ge Crosh to Hear Exceeds Anything in the Recollection of the Capitol Police -Men and Women Struggle and Fight for Good Position—The Closing speeches of Reed, Crisp and Wilson-Reed Eulogizes the American Market s the Best in the World-Scenes and Incidents.

End of the Tariff Discussion.

WASHINGTON, Feb 2 .- The tariff dehate on the Wilson bill, which has ocnied the attention in the house for our weeks, closed to-day with a burst of oratory, Speaker Crisp, ex-Speaker Reed and Chairman Wilson of the ways and means committee appearing in the closing hours to prosecute and defend the great issue—the inaugurafin of a new economic system in the reatest republic of the world. Atracted by anticipation of the speeches of the leaders and the final vote, long before 10 o'clock the public galleries ere black with people. Behind the gats banked against the doors and alls were others straining to get ight of the arena below. ved galleries also were thronged nd even in the president's gallery ere was not a vacant seat.

The crush exceeded anything in the recollection of the capitol police. Men and women struggled and fought for good positions. Women were fright-ened and cried to get out of the tangled mass of humanity. The ele-rators carried up loads only to find an massable barrier at the upper doors, that the loads had to be carried own again. One woman in the elevaor, finding that she could not get out and that the elevator hung at the tor mable to discharge its burden, sobbed rsterically and fainted. A large man fought desperately at the upper mid-dle door of the gallery for admission and failing to make headway, jumped on the backs of the crowd and scram-bled over heads, crushing hats, until he landed within the walls of the chamber. The officers were power-less to keep the crowd in subjection. The sergeant at arms of the house telthe sergeant at arms of the house telephoned to the city police headquarters for a detail of men and a lieutenant and a squad of policemen were ent to the galleries to assist the regmar capitol police in preventing a riot.
After an unsuccessful attempt st filibustering by Mr. Lock-wood of New York Mr. Richard-son took the chair and announced that the pending question was to dose the debate on the amendments to the barley schedule. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Warner, the tellers, took their places and the members came forward be counted. The motion was car

ried 179 to 0. Mr. Lockwood was again on his feet fighting for time and amendment and tion followed in quick succession. Each fell by the wayside but the purpose for which the fillibustering had been inaugurated was successful and the two hands of the clock opposite the speaker's chair were pointing to moon as the tellers took their places on a motion. ma motion.
Then the speaker reascended the

Then the speaker reascended the mstrum and the gavel was passed to him. Mr. Richardson moved around to the area in front of the speaker's chair and, according to parliamentary formula, reported that the committee of the whole had had under considerate the state of the whole had had under considerate the state of the whole had had under considerate the state of the whole had had under considerate the state of the whole had had under considerate the state of the whole had had under considerate the state of the whole had had under considerate the state of the whole had had under considerate the state of the whole had had under the state of t tration house bill 4864, tariff bill, and reported it to the house with sundry

The speaker then announced that closing debate, and said: "The chair recognizes the gentleman from

Mr. Reed rose from the center of the Republican side amid cheering and hand clapping from the galleries and huzzas of his party friends about him. He frowned and shook his head as though the demonstration was dis-tasteful to him. Standing in the isle in a long Prince Albert coat with head erect and defiant he began to speak slowly and deliberately. In ening he said:

in this debate, which has extended over weeks, one remarkable result has al-teen reached—a result of the deepest ance to the country. That result is he bill before us is odious to both sides as to the country. That result is a bill before us is odious to both sides house. It meets with favor nowhere ammands the respect of neither party, side we believe that while it pretends or protection it does not afford it, and on a side they believe that while it looks free trade it does not accomplish it, who will vote against this bill will do so it of the country is the destruction of foreigners, and those who it do it with a reservation that they stantily devote themselves to a new against whatever barriers are left. Ever speeches have been made in defit the bill on the other side, whether by men who were responsible only to their astituencies, or by the gentleman from Virginia, who ought to have been dry his sense of responsibility to the country, have one and all, with but rare one, placed their authors uncomproy, except for temporary purposes, one of unrestricted free trade.

side of unrestricted free trade. PROTECTION AND WAGES.

