

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 Wool 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.

Women Pled in the Crowd. Such a vast concourse assembled to hear the last arguments upon the great economic issue about to be submitted for final arbitration to the representatives of the American people had never before been seen within the precincts of the nation's legislative capitol.

For hours before the debate began the corridors leading to the galleries were a surging mass of humanity, which finally became so great that men cried out in terror and women fainted in fright. It was estimated that over 20,000 persons attempted to gain admittance to the galleries of the house.

A Brilliant Audience. When Mr. Reed, the first speaker, arose at last to deliver the final plea for protection the overhanging galleries were black and dense with the spectators who thronged them.

The vote summarized is as follows: Yeas, 204; democrats, 198; republicans, 6; people's party, 6; Nays, 140; democrats, 134; republicans, 12; people's party, 1. Total, 344.

Democrats Were Annoyed. 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 lay their hands upon, were flung high in the air, and amid a perfect pandemonium of joy the house adjourned.

The time had now arrived to vote on the bill and pending amendments, but the disorder was so great that the sergeant-at-arms was called upon to clear the aisles and the wives of members who had been allowed upon the floor were obliged to retire. It took twenty minutes to restore order, so that the public business could proceed.

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. 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.

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 second the demand for the yeas and nays, but, enough democrats arose

(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 exceptions, 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.), Pickier (S. D.), White (O.) and Sweet (Idaho).

Then came the final vote on the bill itself, on which a yeas and nays vote was asked and granted by a rising vote. The roll-call was watched with marked attention, and frequent bursts of applause greeted accessions to one side or the other.

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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 oratory and the final vote on and passage of the tariff bill, the feature 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.

Mr. Reed's speech was the longest and the most eloquent. He spoke for two hours and ten minutes, and his speech was the most brilliant and most powerful ever heard in the halls of congress.

Mr. Crisp followed Mr. Reed, and his speech was the most powerful and most eloquent ever heard in the halls of congress. He spoke for two hours and ten minutes, and his speech was the most brilliant and most powerful ever heard in the halls of congress.

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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 criticized that feature which declared that the foreigner 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 was built for the protection of the laborer it was in truth constructed for the benefit of the manufacturing classes.

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A GOOD MAN GONE.

Death in Philadelphia of George W. Childs.

The Famous Journalist and Philanthropist 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 from the effects of a stroke of paralysis sustained by him January 19.

George William Childs was born in Baltimore, Md., May 12, 1839. He was educated at private schools in his native city, and when 14 years old removed to Philadelphia. Soon after 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.

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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 that the admiral has acted on his own discretion throughout the affair.

The message sent to Admiral Benham Thursday by Secretary Herbert is an unequivocal commendation of his course in every particular. The confidence 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 Gresham has received a dispatch from Minister Thompson at Rio de Janeiro confirming the details of Admiral Benham'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 that he intends to do so, 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.

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.

The subscriptions received amount to \$54,508,100 at prices ranging from 117 2/3 to 120 3/4. 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 received.

At the lowest figures—viz., the secretary's upset price of 117 2/3, the gold received will amount to more than \$58,000,000. This is on the presumption that gold will be used in the purchase of 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.

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