WILSON BILL PASSED

Closing Scenes in the Great Debate on the Tariff in the House.

GIANTS MEET IN A STRUGGLE OF ELOQUENCE

Protection's Apostle and Free Trade's Advocates in a Glorious Finish.

SPEECHES OF REED, CRISP AND WILSON

Oratory Could Not Stem the Tide of Numbers and the Measure is Passed.

IT IS GIVEN A MAJORITY OF SIXTY-FOUR

Details of the Vote-Some Democrats Act with the Republicans-Great Throngs Crowd to the Capitol-Incidents of the Day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 .- At 6 o'clock toaight, at the close of one of the grandest, most imposing and most impressive scenes ever witnessed in the American capitol, the Wilson tariff bill pased 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

CRUSHED AND CROWDED. Such a vast concourse of people as assembled to hear these last arguments upon the great economic issue about to be submitted for final action to the representatives of the American people had never been before seen within the precincts of the nation's legislative capitol. It was estimated that over 20,000 people attempted to gain admission to the galleries of the house toflay. Their seating capacity is about 3,000 and every available seat was occupied long before the gavel dropped. The people were lined against the walls and banked against the doors. So great did the crush become that the members of the house secured per-

Several women fainted in the crush. Shortly after the house convened at 11 p'clock the crowds in the immense gallery on the north side of the chamber became so great that there was imminent danger that some of the people would be pressed over the railing into the house below. In one of the aisles a fight was precipitated between two men over the color question. The white man claimed the right to stand on the kame square foot of territory as occupied by the negro, and as it was too small for both men a race war resulted. The belligerents

mission to bring their wives upon the floor.

SPEAKER CRISP AVERTS DANGER. The crowding in at the doors continued until Speaker Crisp interrupted the roll call long enough to say it was in the interest of safety to human life that the doorways be cleared. The policemen kept pressing back the people until they had materially reduced the danger that was so very apparent.

were hustled from the gallery.

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. Every inch of space upon the floor was taken. 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 Presiflent Stevenson and other ladies of eminence and distinction, their dresses flecking the prospect with color.

Then for three hours the oratory of the champions of the two economic systems followed-Reed, Crisp and Wilson-while their partisans made the air vocal with their shouts of approval. The appearance of the speaker of the house upon the floor, engaged in debate, was in itself a remarkable, as well as an unusual thing. Each of the speakers seemed to be in his best form and the speeches which they delivered today will rank among the best and most brilliant of their lives. When these were finished, Mr. Wilson, who spoke last, was lifted on the Wilson, who spoke last, was lifted on the shoulders of his admiring colleagues and carried triumphantly from the hall smid a scene of unmatched enthusiasm.

OVERWHELMINGLY CARRIED. When it came to voting the victory of the measure was overwhelming. The vote upon the income tax proposition (taken in connection with the internal revenue amendment), stood 182 to 50. Only twelve repub voted upon this proposition, seven for ive against. The democratic opposiand five against. tion amounted to forty-five. The last ef-fort made by those democrats who are opposed to the measure in whole or in part was led by Mr. Covert of New York, who moved to recommit the bill, but the republicans

refused to join in this attempt to scotch the measure, and it ended in dismal failure. But thirty-six democrats voted for it, no even enough to secure the ayes 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 vote against the measure, like Blanchard, Beltzhoover, Boatner, Cochran, Coombs, Dunn, English, Geis senhainer, McAleer, Ryan and others, recorded their votes in the affirmative. Only seventeen democrats of all the boasted democratic opposition to the measure stood

out to the end and voted against it. CHEERED BY THE REPUBLICANS. As each one cast his vote it was greeted by applause and cheeers from the republican side. Those who voted against it were Bartlett, Campbell, Covert, Gummings Haines, Hendrix, Schermerborn 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 Louisiana. The majority for the bill, 01, 08 ccceded the most sanguine expectations of the dem coratic members of the ways and means committee. When the speaker announced the vote cheer followed cheer upon the dem-ocratic side. Papers, hats, congressional re. rds, and in fact anything which demo-