Mr. Reed quoted at length from English authorities as showing the strength of their confidence in the osperity of this country and contin-

These quotations also are reminders for you. It Speaker, and all who hear me, to know that the American who has been long enough hat the American who has been long enough here to know his opportunities has found the best place for wages in the world. Is there are example in the history of the world of any maion situated like ours who has taken the step to which we are invited? Some gentlement perhaps, are hastening to say that Eugha flowed us the needed example: that we have but to turn to her history and find all that we need by way of examples just as in the statements of her political economists we fail and all that is necessary for advice, for failance and instruction.

After quoting statistics to show the

After quoting statistics to show the reat rise in wages since 1860, Mr. Reed continued:

feed continued:

The truth is that this very question of rising vages is what makes a good many men free traders. People with fixed incomes think that anything which raises wages is inimical to them and manufacturers who have foreign markets are naturally anxious to have wages at the foreign standard. I confess to you that makes are naturally anxious to have wages on the foreign standard. I confess to you that makes are not usually anxious to have wages on the foreign standard. I confess to you that the foreign standard. I confess to you that the foreign standard. I confess to you that the foreign standard is not standard. The first standard is not standard to the foreign the forei

Mr. Reed eulogized the American market as being the best in the world owing to the high wages paid here, easing workingmen to purchase largely of the comforts of life. In-

TARIFF DEBATE OVER stead of increasing this market, he said by leaving it to the steady increase of wages, which the figures of the Aldrich report so conclusively showed and which had not only received the sanction of the members from New York, the secretary of the which religion science, culture and from New York, the secretary of the treasury and the Democratic bureau of statistics, this congress proposed to lower the wages and so lessen the market and then divide the market with some one else and all on the chance of getting the markets of the world. He continued:

with some one else and all on the chance of getting the markets of the world. He continued:

To sum it up, if this protection gives us money and men and our vast country needs both, it may show why we have so wonderfully prospered. If it does I am inclined to think that the way to have two jobs hunting one man is to keep on making new mills and try to prevent the committee on ways and means from pulling down old ones.

But what do you say about the farmer? Well, on that subject I do not profess any special learning, but there is one simple statement I wish to make and leave the question there. If, with cities growing up like magic, manufacturing villages dotting every eligible sight, each and all swarming with mouths to be filled, the producers of food are worse of than when half this country was a desert, I abandon sense in favor of political economy.

One other thing I have noticed in this debate. When the centleman from Kanasas (Mr. Simpson) cets a little money ahead he does not put it into these immensely, profitable manufactures. He has too much sense He adds to his farm and nas told us so. Example is richer than precept.

If the hope of ayriculturists is in English free trade they had better ponder on the fact that while the wages of artisans have increased in England say \$2.43 per week since 1850 the wages of agricultural laborers have only increased? Cents and while the Lancashire operatives in the factories live as well as anybody, except Americans, the agricultural laborers are hardly better off than the continental peasantry. England's example will not do for asy so well as I do how much I have failed to present even of my own comprehension of the great argument which substituted for the competition of a single island. I have said not a word of the great fall of prices which has always come from the competition of a single island. I have said not a word of the great fall for prose which have a word of the great fall of prices which have a word of the great in their own hand, and who are, thorefore, m

Throughout Mr. Reed's speech he was frequently interrupted with ap-plause and at times the Democrats

joined in the general laughter.

Speaker Crisp relinquished the chair to Mr. Hatch of Missouri and resumed the old seat which he had occupied in the days before he was elevated to speakership. When he arose in his place he received an ovation.

MR. CRISP'S ARGUMENT.

