WILSON WINS.

The Tariff Bill of Which He Is the Author Passes the House.

The Income Tax Feature Is Adopted, as Well as the Amendments Placing Sugar and Woot on the Free List.

FINAL VOTE, 204 TO 140.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-At 6 o'clock Thursday 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. The events leading up to it were almost unparalleled in our annals. At 12 o'clock, after a preliminary skirmish of an hour over the barley schedule, the bill was reported to the house and the closing speeches were made.

Women Faint in the Crowd.

Such a vast concourse as assembled to hear the last arguments upon the great economic issue about to be submitted for final arbitrament to the representatives of the American people had never before been seen within the preducts of the nation's legislative central. Nothing like it was ever known in the history of the oldest inhabitant of the capital.

For hours before the debate began were a surging mass of humanity, men cried out in terror and wom-en fainted in fright. It was vote, indicating that the Pennsyl-a physical and intellectual giant. estimated that over 20,000 persons vanians were falling into line. Imattempted to gain admittance to the galleries of the house. Their seat- La.) was applauded as he voted year ing capacity is about 3,000, and every and showed that the Louisianian opavailable seat was occupied long before the gavel dropped. The people were lined against the walls and banked of the bill brought out tumultuous been reached, a result of the deepest imporagainst the doors; so great did the crush become that the members of the house secured permission to bring their wives upon the floor.

A Brilliant Audience.

When Mr. Reed, the first speaker, grose at last to deliver the final plea for protection the overhanging galleries were black and dense with the spectators who thronged them. Every inch of space upon the floor was taken. It was a brilliant as well as a large assembly. Only ten of the 354 members of the house were absent. Many grave and reverend senators and other distinguished personages were on the floor, and in the galleries were Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Vice President Stevenson and other ladies of eminence and distinction, their dresses flecking the scene with color. The "Big Three."

Then for three hours the oratory of the champions of the economic systems followed-Reed, Crisp and Wilsonwhile their partisans made the air vocal with their shouts of approval. The appearance of the speaker of the house upon the floor engage in debate was, in itself, a remarkable as well as an unusual thing. Each of the speakers speeches which they delivered Thurs. and amid a perfect pandemonium of day will rank among the most brilliant | joy the house adjourned. of their lives. When these were finished Mr. Wilson, who spoke last, was lifted on the shoulders of his admiring ! colleagues and carried triumphantly from the hall amid a scene of unmatched enthusiasm.

The Voting Begins.

bers who had been allowed upon the amendment of Mr. Tawney (rep., agreed to-202 to 104

Free Wool and Sugar.

The speaker then announced that the vote was upon the amendments adopted by the committee of the whole. Mr. Johnson (O.) demanded a separate vote on the wool and woolen amendments. Mr. English (dem., N. J.) upon the income tax and upon the petroleum amendment. The other amendments, including that amendment abolishing the bounty on sugar and that placing refined sugar on the free list were then agreed to in bulk without division. The first amendment which Mr. John- electric light plant, \$10,000; Cook's son desired a separate vote upon was residence, \$1,000, and the entire any such form. Free traders have set up that that placing wool upon the free list wardrobe, worth \$2,000, of the Engimmediately upon the passage of the bill. This amendment having been vitiated by a later amend- att, part owner of the burned property. ment placing the date at August 2, a was struck by falling electric light the higher wages, and that we can prove. point of order was raised that the latter amendment must first be voted upon, caught in the dressing-room of the opbut after some discussion the chair decided that the Johnson amendment for the evening performance. must first be voted upon to perfect the text and that the real test would come upon the amendment to strike out the words "immediately after the passage of the bill" and insert "on and after August 2." The Johnson amendment was therefore agreed to without division. The other amendment was agreed to-205 to 147. Mr. Johnson tried to get the yeas and nays, but could only muster five votes to his nid. The amendment fixing the date as December 2 when the manufactured woolen schedule should go into effect was also adopted-200 to 136.

Mr. Johnson again being unable to secure the yeas and nays, the vote was then taken upon the amendment providing for reciprocity in petroleum, and it was carried-177 to 47.

Vote on the Income Tax. The last amendment to be voted upon was that providing for the income tax. Mr. Cox demanded the yeas and nays upon this amendment. It was significant that the republicans refused to ing through the country and that in second the demand for the yers and consequence he anticipates disturbnays, but enough democrats arose ances in the rural districts.