crats could lay their hands upon, were flung high in the air, and amid a perfect pande-monium the house adjournel. The debate on the bill, which has occupied the attention of the house for few weeks, closed with an unrivaled burst of oratory Crisp. Reed and Wilson, the giants of the house, came forward in the closing hours to prosecute and defend the great issueauguration of a new economic system in the

greatest republic of the world. Attracted by anticipation of the field day and speeches of the leaders the Washington populace turned out en masse to witness it. Long before 10 o'clock the public galleries the "bleachers" of the American forum, were black with people. On the sears banked against the doors and walls were others straining to get sight of the arena below. The reserved galleries also were througed and even in the president's gallery there was

were accorded ovations as they entered the hall. As ex-Speaker Reed pushed through the lobby doors on his way to his seat the | ple with fixed incomes think that anything | freedom and case until the words came in

galleries recognized him, and the applause which greeted his appearance was prolonged for fully half a minute. Mr. Reed bowed his acknowledgements. A similar demonstration occurred when Speaker Crisp, dignified and erect, ascended the rostrum and called the house to order.

rostrum and called the house to order.

The speeches were not to begin until noon, according to the special order. The hour which intervened after the reading of the journal witnessed a continuation of the skirmish over the amendments to the bar-On Monday and on yesterday Mr. Lock-

wood of New York succeeded in preventing a vote on these amendments by filibustering, and as soon as the reading of the Jour-nal was completed he followed up his obstruction program by making the point of no Although there was manifestly a quorum

present the rules required that the roll be called and the speaker had no alternative save to order the roll called. Mr. Lockwood knew that if he could hold the fortuntil high noon he would again be victorious. Twenty minutes were occupied in the roll call. The speaker then announced the presence of 221 members.

LOCKWOOD MAKING TIME. Mr. Lockwood attempted to continue his filibustering by moving to adjourn, but the speaker refused to entertain the motion and at 11:20, the house went into committe of whole for further consideration of the

Mr. Richardson took the chair and anair. Richardson took the chair and an-nounced that the pending question was to close the debate on the amendments of the barley schedule. Mr. Wilson and Mr. War-ner, the tellers took their places. The members came forward to be counted. The public was being treated to a taste of the laborious and uninteresting parliamentary work of perfecting a bill in the committee of the whole. The motion was carried, 179

Lockwood was again on his feet fighting for time. He submitted a parliamentary in-quiry as to whether, if the committee placed a prohibitive duty on barley, an aye and nay vote could be secured in the house. The chairman replied sharply that he could not bind the speaker by his decision, but an aye and nay vote could be secured if the demand was seconded by the constitutional one-fifth of the house.

He then stated the pending amendment to be that of Mr. Tracey to the committee amendment to increase the duty on barley and malt to 40 per cent ad valorum. This was lost, 91 to 109.

Mr. Pickler's amendment to substitute the present duty was also lost.
Mr. Payne's substitute (20 cents per busher on barley), shared the same fate,

The vote would then have recurred upon the committee amendment, when Mr. Wil-son interposed with a substitute to place barley on the free list. This was voted down without division, and Mr. Lockwood offered another substitute to make the duty 10 and 30 cents per bushel, respectively, on barley and barley malt.

To this Mr. Payne offered an amendment. It was quickly voted down. Mr. Lockwood, who was still industriously sparring for time, demanded a division and tellers on each vote. His amendment was

Mr. Tawney of Minnesota offered an amendmend to make the duty 30 cents per bushel and it, too, fell by the wayside; but the purpose for which the filibustering had been inaugurated was successful. The seconds were ticking away. The two hands of the clock opposite the speaker's chair were pointing to noon as the tellers took their places on this motion.

REPORTED TO THE HOUSE. Before the vote could be taken Chairman Richardson rapped loudly for order. "The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived," said he, "the committee will now rise and re-port this bill to the house."

