-saving crew. The steamer carried no passengers.



A NEW JACK-THE-GIANT-KILLER

The New Secretary of Commerce Will Be Expected to Fill Such a Position.

form their functions. Since then the physicians have been fearful of uraemic poisoning.

At 1:45 this morning Mr. Long dropped into a restful sleep, the first he has had since yesterday. During the middle portion of the night he was very restless. His condition is considered critical.

At 10:30 this forenoon the following bulletin was issued by the physicians in attendance upon Mr. Long:

"Mr. Long had a fairly good night. His condition this morning shows no change from the evening of yesterday."

Chicago is to provide it for the poor at the regular City Rates.

New York Sun Special Service.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—Persons wishing to buy soft coal at the city's rates will be able to get orders ranging from one-quarter of a ton to one ton at the city collector's office on the first floor of the city hall to-morrow. The city will buy the coal from the dealers and have it sent to the city pumping station at the city collector's office on the first floor of the city hall to-morrow. The cost, including cartage, an order will be sent to a pumping station and the coal delivered the same day. The saving is estimated to be about \$2 a ton.

"The intention of the committee," said Commissioner Block, "is to furnish coal at a low price to those persons who cannot afford to pay the present price. We have had more than 100 applications to-day. Some persons wearing diamonds wanted to get cheap coal, but they will not get any satisfaction from the city."

A COAL OCTOPUS

The Consolidated Coal Company, with a 10,000,000-Ton Output.