(fifty-one) to order the roll-call. It was then found that the income tax could not be voted upon as a separate proposition, the speaker deciding in accordance with a precedent, which he cited, that the internal revenue amendment having been reported as a single amendment could not be divided. The vote, therefore, was upon the entire rejection of the internal revenue amendment.

The republicans, with few excep tions, refused to vote, but the amendment, including the income tax, was adopted-182 to 50.

The populists voted in the affirmative, as did the following republicans: Bowers (Cal.), Fletcher (Mo.), Hartmann (Mont.), Marsh (Ill.), Pickler (S. D.), White (O.) and Sweet (Idaho).

Those who voted against the amend-

ment were: Babcock (rep., Wis.), Bartlett, Beltzhoover, Brawley, Brosius (rep., Pa.), Cadmus, Campbell, Causey, Clancey, Cockran, Campton, Coombs, Cornish, Covert, Cummings, Davey, De Forest, Dunn, Dunphy, English, Everett, Fielder, Geissenhainer, Haines, Harter, Hendrix, Lapham, Lockwood, Manger, McAleer, M.Call (rep., Mass.), McKalg, Meyer, Moore (rep., Mass.), Mutchler, O'Neill, Page, Powers (rep., Vt.), Price, Hayner, Reilley, Rusk, Ryan, Schermerhorn, Scranton (rep., Pa.). Sickles,

Passed by a Majority of 64.

Then came the final vote on the bill asked and granted by a rising vote. The greeted accessions to one side or the mediately after this, Blanchard (dem., position to the bill was not incheering. The climax of the demonstration was reached when the vociferously as a final recognition of his leadership. The speaker asked swered in the affirmative. Then the speaker announced: "On this question the yeas are 204 and the nays are 140 and the bill is passed."

Summary of the Vote. The vote summarized is as follows: Yeas, 204: democrats, 198; republicans, 0;

people's party, 6. Nays, 140; democrats, 18; republicans, 121: people's party, 1. Total, 344. Democrats voting against it were Bartlett, Campbell, Covert, Cummings, Haines, Hendrix, Schermerhorn and Sickles, of New York: Cadmas, of New Jersey; Sperry and Page, of Connecticut; Geary of California; Cooper, of Wisconsin; Sibley, of Pennsylvania; and Devey, Meyer, Price and Robertson, of Louisiana.

Democrats Were Happy.

When the speaker announced the vote cheer followed cheer upon the democratic side, papers, hats, congressional records and, in fact, everything which the democrats could

FIRE IN CHICAGO.

A Big Warehouse and Several Dwellings Are Destroyed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.-The big five-story brick warehouse of Felix & Marston, wholesale dealers in wooden and The time had now arrived to vote on willow ware, at Henry street and the bill and pending amendments, but Stewart avenue, has been totally the disorder was so great that the ser- destroyed by fire and a number geant-at-arms was called upon to clear of lives were endangered. The the aisles and the wives of mem- building, which was 100 feet wide by 175 feet long, extending south the floor were obliged to retire. It half a block to West Fifteenth England be not equalized by the duty, then our took twenty minutes to restore order, street, was valued at \$60,000, and with so that the public business could pro- | the stock, estimated at \$75,000, is ceed. The speaker then announced that a complete loss. Felix & Marsthere were two pending amendments- ton's loss, aggregating \$135,000, is that the committee on ways and means covered by insurance. Three or four to increase the duty on barley from 20 frame cottages owned by poor people to 25 per cent, ad valorem, and on bar- were crushed to pieces by the falling is to keep on making new mills and try to preley malt from 25 to 35 per cent., and | walls of the warehouse, and hard work by the firemen barely prevented the Minn.) to increase the duty to 23 cents | flames from spreading toward Canal a bushel on barley and 32 cents on bar- street. William Snooks, who was Well, on that subject I do not profess any ley malt. The first vote was taken on caught on the second floor, where special learning, but there is one simple state the Tawney amendment, which was it is supposed the fire started, leaped lost upon a yea and nay vote of 120 to to the street below and was in-197. The committee amendment was ternally injured. While standing at the window hesitating, the flames swooped down upon him and burned him badly about the head. He did not wait longer, but dropped 30 feet into the street, where he was picked up at 649 Henry street.

OPERA HOUSE BURNED.

English Folly Company, in a Tour in Ohio, Loses Its Wardrobe.