The speaker reascended the rostrum and the gavel was passed to him. Mr. Rich-ardson moved around in front of the speaker's chair and, according to parliamentary formula, reported that the committee of the whole had had under consideration House 1,864 (the tariff bill) and reported it to the house with sundry amendments. The speaker then announced that three

hours would be allowed for closing the de-"The chair recognizes the gentleman from

Maine," said the speaker, with a last rap of the gavel for order. Mr. Reed rose from the center of the republican side amid wild cheering and hand-clapping of the galleries and the huzzas of his party friends about him.

Reed frowned and shook his head as though the demonstration were distasteful He waited for the applause to ease. Standing in the isle, clad in a long Prince Albert coat, with head erect and de flant, he looked the physical and intellectual

He began to speak at lest, slowly and deliberately in the voice that has become so familiar to the people. There is an aggressiveness in Mr. Reed's speech which counts for more than rhetoric. He spoke today with his back to his friends, his face to the for across the aisle. Save for his ringing voice the drop of a pin could have

been heard. Mr. Reed's words were:
"In this debate, which has extended over many weeks, one remarkable result has already been reached, a result of the deepest importance to the country. That result is that the bill before us is odious to both sides of the house. On this 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 accomplish it. Those who will vote against the bill will do so because it opens our markets to the destructive com-petition 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 left.

UNCERTAINTY BOUND TO PREVAIL. "Whatever speeches have been made in defense of the bill, on the other side, whether by gentlemen who were responsible only to their own constituencies or by the gentle nan from West Virginia, who ought to have been steadied by his sense of responsibility to the whole country, have one and all, with but rare exceptions, -placed their authors compromisingly, except for temporary pur-poses, on the side of unrestricted free It is evident that there is no ground for that hope entertained by so many moderate men that this bill, bad as it is, could be a resting place where our manufac-turing and productive industries, such as may survive, can re-establish themselves and have a sure foundation for the future, free from party blekering and party strife, Hence, also, there can be no foundation for that cry, so insiduously raised, that this bill should be at once passed, because uncertainty is worse than any bill can possibly be. Were this bill to pass both branches today, uncertainty would reign just the

visible to every human being in this audience has been its growth that whatever the fu-ture industrial system of this country may he, the past system is a splendid monument to that series of successful statesmen who found it the best place for wages in the world and left it first on the list of the

PROSPERITY AND HIGH WAGES Mr.Reed quoted at length from English authorities showing the strength of their confidence in the prosperity of this country. These quotations also are reminders for you, Mr. Speaker, and all who hear me now, that the laborer who has been long enough in America to know his opportunities has fund it the best place for wages in the world. In there any example in the history of the world of any nation situated like ours who has taken the step toward which we are invited. Some gentlemen, perhaps, are hastening to say that England affords us the nastening to say that England affords as the needed example, that we have but to turn to her history and find all that we need by way of example, just as in the statements of her political economists we shall find all that is necessary for advice, for guidance and instruction. Mr. Speaker, I have looked there and I am amused to find how little the example of England can teach." After quoting statistics to show the great rise in wages statistics to show the great rise in wages since 1860. Mr. Reed continued: "The truth The leaders upon both sides | since 1860. Mr. Reed continued: "The truth tion of a man weighing each word, and with ovations as they entered the lis that this very question of rising wages is a perceptible tremor of the lips. As he bewhat makes a good many free traders.

which raised wages is inimical to them and manufacturers who have foreign markets are naturally anxious to have wages on the for-eign standard. I confess to you that this question of wages is to me the vital question. To insure our growth in civilization and wealth we must not only have wages as high as they are now, but constantly and steadily increasing. This desire of mine for constantly increasing wages does not have its origin in love for the individual, but in love for the nation.

AMERICAN MARKET THE BEST. AMERICAN MARKET THE BEST.