Until he warmed up Mr. Crisp spoke with the hesitation of a man weighing each word and with a perceptible tremor of the lip. As he became aroused, however, he displayed more freedom and ease until the words came in a perfect torrent. As he proceeded he was given generous applause by his Democratic associates on the floor, but his points were of an argumentative character which appealed to the students of the question rather than to the galleries. He referred to the minority report and criticised that feature which declared that the foreigner paid the tax. In particular he addressed himself to the ex-speaker, although the latter was still held in the cloak room by the con-gratulatory hand shakes.

He said: "I assume that the cause of

protection has no more able advocate, assume that the arguments for protection can be put in no more forcible form than that to which you have listened to-day and I shall ask you dispassionately to examine with me that argument and then ask the judgment of the house as to whether the cause attempted to be sustained can be established consistently with right and justice to the people of the United States.

Mr. Crisp declared that an examination of the protective system would show that while it was built up for the ostensible benefit of labor it was in truth constructed for the benefit of the manufacturing classes. He pointed out that the wages of laborers in protected industries went down and those in unprotected industries went up as a

result of the McKinley act.

Mr. Crisp was greeted with applause when he said that the thirty years of protection was a period of unrest during which the masses of the people had constantly rebelled against the heavy burdens of taxation. The people had always been stilled at the polls by promises to reduce the tariff, but once successful at the polls, the Republican legislators surrendered themselves, body and soul to the manufacturing classes He pointed to the Chinese as an example of what had resulted from a protective policy of hundreds of years, which had sought to make China rich by trading with itself.

MR. WILSON CLOSES THE DEBATE.

Mr. Wilson arose after Mr. Crisp and was greeted with great cheers. He said Mr. Reed hus forsaken his usual course of congressional procedure and had recited a set oration with the old set praises of protection "sickled o'er with the pale hue of philosophy." Turning to the subject in hand, he eloquently portrayed the advance of freedom. This bill, he said was but one of these advances. No McKinley bill could stem the advance of human progress. Great causes could not be laughed or ridiculed away and the gentleman from Maine could not draw from his armory of sarcasm and wit in order to stop the advance of this cause of lightening the burdens of taxation.

Referring to the income tax scheme Mr. Wilson said he had not wanted it attached to this bill, but once attached he supported it with all the loyalty at

his command.

Mr. Wilson then related the story of the English herring merchant who wrote to Sir Robert Peel that he did not want free trade as to herring as it would let in Norwegian herring, but that on other goods he was a thorough free trader. He appealed to his fel-low Democrats not to allow any her-ring arguments to impede the movement toward the overthrow of the

protective system.

There was continued applause

which religion, science, culture and education would go hand in hand as the common untaxed heritage of every

CARRIED AROUND THE HALL.

Mr. Wilson closed with an eloquent appeal to his fellow Democrats. He told them that the record of the house would permanently record no passing event, but a great epoch in American history. He wanted every Democratic name recorded on that historic roll. In that case, the day would be a proud and happy one for him. His closing words were: "In the name of honor, in the name of freedom, I summon every Democrat to vote for this bill."

When Mr. Wilson closed there came a remarkable scene. Wave after wave of applause echoed through the chamber. Messrs. Tucker, McMillin and Bryan sprang forward and lifted Mr. Wilson from his feet to their shoulders. ders. He was borne up the aisle above the heads of his enthusiastic associ-

After this demonstration, Mr. Wilson was allowed to return to his seat, where the aisle was choked with members who sought to shake his hand. It was a demonstration seldom exceeded in congress in enthusiasm and dram-atic climax.

For twenty minutes after the Wilson speech the house was in such disorder that business came to a standstill. The voting was next in order, but it was not until about 3:30 o'clock that the floors could be cleared, order restored and preparations made for the

MRS. CLEVELAND HEARS THE CLOSE. While Speaker Crisp was speaking Mrs. Cleveland, with a party of ladies from the White house, escorted by Private Secretary Thurber, arrived at the capitol. They made their way through the crowds with difficulty to the president's gallery and Mrs. Cleveland listened to the remainder of the debate from a seat them. debate from a seat near the rear of

the gallery.
The first vote was taken on the bay ley amendment. On the first call the amendment was defeated by a vote of 170 against te 108 for. It was signfi-cant as the first test vote sustaining the bill. The amendment making barley twenty-two cents and barley malt thirty-two cents per bushel was

lost-120 to 197. The committee amendment to raise the duty on malt from 20 to 25 per cent and on barley malt from 25 to 35 per cent was carried, 204-114.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

The Report of the Kansas Department of Agriculture.