DELAWARE, O., Feb. 3.-In Prospect, Marion county, Wednesday night, the opera house, valued at \$3,000; the lish Folly company, were consumed by fire. There was no insurance. S. Wywires and seriously injured. The blaze era hall as the company was preparing

Twelfth Woman Admitted to Practice. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The twelfth woman has been admitted to practice before the United States supreme court and has signed the roll at that bar. She is Miss Kate H. Pier, a pre- our chances for a future which by that time possessing young lady from Milwaukee, will not be unknown." and Senator Vilas of Wisconsin moved her admission. Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, of Washington, was the first woman attorney to appear there. She was admitted in 1875.

Killed Her Baby. Toledo, O., Feb. 3.-At Elyria, O., Mrs. Jacob Hartley, while despondent over the death of her husband, killed her 10-months-old child by cutting its

throat with a razor. She then by a

similar effort tried to end her own life. Her recovery is doubtful. People Starving in Spain. CADIZ, Feb. 3.-The governor of this province reports that thousands of people out of work and starving are tramp-

LEADERS TALK.

The Closing Speeches of the Great Tariff Debate.

Mr. Reed Champions the Cause of Protection, While Speaker Crisp and Mr. Wilson Urge the Passage of the Bill.

GIANTS OF DEBATE,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 .- Aside from the great attendance and the final vote on and passage of the tariff bill, the features of the session of the house on Thursday were the speeches, closing the debate, of Mr. Reed (rep., Me.), Speaker Crisp, and Mr. Wilson (dem., W. Va.), the author of the measure. Promptly at noon the committee of the whole rose and the chairman (Mr. Richardson), according to parliamentary formula, reported that the committee of house bill 4,864 (tariff bill) and reported it to the house with sundry amendments. The speaker then announced that three hours would Sporry, Stevens, Taibott (Md.), Warner and He recognized Mr. Reed, and the republican leader rose amid the wild cheering and hand-clapping of the gaileries and the huzzas of itself, on which a yea and nay vote was his party friends about him. Mr. Reed frowned and shook his the applause to cease. Standing in the which finally became so great that other. Beltzboover (dem., Pa.) was the aisle, clad in a long Prince Albert coat, a physical and intellectual giant.

Says the Bill Satisfies No One.

When the applause had finally subsided Mr. Reed began his speech. He

said: "In this debate, which has extended over tact. Mr. Cockran's vote in favor many weeks, one remarkable result has already tance to this country. The result is that the bill before us is odious to both sides of the It meets with favor nowhere and com name of Mr. Wilson, author of the bill, mands the respect of neither party. On this was reached, the democrats cheering side we believe that while it pretends to be for protection it does not afford it, and on the other side they believe that while it looks toward free trade it does not ac that his name be called and he an- complish it Those who will vote against this bill will do so because it opens our markets to the destructive competition of foreigners, and those who vote for it do it with a reservation that they will instantly devote themselves to a new crusade against whatever barriers are

"It is evident that there is no ground for the hope entertained by so many moderate men that this bill, bad as it is, could be a resting place where our manufacturing and productive industries, such as may survive. can reestablish themselves or have a sure foundation for the future, free 1.om party bickering and party strife. Hence, also, there can be no foundation for that cry, so insidiously raised, that this bill should be passed at once, because uncertainty is worse than any bili can possibly be. So utterly un-disputed and so distinctly visible to every human being in this audience has been our growth and progress that whatever the future industrial system of this country may be, the past system is a splendid monument to that series of successful statesmen who found the country bankrupt and distracted and left it first on the list of nations."

Advantages of the American Market. Mr. Reed eulogized the American market as lay their being the best in the seemed to be in his best form and the hands upon, were flung high in the air, wages paid here enabling workingmen to purchase largely of the comforts of life. Instead of increasing this market, he said, by leaving it to the steady increase of wages which the figures of the Aldrich report so conclusively show, and which have not only received the sanction of the members from New York but of the secretary of the treasury and the demo cratic bureau of statistics, by this action our committee proposes to lower wages and so lessen the market and then divide that market with somebody else, and all on the chance of getting the markets of the world. Mr. Reed.

continued: To add to the interesting impossibilities of this contention the orators on the other side say they are going to maintain wages. can that be possible? All things seil at the cost of production. If the difference between cost of production here and cost of production in cost of production must go down or we must go out. Our laws have invited money and men and we have grown great and rich thereby,

"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 vent the committee on ways and means from pulling down old ones.