Mr. Reed eulogized the American market as the best in the world, owing to the high 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 memnot only received the sanction of the mem-bers from New York, the secretary of the treasury and the democratic bureau of statistics, by this action the committee pro-poses to lower wages and so lessen the market and then divide that market with some-body else, and all for the chance of getting the markets of the world. To add to the interesting impossibilities of this contention the orators on the other side say they are going to maintain wages. Are not wages the cost of production? If the difference between the cost of production here and in England be not equalized by the duty, then our 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. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Black) has not liked that men come here, and he does not want them to come; hence he is willing that our wages shall be low-ered to keep people away. Well, this is not the time to discuss immigration, but white people are coming. I am glad they have not yet imbibed the gentleman's idea and have not yet begun to clamor for lower

wages. "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 have so wonderfully prospered. If it does, I am inclined to think that the way to have jobs hunting men is to keep on making new mills and trying to prevent the committee on ways and means from pulling

WHAT ABOUT THE FARMER? "But what 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, man-ufacturing villages dotting every eligible seat and all swarming with mouths to be filled, the producers of food are worse off than when half this country was desert, I abandon sense in favor of political

economy.
"Other things I have noticed in this de-bate. When the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. Simpson) gets a little money ahead, he does not put it into stocks in these im-mensely profitable manufactures. He has too much sense. He adds it to his farm and has told us so. Example is richer than precept. If the hope of agriculture is in Eng-lish free trade, they had better ponder on the fact that while the wages of artisans have increased in England \$2.43 per week since 1850, the wages of agricultural laborers have only increased 72 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.

CLAIM THAT WAS NEVER MADE. "Here let me meet some other questions, and let me meet them fairly. We are charged with having claimed that the tariff alone will raise wages. We have never made such a claim in any such form Free traders have set up that claim for us in order 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 the higher wages, and that we can prove. 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 insures to us the most improved machinery. Our constant power to increase our wages insures us also continuous progress. 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 our chances for a future which by that time will not be un-

"Nobody knows so well as I do how much I have failed to present even an idea of the great argument which should control this vote. I have said not a word of the great fall of prices which has always come from the competition of the whole come from the competition of the whole world rendered possible by protection and substituted for the competition of a single island. I have said not a word of the great difference between the attitude of employers who find their own workmen their best customers in their own land, and who are, therefore, moved by their own best interest to give their workmen fair wages, and those who sell abroad are and on whom works unrestricted the pernicious doctrine that as wages fall profits rise. These and much more have I omitted, for there is a limit to all speaking We know that to effect this tribunal we all of us plead in vain. Why we fail let these answer who read the touching words of Abraham Lincoln's first inaugural and remember that he pleaded in vain with these same men and their predecessors. Where he falled we cannot expect to succeed. But though we fall here today, like our great leader of other days, in the larger field before the mightier tribunal which will finally and forever decide this question, we shall be more than conquerors. For this great nation, shaking off as it has nce before the influence of lower civilization, will go on to fulfill its high destiny until over the south, as well as over the north, shall be spread the full measure of that amazing prosperity which

is the wonder of the world." CHEERED TO THE ECHO. Throughout Mr. Reed's speech he was frequently interrupted with applicate and at times the democrats joined in the general laughter at his wittler passages. When at 1:30 o'clock he glanced at the clock which noted that his time had expired, the elo-quent republican entered upon his trief peroration. There was an intense stillness throughout the house. His closing refer-ence to Lincoln was made in a low voice, which could hardly have been caught had not every car on the floor and in the galleries been strained to catch every word As he closed, his left hand was raised high in one of the few gestures which had marked his speech. As his hand fell and the speech losed there was a burst of applause which swelled into a tumultuous demonstration as the enthusiastic galleries gave shouts, hur-rahs and sharp whistles, which are often heard in theaters, but seldom in the halls of

Mr. Reed bowed his acknowledgement to the demonstration, and without resuming his seat or waiting for the many hand shakes to congratulate him, he made his way back republican cloak room. Half way up the aisle he was met by a page bearing a huge basket of American Beauty and La France roses. Again he bowed his acknowledgements, as the flowers brought out another burst of applause. Then a mass of other burst of applause. Then a mass of roses were placed on Mr. Reed's desk and he retired to the cloak room, where he was the center of congratulatory demonstrations by

his colleagues, lasting many minutes.