TOPERA, Kan., Feb. 2.—The report of the Kansas department of agriculture for the quarter ending December 31, . just issued, is largely occupied with the statistics of 1893, showing the state's acreage and yield of field, orchard and garden crops, with their values, and the numbers and values of live stock, their pro-ducts, etc. In an introductory summary of these Secretary Coburn They show-what scarcely says: needs to be stated-that Kansas, in common with all other states of the Union, has suffered from the general depression prevailing in values, not only in the business channels of this country, but those of the civilized world; further, that on the whole the season has not been so faithful as others that have preceded it, and yet, as compared with the season and its results agriculturally in some others to the east of us, regarded as infalli-ble in the matter of regular and large crop production, Kansans have occasion to regard themselves and their state as among the favored of all the earth.

"The statistics indicate that in spite of adverse crop conditions and prices so widely prevalent, Kansas, in the year 1893, raised field crops worth nearly \$70,000,000, and marketed live stock, agricultural and horticultural products worth \$53,000,000 more, or together amounting to \$122,565.798.98, besides undoubtedly having as much live stock yet on hand as in March, when the count was made by town-ship assessors, the valuation of which is upward of \$98,000,000."

The yield of winter and spring wheat was 24,827,523 bushels, value, \$10,954,110; corn, 118,624,639 bushels, value, \$32,621,762; oats, 28,194,717 bushels, value, \$6,488,342; animals slaughtered or sold for slanghter, value, \$42,774,761. The number of live stock are: Horses, 860,186 value, \$44, 729,072; mules, 88,585, value, \$5,492,270; milch cows, 567,353, value, \$11,347,060; other cattle, 1,505,273, value, \$25,589,-641; sheep, 224,952, value, \$562,380; swine, 1,406,086, value, \$10,545,645.

In addition to the foregoing the re-port contains much other important and interesting matter, including the address of Professor Milton Whitney, delivered at the recent annual meet ing of the board, on "The Circulation of Water in Soils," the annual report of the state sugar inspector and "The Cornstalk Disease," by Professor N. S. Mayo, veterinary surgeon of the state agricultural college.

BOND BIDS OVER THE LIMIT. At Least Fifty-Nine Millions Could Very

Easily Be Disposed of. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-The subscriptions to the new five per cent loan offers received amount to \$54,508,100. at prices ranging from \$117.223 to \$120.819. There was also an offer of \$200 for one bond of \$50. There are known to be on the way additional subscriptions amounting to more than \$5,000,000 which owing to delay in the arrival of the mails will be entitled to consideration when re-

ceived. Fort Scott Sugar Works to Stop. FORT Scort, Kan., Feb. 2.-The stockholders of the Parkinson sugar works of this city, the largest sorghum sugar factory in the country, have decided to take no action toward preparing for next season's work until it was settled whether or not congress would remove the bounty and tariff on sugar, as has been proposed. They say they will not operate the works if such legislation is enacted. The other sorghum sugar factories of Kansas will be just as unprofitable in such

THE INCOME TAX TOO.

PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The Measure Goes Through With 64 Majority-The Victory for the Bill an Overwhelming Surprise-Only Seventeen Democrats Stick Out to the End Against It-A Great Outburst of Euthusiasm Manifested on Passage of the Bill-The Vote in Detail.

The Tariff Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-At 6 o'clook last night, at the conclusion of one of the grandest, most imposing and most impressive scenes ever witnessed in the American capitol, the Wilson tariff bill passed the house of representatives by a vote of 204 to 140.