But What About the Farmer?

"But what do you say about the farmer? ment I wish to make and leave the question there. If with cities growing up like magic, manufacturing villages dotting every eligible site, each and all swarming with mouths to be filled, the producers of food are worse off than when half this country was a desert, I abandon

"If the hope of agriculturists is in English free trade they had better ponder on the fact that while the wages of artisans have increased by the police and carried to his home in England \$2.43 per week since 1850 the wages 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 agriculture.

When a Tariff Will Raise Wages. "Here let me meet one other question, and let me make it fairly. We are charged with having claimed that the tariff alone will rais wages. We have never made such a claim in claim for us to triumphantly knock it over What we do say is that where two nations have equal skill and equal appliances and a market nearly equal and one of them can hire labor at one-half less, nothing but a tariff can maintain

"We are the only rival that England fears. for we alone have in our borders the population and the wages, the raw material, and within ourselves the great market which in sures to us the most improved chinery. Our constant power to increase our wages insu: s us also continuous prog-If you wish us to follow the example of England, I say yes, with all my heart, but her real example, and nothing less. Let us keep protection, as she did, until no rival dares to invade our territory, and then we may take

Reed Gets an Ovation.

Throughout Reed's speech he was frequently interrupted with applause, and at times the democrats joined in. As his speech closed there was a burst of applause which swelled into a tumultuous demonstration as the enthustastic galleries gave shouts, hurrahs and sharp whistles which are often heard in theaters but seldom in the halls of congress. Mr. Reed bowed his acknowledgment to the demonstration, and, without resuming his seat or waiting for the many hands extended to con-

gratulate him, made his way back to the re-

was met by a page bearing a hoge basket of American Beauty and La France roses. Speaker Crisp Begins His Speech. While the demonstration was going on Speaker Crisp relinquished the chair to Mr. Hatch (Mo.) and assumed the old seat which he occupied in the days before he was elevated When he arose in his

place he received an ovation. As Mr. Crisp proceeded he was given gener-

the floor, but his points were of an argumentative character, which appealed to the students of the question rather than to the galleries. He read from the minority report and criticised that feature which declared that the for- Death in Philadelphia of George eigner paid the tax.

Not a Benefit to Labor. After his opening introductory remarks 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. This was shown by the statistics gathered by the senate committee on finance. The speaker referred to the artificial condition created by protection. It took men, he said, from their natural chancels and diverted them to unnatural channels. The same was true in the diversions made in the channels of trade. Protection was a Chinese wall which not only shut out the world

but shut in the United States. Reed's Argument One of Prejudice. Mr. Crisp was greeted with applause when he said that the thirty years of protection was a period of unrest during which the masses the whole had had under consideration of people had constantly rebelled against the heavy burdens of taxation. The people had always been stilled at the polls by the lican promises to reduce the tariff, but once successful at the polls, the republican legislators surrendered themselves body and be allowed for closing debate. soul to the manufacturing classes. The speaker declared that the gentleman (Mr. Reed) had throughout his speech refrained from the arguments of reason and had used only those of

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. roll-call was watched with marked at- head as though the demonstration Crisp said that for twenty-five years the the corridors leading to the galleries | tention, and frequent bursts of applause | were distasteful to him. He waited for | democratic party had been trying to get luto power. It had told the people that if given power it would reduce the burdens of taxation. The people had accepted this promise and given the party power. This tariff was a redemption of these pledges to the people. It was not a perfect bill, but it was a step in the

Cheers for the Income Tax. ! In referring to various features of the bill he spoke of an income tax, which brought out ong and loud applause from the strong incometax element in the house. He cited a speech of Senator Sherman delivered twenty years ago to the effect that a tax which fell heaviest on consumption and did bear heavily on the wealth and inomes of the country was intrinsically wrong. Mr. Crisp supported the income tax in vigorous terms. He said \$30,000,000 of tax on accumulated wealth was but a small tribute in return for the benefits it received.

Mr. Crisp closed with an eloquent appeal to his democratic associates to waive minor objections and to look at the great democratic principles involved. "Let us stand together," he said. 'Let us pass this bill and it will bring gladness to the consuming masses, to the farmer, to the laborer and to the American

There was a triple round of applause as the speaker closed. A page walked toward him with a large potted plant with red flowers above, surrounded with white roses below. The applause continued for more than a minute, during which Mr. Crisp was warmly congratulated. He left the body of the house and re-turned to the speaker's desk.