WHEN CRISP AROSE. While the demonstration was going on Speaker Crisp relinquished the chair to Mr. Hatch of Missouri and assumed the old eat which he occupied in the days before seat which he occupied in the days before he was elevated to the speakership. When he arose in his place he received an ova-tion. Symmetrical in form, dignified in bearing, with a broad, well-poised head, fringed with a touch of silver hair on the sides, upon a pair of square shoulders, he looked the judicial-minded man he is. Until he warmed up he spoke with the healta came aroused, however, he displayed more

a perfect torrent, sweeping resistlessly over the opposition. As Mr. Crisp proceeded, he was given generous applause by his demo-cratic associates on the floor, but his points were of an argumentative character, which appealed to the Students of the ques-tion, rather than the galleries. He read from the minority report and criticised that feature which declared that the foreigner paid the tax. In particular, the speaker addressed himself to the ex-speaker, although the latter was still held in the cloak room by congratulatory | handshakes of his friends.

CRISP REPLIES TO REED. "Mr. Speaker," began Mr. Crisp, "I feel embarrassed at this vast audience here assembled, embarrassed in the idea that I may not be able to fulfill the expectations of my friends when I undertake, in the period allowed by the rules of the house, to answer, to reply to, and make corrections

to answer, to reply to, and make corrections to this house, of the errors in the argument to which we have just listened.

"I assume that the cause of protection has no more able advocate; I assume that the arguments for protection can be put in no more forcible form than that in which have been been them with the arguments." you have heard them put today, 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."

After his opening introductory remarks, Mr. Crisp declared that an examination of the protective system would show that while it was built for the ostensible benefit of labor, it was, in truth, constructed for of labor, it was, in truth, constructed for the benefit of the manufacturing classes. He pointed out that the wages of the 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 conditions created by protection.

created by protection.

"It took men," he said, "from their natural channels and diverted them to unnatural channels. The same was true in the diversion made in the channels of trade. Protection was a Chinese wall which not only shut out the world, but shut in the United States."

THIRTY YEARS OF PROTECTION. 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 rebelied against the heavy burdens of taxation. The people had always been stilled at the polls by the republican promise to reduce the tariff, but once successful at the polls, the republican legislators surrendered themselves to the manufacturing classes. The speaker declared that the gentleman (Mr. Reed) had throughout his speech refrained from the arguments of reason and given way to those of prejudice. He pointed to the Chinese as an example of what had re-sulted from a protective policy of hundreds of years, which had been thought to make China rich by trading with herself.

Mr. Crisp said that for twenty-live years the democratic party had been trying to get into power. It had told the people get into power. It had told the people that if given power it would reduce the burdens of the nation. The people had accepted this promise and given the party power. This tariff was the redemption of these piedges to the people. (Applause.)

It was not a perfect bill, but it was a step in the right direction. In referring to the various features of the bill, he spoke of an income tax, which brought out long and loud applause from the arrong income tax element in the house. He cited a speech of Senator Sherman twenty years ago speech of Senator Sherman twenty years ago to the effect that a tax which fell heaviest on consumption and all act bear heavily on the wealth and incomes of the country, was instrinateally wrong. Mr. Crisp supported the theome tax in vigorous terms. He said \$30,000,000 of a tax on accumulated wealth was but a small tribute in return for the benefits it received.

Mr. Crisp closed with an elegent appeal

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

American people. 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 time Mr. Crisp was warmly congratulated. He left the body the house and returned to the speaker's

MR. WILSON'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Wilson at once arose to close the dehe showed no signs of the fatigue to which he has been subjected. He was in fine trim, and in an animated speech which permit-ted him to open with humorous and sarcastic remarks, his replies to Mr. Burrows of Michigan and Mr. Dolliver of Iowa were greatly relished by the house. Mr. Wilson said Mr. Reed had forsaken his usual course of congressional procedure and had recited a set oration, with the old set phrases of protection "slicked over with the pale of philosophy."