When it came to voting, the victory of the measure was overwhelming. The vote upon the income tax proposition (taken in connection with the sition (taken in connection with the internal revenue amendment) stood 182 to 50. Only twelve Republicans voted upon this proposition, seven for, five against. The Democratic opposition amounted to forty-five. The last effort was made by those Democrats, who are opposed to the measure in whole or part, led by Mr. Covert of New York, to recommit the bill, but New York, to recommit the bill, but the Republicans refused to join in this the Republicans refused to join in this attempt to scotch the measure, and it ended in a dismal failure. But thirty-six Democrats voted for it, not enough to secure the yeas and nays, a record-making vote.

The vote upon the final passage of the bill was a surprise. Amid the most intense enthusiasm, Democrat after Democrat, who had been counted upon to yote against the measure like.

upon to vote against the measure, like Bianchard, Beltzhoover, Boatner, Cockran, Coombs, Dunn, English, Geissenhainer, McAleer, Rayn and others, recorded their votes in the affirmative. Only seventeen Democrats of all the boasted opposition to the measure stood out to the end and voted against

As each one cast his vote it was greeted by applause and cheers from the Republican side. Those who voted against it were: Bartlett,Campvoted against it were: Bartlett, Campbell, Covert, Cummings, Haines, Hendrix, Schermerhorn and Sickles of New York, Cadmus of New Jersey, Sperry and Page of Connecticut, Geary of California, Sibley of Pennsylvania and Meyer, Price and Robertson of Louisians. Louisiana. The majority for the bill —64—exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the Democratic members of the ways and means committee. When the speaker announced the vote, cheer followed cheer upon the Democratic side. Papers, hats, congressional records and, in fact, anything which Democrats could lay their hands upon were flung high in the air, and amid a perfect pandemonium the

The following is a detailed vote on the final passage of the bill. Speaker Crisp's vote made the yeas 204; the navs were 140. Yeas.

nays were 140.

Yeas.

Abbett, Alderson, Alexander, Allen. Arnold, Bailey, Baker of Kansas. Baldwin, Bankhead, Barnes. Barwig, Beil of Colorado, Beil of Texas, Beltzhoover, Berry, Black of Georgia, Black of Illinois. Bianchard Bland. Boatner, Boen. Bower of North Carolina, Branch, Brawley, Breckinrid et al. Arnold Bland. Branch, Brawley, Breckinrid et al. Arnold Greek, Brook, Breckinrid et al. Arnold Greek, Brook, Brawley, Bretz, Brickner, Brookshire, Brown, Bryan, Bunn, Burnes, Bynum, Cabannis, Caminetti, Cannon of California, Capeheart, Caruth Catchings, Causey, Cark of Missouri, Clarke of Alabama, Cobb of Alabama, Cobb of Missouri, Cockran. Cockrell, Coffeen, Compton of Connecticut, Coombs, Cooper of Florida, Cooper of Indiana, Cooper of Idiana, Cooper of Indiana, Cooper of Idiana, Cooper of Idiana, Cooper of Porest, Denson, Dinmore, Dockery, Donovan, Dunn, Dunphy, Durborow, Edmunds, Ellis of Kentucky, English, Enloe, Epes, Erdman, Everett, Fielder, Fithian, Forman, Fyan, Geissenhainer, Goldizer, Goednight, Gorman, Grady, Gresham, Griffin, Hall of Minnesota, Hall of Missouri, Hammond, Hare, Harris, Harter, Hatch, Hayes, Heard, Henderson of North Carolina, Hines, Holman, Hooker of Mississippi, Houk of Ohio, Hudson, Hunter, Hutcheson, Littit Johnson, Hall of Minnesots, that of Missour, Hall mond, Hare, Harris, Harter, Hatch, Hayes, Heard, Henderson of North Carolina, Hines, Holman, Hooker of Mississippi, Houk of Ohio, Hudson, Hunter, Hutcheson, Ikirt, Johnson of Ohio, Jones, Kem, Kilcore, Kribbs, Kyle, Lahe, Layham, Litimer, Lawson, Layton, Lester, Lisle, Livin ston, Lockwood, Lynch, Madox, Mayner, Magure, Mallory, Marshall, Martin of Indiana, McAleer, McCreary of Kentucky, McCulloch, McDonald, McDearmon, McEterrich, McGann, McGaix, McKeighan, McLaurin, McMillin, McNa. ny, McKae, Meredith, Monney, Montzomery, Morzan, Moses, Mutchler, Neill, Oats, O'Neill, Outhwaite, Patterson, Paynter, Pearson, Pence, Pendicion of Texas, 'Pendicton of West Virginia, Pl. ott, Raynor, Reilly, Richards of Ohio, Richardson of Tenossee, Ritchia, Robbinz, Rusk, Russell of Georgia, 'Ryan, Sayers, Sheli, Simpson, Snodgrass, Somers, Springer, Stallings, Stockdale, Stone of Kentucky, Strait, Swanson, Talbot of South Carolina, Talbot of Maryland, Tarsney, Tate, Taylor of Indiana, Terry, Tracey, Turner, Turpin, Tyler, Warner of Mashington, Weldock, Wells, Wheeler of Alabama, Whiting, Williams of Illinois, Williams of Mississippi, Wilson of West Virginina, Wise, Wolverton, Woodward, Speaker Crisp, Total yeas, 294.