Mr. Wilson Closes the Debate. Mr. Wilson at once arose to close the debate. He was greeted with great cheers. Mr. Wilson eloquently portrayed the advance of freedom. This bill, he said, was but one of those 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.

Mr. Wilson then related the story of the English herring merchant who wrote to Sir bert Peel that he did not want free tra to herring, as it would let in Norwegian herring, but that on other goods he was a thorough free trader. Mr. Wilson appealed to his fellowdemocrats not to allow any herring arguments to impede the movement toward the overthrow of the protective system.

Denies Charges of Sectionalism. Referring to an income tax Mr. Wilson said he had not wanted it attached to this bill, but in order. once so attached, he supported it with all the loyalty at his command. There was continued applause as Mr. Wilson denied the charges of

sectionalism in the bill. He said that the animating feeling of those who had framed this bill was to make this country one in which one man would not be taxed for another, one in which religion, science, culture and education would go hand in hand as the common, untaxed heritage of every citizen.

Mr Wilson closed with an eloque 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 demo-cratic name recorded on that historic roll. In that case, he said, 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

Wilson Carried Out in Triumph. Mr. Wilson's glowing peroration aroused the democrats and the galleries to the highest pitch of enthusiam, and the demonstration which followed his last words has seldom been equaled in the house. The whole democratic side rose to its feet; books and records were thrown into the air; cheer followed who worked honestly and faithfully for him alcheer, the people in the galleries joined with ways received more than their stipulated salvoice and hands in the tribute. Before Mr. Wilson could sit down three of the democratic members, bubbling over with enthusiasm-Messrs Johnson (O), Tucker (Va.) clined to save he tempted them to become Bryan (Neb.)-rushed up the aisle, and lifted Mr. Wilson upon their shoulders and for them, so that they were obliged to save in carried him in triumph to the rear of the hall, order to carry on the investment. As a rule where for ten minutes he listened to the words of praise that were showered upon him. It familes live in houses of their own bought was a remarkable demonstration in every re- and paid for by Mr. Childs, who, in return, has

FAIR DIRECTORS WIN.

The Rule Fining Them for Contempt of Court Reversed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.-Judges Shepard, Waterman and Gary of the appellate court have handed down an opinion in He paid them all good wages; he lodged the appeal of world's fair directors, reversing the order of the superior court, fining them for contempt. They find their lives for their families: he bought them that the superior court had no juris- homes and established them, and when the diction or power to issue any injunction | were broken down with the steady grind of in the suit of Charles W. Clingman tion with their families and paid the expenses against the World's Columbian exposi- of these families as well as their own. When tion. Mr. Clingman in his bill they became old and broken down in his serv charged that the rights of the ice he retired them upon full pay. people to use Jackson park were interfered with by the pretended deal sioners and the exposition and that the only day upon which he could attend the exposition was Sunday. He prayed for an injunction to restrain the day. Judge Stein granted the injunction. Consequently the superior court was applied to for a rule on Directors ures, and the whole country sympathized with William D. Kerfoot, Charles L. Hutch- hum. inson, Lyman J. Gage, Andrew Mc-Nally, Charles Henrotin, George R. Davis and Victor F. Lawson for contempt for violation of the order of court. The directors were found guilty of contempt and fines of \$1,000 each were imposed on W. D. Kerfoot, C. L. Hutchinson, Lyman J. Gage, publican cloakroom. Half way up the aisle he Andrew McNally and Charles Henrotin. George R. Davis was fined \$250 and Victor F. Lawson \$100. From this order the appeal was taken and in the opinion handed down the matter of contempt was not entered into at all. The finding that the superior court was without jurisdiction ous applause by his democratic associates on | disposed of the matter at one stroke.

A GOOD MAN GONE.

W. Childs.

The Famous Journalist and Philanthro. pist Succumbs to an Attack of Paralysis-Account of His Career and Work.