Turning to the subject in hand, Mr. Wilson 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 enough to stop the cause of lightening the burdens of tax-Referring to the income tax, Mr. Wilson said he had not wanted it attached to this

bill, but 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 the bill was to make this country one in which no man would be taxed for another, one in which religion, science, culture and educa-tion would go hand in hand as the common untaxed heritage of every citizen.

Mr. Wilson closed with an eloquent

peal to his fellow democrats. He told them that the records 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, 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 this bill."

AROUSED THE DEMOCRATS

Mr. Wilson's glowing percration aroused the democrats in 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 in the air. cheer after cheer, the people in the gal-leries joining with wice and hands in the tribute. Before Mr. Wilson could sit down three of the democratic members bubbling over with enthusiasm—Messrs. Johnson of Ohio, Tucker of Virginia and Bryan of Ne-braska—rushed up the sisie, lifted Mr. Wilson up on their thoulders and carried him in triumph to the rear of the hall, where for ten minutes he listened to the words of praise showered upon him. It was a remarkable demonstration in every respect. The time had not arrived to vote on the bill and pending amendments.

but the disorder was so great that the ser-geant-at-arms was called upon to clear the aisles, and the wives of members, who had aisles, and the wives of members, who had been allowed on the floor, were obliged to retire. It took twenty minutes to restore order so the public business could proceed. The speaker then announced that there were two pending amendments—that of the committee on ways and means to increase the duty on barley from 20 to 25 per cent ad valores and on barley malf from 25 to 25 valerem and on bariey malt from 25 to 35 per cent, and the amendment of Mr. Tawney, to increase the duty to 22 cents per bushel

barley and 32 on barley malt VOTE ON THE AMENDMENTS. The first vote was taken on the Tawney amendment, which was lost upon a yea and nay vote by 120 to 197. The committee

One of the Strongholds of the Government in the Enemy's Hands.

SERIOUS BLOW FOR PRESIDENT PEIXOTO

Rumors Current in Buenos Ayres that the Insurgents Have Occupied This Important City in Rio Bay-Government Troops Deserting.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 1.-It is reported here that the town of Nictheroy, which has long been the object of the main attack upon the part of the rebels at Rio de Janeiro, has yielded to the insurgents, who have occupied it with their forces, No confirmation or denial of this report

is obtainable at the time this dispatch is sent. But it has been rumored here for some days that the insurgents had been successful at Nictheroy, and it has even been asserted that the government troops had joined issue with the rebels. A dispatch dated January 29, received here

from the Associated press correspondent at Rio, says that the danger to Nictheroy is not what it is supposed to be. According to the correspondent the heavy guns of Fort Villegaignon and of the Aquidaban and Tamadaro are harmless, as they have fired thousands of shots at Fort Santa Cruz, at the entrance of the harbor, during the rebel-Hon and out of that number only one shot

has taken effect.
In conclusion, the correspondent says that while the tube of the dynamite cruiser is terribly dangerous, the result of the coming engagements depends upon the efficiency of the secondary batteries of the vessel. On the other hand the correspondent telegraphs that the dynamite cruiser Nictheroy, to gether with nine gunboats and torpedo catchers, comprising the government fleet, have on board of them veteran sailors who are fine shots and that their rapid fire guns would drill a hundred holes in the ships of

the enemy in a very short time.