Adams of Kentucky, Adams of Pennsylva. Nays.

rinia, Wise, Woiverton, Woodward, Speaker Crisp. Total yeas, 204.

Nays.

Adams of Kentucky, Adams of Pennsylvania, Aitkin, Aldrich, Apsley, Avery, Babcock, Baker of New Hampshire, Barthodt, Bartlett (Democrat), Belden, Binzham, Blair, Boutelle, Bowers of California, Broderick, Broslus, Bundv., Burrows, Cadmus (Democrat), Caldwell, Campbell (Democrat), Cannon of Illinois, Chickering, Childs, Cogswell, Cooper of Wisconsin, Cousins, Covert (Democrat), Cummings (Democrat), Curtis of Kansas, Curtis of New York, Dalzell, Daniels, Davey (Democrat) Dingley, Dolliver, Doolittle, Draper, Elis of Oregon, Fletcher, Funk, Funston, Gardner, Gear, Geary (Democrat), Gillet of Nevada, Gillett of Massachusetts, Grosvenor, Grout, Hager, Hainer, Haines (Democrat), Harmer, Hartman, Hau en, Heiner Henderson of Illinois, Henderson of Iowa Hendrix (Democrat), Hepburn. Hermann, Hicks, Hiborn, Hitt, Hooker of New York, Hopkins of Illinois Hulick, Hull, Johnson of Indiana, Johnson of North Dakota, Joy, Keifer, Lacey, LeFever, Linton, Loud, Loudenstager, Lucas, Mahon, Marsh, Marvin ol New York, McCall, McCleary of Minnesots, McDowell, Mcklejohn, Mercer, Mayer (Democrat) Moen, Morse, Murray, Newlands (Populi, t), Northway, Page (Democrat), Randall, Ray, Reed Reyburn, Robertson of Iowa (Democrat), Robertson of Pennsylvania, Russell of Connecticut. Schermerhorn (Democrat), Scranton, Settle, Shaw, Sherman, Stoley (Democrat), Stekles (Democrat), Smith, Sperry (Democrat), Stekles (Democrat), Smith, Spe

Dynamited a Reservoir

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Feb. 3.-An attempt was made here yesterday to blow up the reservoir of the Springfield Supply company, on the Sac river. Dynamite was the explosive used and the perpetrators of the dastardly deed succeeded in loosening a large lot of earth, but no damage was done to the

A Reward Offered.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 3.-Mayor Holmes has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of William Chapman.