HE WAS A MAN BELOVED.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5. -G. W. Childs, proprietor of the Public Ledger, died this morning at 3:01 o'clock at his residence at the southeast corner of Twenty-second and Walnut streets ham Thursday by Secretary Berbert is from the effects of a stroke of paralysis sustained by him January 19.

more, Md., May 12, 1829. He was educated at private schools in his native city, and when 14 years old removed to Philadelphia. Soon Afterward he became a clerk in a book store and after a service of four years there opened a small store of his own in the old Ledger building at Third and Chestnut streets. In due time he became a publisher of books and at the



age of 21 was at the head of the firm of Childs & Peterson. Even at that early day Mr. Childs' ambitions and inclinations were well formed, He had decided to be a newspaper publisher, and it is related that soon after he engaged in ousiness in the Ledger building he stated that some day he intended to be the proprietor of the paper. But meanwhile he achieved considerable success in the publishing bu many of the works issued by Childs & Peterson being of intrinsic excellence, among them being "Dr. Allicone's Dictionary of English and American Authors." Other standard works were brought out in profusion

In 1863 Mr. Childs retired from the firm and the following years witnessed the consummation of his cherished ambition-he was the owner of the Philadelphia Public Ledger. True, when he acquired control of the property the Ledger was unremunerative; but soon after his energy, his enterprise and his determination to make it succeed won him abundant success. The Ledger sprang sud-denly into public favor and has continued to day the most profitable newspaper Philadelphia, and, indeed, one of the best

paying in the United States. At his own expense Mr. Childs caused a stained glass window to be placed in minster Abbey in commemoration of poets, William Cowper and George Herbert, and he also caused a monument to be placed over the hitherto unmarked grave of Leigh Hunt in Kensal Green. He rendered a similar of 200 for one bond of \$50. There are service to the memory of Edgar Allan Poe, and was the largest subscriber to the fund col-lected in this country by Gen. Wilson the purpose of placing a memortal window for the poet Thomas Moore in the church in Bromham, where Moore and "Bessie" are in-terred. In 1868 he gave to the Philadelphia Typographical society the printers' cemetery, Woodlands, with a liberal sum, the interest on which is to be expended in keeping the grounds

Mr. Childs took an especial interest in the printers, and nowhere will his death be more deeply deplored than in the composing rooms. It was well that he should provide a resting place for the printer after death, but he did better-made provisions for such of them as became unequal to the struggle for life. In company with the late A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, he endowed the Printers' home at Colorado Springs, Col. They gave \$10,000 to start the fund and the Typographical union made up the remainder by assessments, providing for the maintenance of the home in like manner.

The holiday season was the most delightful portion of the year to him, for it was then he had the greatest opportunity for giving. employes always received a Christmas gift of from \$10 to \$500 in their pay envelopes Christ-

Mr. Childs attri buted his success to the fact that he always attended to his own business and never interfered with others. He had two proverbs which were the guiding rules of conduct. One was: "Do your best; let go the The other was: "What can't be must be endured." Another secret of his success was the care he gave his men. uries. He always gave them every encourage ment to make them successful. He watched their personal habits. If they were not ineconomical by making good investments all of the employes of the Ledger who have only received back the principal advanced. He insured the lives of all the principal men of his paper and paid the premiums himself. Some of the leading men in his office have such insurance upon their lives to the amount of \$25,000. This kind proprietor watched more carefully after the interests of those under him than the average man looks after himself. them in the most luxurious of quarters; he never made an over-de-mand upon their attention; he insured their daily work he sent them off for a vaca-

No man in the United States in an unofficial capacity ever had a wider or a more acquaintance with great men than Mr. Childs. made between the South park commis- His friendship for Gen. Grant was most notable, particularly when the general met with the reverses which bastened his death.

Mr. Childs' private office in the Ledger building was little less than a museum, the exhibits being mementos of the many great men in litclosing of Jackson park on Sun- erature, art, statecraft and war who estuemed him as a friend or benefactor. It was a great blow to the owner when fire destroyed the Ledger office, and with it most of these treas-

SPOONER FOR PRESIDENT.

Chairman Carter Says the Wisconsin Man Will Be in the Race.

NEW YORK. Feb. 5 .- Hon. Thomas C. Carter, chairman of the republican national committee, was asked if the northwest would present a candidate at the next republican presidential convention. "Weil," plied the ex-congressman from Montana, "the friends of ex-Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, speak of him as a strong candidate who is thoroughly receive favorable consideration."

BENHAM'S ACTION

The Admiral's Prompt Work Commended by Secretary Herbert.

Washington, Feb. 3.-The feeling of pride and exultation in navy department circles over the achievement of Admiral Benham and Commander Brownson at Rio is displayed without any effort of concealment. It is well understood the admiral has acted on his own discretion throughout the affair. After the firing on American merchantmen on Saturday the admiral cabled the navy department what he proposed to do in view of certain conditions.