Mr. Simpson is a queer man-oh, so queer! But then he has queer people to deal with. The Demo-cratic party is in a bad way at pres-ent and is sorely in need of encouragement, and yet more in need of something to cause it to smile. The queer Mr. Simpson (may we drop into familiarity and speak of him as Jerry, after the manner of his constituents?) undertook the task of consoling and cheering the moribund Democrats in congress. Jerry obtained a ragged coat, most likely from a colored huckster of chickens. and with proper comic action pro-duced it in the dazzling halls of congress as the kind of garment worn by the average American farmer.

Jerry was-well, he was talking as he used to talk when he told his friends in Kansas that he was too poor to buy socks, though he had money to spend for traveling and for faring sumptuously at first-class hotels. But the Democrats in congress affected to believe Jerry's clownish assertions, and cheered in sympathy with "the poor, ragged farmer" of Jerry's imagination.

If we mistake not the American farmer will resent Jerry's insult. The American farmer is a self-respecting person. He does not clothe himself in rags, nor do his children suffer for want of food or clothing. The American farmer has wrongs that he desires to have redressed. but he is quite able to redress them as other free and independent men redress them. He is not about to appear as a ragged beggar before congress.

The following day in the course of a brilliant speech in favor of protec-tion, General Grosvenor of Ohio, furnished an object lesson in reply to

Mr. Simpson's oration.

He called attention to a suit of clothes which he wore which he said he had purchased the previous afternoon for \$10.80. It was guaranteed, he said, to be all wool. He exhibited in contrast a suit he had purchased in England for \$16.50, which in material and workmanship was inferior to the American suit. The exhibi-tion caused great amusement. Continuing he said:

"In time of profound peace the Democratic party found itself unable to carry on the government. It was not possible, as appears from the reports, to improve the rivers and harbors of the country; to build any additional ships; to promote or improve the postal service; to build any public buildings for the accommodation of the people or the public at large or to in any way support and maintain the dignity of the country. Pensions are to be suspended and reduced for lack of the financial ability of the government. The expenses of the courts and jury were to be curtailed and in every way the United States was to be disgraced and degraded in the estimation of its own people and the people of foreign

countries. The secretary of the treasury admitted that under existing laws there is a treasury balance on the wrong side of the ledger at least \$5,000,000 per month, and now the Democratic party brought in a revenue bill proposing to pile the Ossa of a reduction of revenues of \$75,000,000 Pelion and Ossa on the Olympus of party fealty, but how to raise this \$135,000,000 no man intimates, no two agree.

He could understand how a man might be a free-trader, an absolute free-trader, like the unique and versatile gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Johnson, and how a man might be strictly in favor of a tariff for revenue only, but how any sane man could be in favor of a bill to decrease the revenue \$75,000,000 was beyond his comprehension. Democrats fended the bill in two ways. First they said it was voted for in 1892, forgetting that the same people in 1893, by an overwhelming majority, repudiated the whole argument and voted by larger majorities upon the same issues against the Democratic party.

He pointed cut that in the state of Ohio the issue of tariff for revenue on the one hand and the McKinley bill on the other were the sole issues of importance in that great battle, and the author of the McKinley bill was triumphantly elected governor of Chio over the author of the Democratic platform at Chicago by a majority of 81,000. The second defense of the Democratic party was that these hard times are not caused by the threat of the Democratic party.

In reply he gave a vivid description of the distress of the country, claiming that never in all the history of the country were there so many failures as during the last year. these calamities were caused by Republican legislation, why did they not happen before 1893? He closed his speech by a strong eulogy of the McKinley law. He declared that it was the wisest law that the wit of man had ever devised for the collection of revenue; that the name and fame of the author, and the great party that enacted it into law, would survive when tariff tinkering by personal doctrinaires should cease to be a profitable political employment.

The Decline of Hoke

When Hoke Smith of Gawjah first went to Washington he made himself offensively conspicuous by prancing around town on the outside of a clumsy horse known as 'Possumphat. Everybody asked who this fat man on a fat steed was, and in this way the vanity of the superficial secretary was gratified. But a shrinkage has occurred in Hoke. He now rides about in a little open ve-

REPUBLICAN MATTERS. hicle with yellow wheels, which accords with his pumpkin complexion, and 'Possumphat is forced to drawit. In another year Mr. Smith will probably be found walking and riding in General Grosvenor Tells Why American street cars like other good citizens He is slowly collapsing.