The message sent to Admiral Benan unequivocal commendation of his course in every particular. The confi-George William Childs was born in Balti- dence of the department in his capacity is further shown by the fact that he is left entirely to his own discretion in the further conduct of affairs in the delicate task he has embarked upon. Secretary Herbert's message says:

"We are satisfied entirely with the prudence and judgment with which you have carried out instructions and protected American commerce. Rely upon you for continued exercise of wise

Secretary Gresham has received a dispatch from Minister Thompson at Rio de Janeiro confirming the details of Admiral Renham's encounter with the insurgents. After relating the story of the occurrence exactly as told in Admiral Benham's dispatch to Secretary

Herbert, Minister Thompson says: "Benham has not interfered in the least with military or naval operations of either side, nor is it his intention to do so. He has notified the insurgents that it is his duty to protect Americans and the commerce of the United States, and this he intends to do, and says American vessels must not be interfered with in their movements, but they must take the consequences when getting in the line of fire when legitimate hostilities are actually in progress. Until beligerent rights are accorded, the insurgents have no right to exercise authority over American vessels or property. The right of insurgents to search neutral vessels or to seize any portion of their cargoes is denied, even though they be within the class which may be defined an o-ntraband of war, during hostilities between two independent governments. Forcible selzare of such articles in the present status of the insurgents would constitute an act of piracy.

"Since the effective action of Monday everything is quiet. Attempted blockade to commerce and trade is broken, and the events move smoothly. All foreign commanders concur, as far as I am advised.

BOND BIDS OPENED. Offers for \$54,508,100, with About \$5,000,-000 More on the Way.

Washington, Feb. 3.-More offers to take the 5 per cent. bonds to be issued by Secretary Carlisle were received at the treasury department Thursday. Promptly at noon the time clapsed at which offers could be received, although it was said that such as had been mailed before that time and had not arrrived on account of delayed trains would be received.

The subscriptions received amount to \$54,508,100 at prices ranging from 11.7-223 to 120.829. There was also an offer 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 received. The following are the names of the sub-treasuries at which the subscriptions are to

be paid: Baltimore
Cincinnati
New Orleans
St Louis
San Francisco Washington..... Place of payment not stated

It was said at the department that it will probably be February 15 before an actual exchange of bonds between the government and the purchasers is consummated. It will be several days before the bonds are finished by the bureau of engraving and printing.

At the lowest figures-viz., the secretary's upset price of 117,223, the gold received will amount to more than \$58,-000,000. This is on the presumption that gold will be used entirely in paying for the bonds. It may be, however, as has heretofore been pointed out in these dispatches, that legal tender and treasury notes will be used indirectly to some extent in the payments for the bonds. The gold reserve is in round numbers \$65,-000,000, and if the bonds were paid for to-day in gold at \$58,000,000 the total reserve would be \$123,000,000, or \$23,-000,000 more than is regarded as the customary limit.

PUSHED THE WAGON AND DIED. A South Dakota Farmer's Wife Kills Herself in a Novel Manner.

YANKTON, S. D., Feb. 3 .- Mrs. Hans Olson, wife of a Norwegian farmer in this county, committed suicide by hanging herself to a lumber wagon. She fastened one end of the rope about her own neck in a slip noose and tied the other end to the rear axle of the wagon. Then she gave the wagon a push down a short hill and the weight of the vehicle strangled her to death.

SERIOUS RIOT AT BOGOTA. Mob Dispersed by the Police and Many Persons Are Killed.

PANAMA, Feb. 3.-A disputch from Bogota says that serious riots have broken out in that city. They are a protest against the monopoly in tobacco. A mob of over 7,000 men attacked the government officers in spite of the efforts of the police. The troops were called out at last and they charged the mob. Many persons were

Wages of Rullroaders Restored. SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 3.-General Superintendent A. R. Welby, of the Rio Grande Western, has issued un order restoring the wages of all engineers, firemen and trainmen on that line. Wages were reduced 10 per cent. last October, and the increase in business makes the restoration over the system possible. The order went into

effect Thursday morning. Poisoned by Eating Canned Grapes. ROCK ISLAND, III., Feb. 3. - Charles identified with the interests of the Lehman died from eating canned northwest. His name will no doubt grapes. His wife and child were also poisoned and are not yet out of danger.