PRAYER AND SOUP.

That Much Has Been Left the Country

by Demogracy. Prayer and soup are a curious combination. But they go together, at present. Congress is crowded with petitions,

while the country is consoled with Page after page of the Congressional Record is occupied with petitions,

prayers and protests. Column after column of the daily papers in every industrial city is filled with stories of soup.

The right of petition is free. Anyboly can pray to congress without charge.

Soup is also being made free throughout the country.

Free prayers, free soup and free loaves are already with us, even before we get free wool and iron and the other free things vouchsafed to us by Wilson's bill.

This always was a land of freedom, and just now it is full of free things that were never so free before.

Especially soup! This administration will be referred to in history as the Free Prayer and Soup administration. Congress never had so many

prayers poured into its ears and onto its files as at this present season.

Free raw material and free soup are probably predestined to go hand in hand under this administration at any rate until the control of con-

gress is taken away from it. There has been nothing, in fact, but soup on the bill of fare since Mr. Cleveland became the national ca-, terer.

Soup in Hawaii -- sable soup. Soup financially - yellow (goldstandard) soup. Soup in the silver states-mines

closed. Soup in the treasury-Carlisle cry-

ing for "relief." Soup in the railroad world-ladled

out by receivers.

Soup in the bankruptcy courtsfailures unprecedented.

Soup in the mills and factoriesless work, less wages, or none at all. Soup funds in all the cities, and sweet charity the only business in the land (bar the sheriff's) that is not depressed.

The people will have to wait until next November. If they vote then as they are praying now, Willie Wil-son's tariff tureen will be removed and the Democratic deluge of soup will be over.

Blount Was Shocked. When Blount arrived in Honolulu he found American influence everywhere dominant. The American flag was flying from the government building; Americans were in control of the provisional regime; Americans were at the front in sustaining the new order of things and glorying over the downfall of the queen. Thus runs Blount's story, told before the senate committee. If he had looked further he would have found that Americans were managing the commerce and industries and the general business of Hawaii; that the American school system was in vogue; that Americans were in upon the Pelion of a treasury deficit charge of the churches and Sunday schools; that the language everywhere heard was American; that the manners everywhere were American; that, in short, the new civilization in Hawaii American. Perhaps Blount did see all this. At any rate he was offended to the soul and proceeded to haul down the flag and do his level best for the restoration of the pagan throne. In Blount's opinion, as in Cleveland's, popular government, under the direction of the intelligent class, and American civilization were a bad thing for Hawaii and must be wiped out and Asiatic influences again made supreme, under the rule of a dissolute queen and a licentious court. This is the kind of Americanism that pulsates in the veins of the present administration. - Cincinnati limes-Star.

On With the Good Work.

Professor Wilson's tariff speech seems to be regarded by the Democratic managers as a good campaign document, and it is said that 1,000,-000 copies will be circulated. Republicans have no objection; in fact, if money were not rather scarce at headquarters, the Republican national committee would be strongly tempted to contribute something toward paying for the distribution of this kind of literature. It will help to pile up a Republican majority of 1,000,000 or more in the congressional elections next November.

Saperfluous Suicide

Our esteemed Democratic contemporary, the Chicago Herald, remarks that "protection as established in the Wilson bill is bad enough, but the Wilson bill protection plus an income tax is intolerable. The Wilson bill plus an income tax will be suicide for the Democratic party." suicide will be complete without using the income tax. The income tax is superfluous even for the purpose of killing the Democracy. It is not necessary for a suicide to take poison after hanging himself.-N. Y. Sun [Dem.]

A Desperate situation.

The Memphis Commercial says "the prospects now are that the present administration will end without having redeemed a single promise made by the Democratic party to the people." and gloomily nominates Adlai for next president. The situation must be desperate.