A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro says the bombardment of the city continues. Brokers at Rio de Janeiro have cabled to La Plata urging that no cargoes be received for The revolution is said to be gain-

BENHAM'S OWN VERSION.

ing ground.

penings in Rio Harbor. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 .- Secretary Herbert today gave out the following cable dispatch received from Admiral Benham on

American Admiral's Account of the Hap-

Tuesday: Rio, Jan. 29 .- To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.: Two merchant vessels Saturday were preventd from going alongside the wharf. Today, 6 a. m., sent the Detroit to the position that would protect vessels going alongside the wharf, and if fired upon to return the fire. My vessels under way and cleared for action. After the Detroit took possession, boat from one vessel running line, preparatory to haul in, was fired upon with muskets from insurgent ship. Detroit returned fire with one-pounder, shot striking under her bow. one-pounder, shot striking under her bow, Insurgents fired broadside gun leeward. Later, insurgents fired broadside gun over American merchant vessel. Detroit returned fire with muskes, striking the insurgent stornpost. Passing by the insurgent leader was hailed, saying, "If you fire again I will return your fire and, if necessary, will sink you." The Detroit anchored to command both vessels, one merchant vessel having been carried to a position near the having been carried to a position near the gratulous to discharge the The insurgent leader was notified that these ves-sels would discharge from the present position, but my determination was not changed to give the American merchant vessels full protection to the wharf if they desire to

FROM MINISTER THOMPSON. 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 disto Secretary Herbert, Minister

patch to Secretary Herbert, Minister Thompson says;

Benham has not intervened in the least with the 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 where legitimate hostilities are actually in progress. Until these rights are accorded the insurgents have no right to exercise authority over American vessels or property. The right of the insurgents to search neutral vessels or to seize any portion of their cargo is denied, even though they be within the class which may be defined as contraband of war, during hostilities between two independent governments. Forcible seizure 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, the attempted blockade of commerce and trade is broken and the events move smoothly. All the foreign commanders concur as far as I am advised.

THOMPSON. Thompson gave:

Secretary Herbert sent the following dispatch to Admiral Benham: washington, Feb. 1.—Benham. Rio Further information received from United States minister. We are satisfied entirely with the prudence and judgment with which you have carried out instruction and protected American commerce. We rely upon you for the continued exercise of wise discretion.

EXULTATION IN NAVAL CIRCLES. The feeling of pride and exultation in naval circles over the achievement of Admiral Benham and Commonder Brownson at Ric is displayed without any effect at concealment. It is pretty well understood that 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 con-ditions. If any special instructions were sent him or any special permission to pursue the course he had indicated, neither appears in the official correspondence as given out. message sent him today by 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. The correspondence made public today was given out after a confernce between Mr. Herbert and the president Minister Thompson's dispatch indicates that Admiral Benham does not intend to interfere with actual hostilities directed against Rio by the insurgents. The minister gays: "American vessels toust take the consequences when getting in the line of fire when the legitimate hostilities are actu-

ally in progress."
SOME DOUBT EXPRESSED. There is some doubt expressed as to this statement being reconciled with that of the admiral himself. "To give American merchant vessels full protection to the wharves if they desire to go in." It is considered Benham's position pre-

cludes the right of the insurgents to interfere with American merchant vessels or to prevent them landing their cargoes unless the insurgents shall be accorded belligerent rights, that is to say, any hostilities con-ducted by the insurgents that interfere with the rights of American merchantmen will be liable to be stopped by the American forces.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 1.—A. Hanauer of this city, whose company was reported to bave-brought twelve carlonds of aliver builton from Mexico, says it was lead builton, not aliver. If it had been sliver builton, even 500 line, be

WITH A HUNGRY APPETITE. Fire Flend Eats Up a Large Canal Street

Warehouse in Chicago. CHICAGO, Feb. 1.-Fire broke out this morning in the warehouse of Felix & Marston, the oldest willow and woodenware house in he west. The building is located on Canal street at the intersection of Henry street, is about 100x125 feet in

area, exending back to the Pensylvania. company's track. Owing to the inflamable contents of the building it appeared at an early hour that the loss would be very heavy and the fire department sent in a general Within an hour and a half after the dis-

covery of the blaze the stock was a total loss and the building badly damaged. The total loss is \$130,000, the damage to stock being \$80,000 and to the building, \$50,000 About twenty-five employes were in the building when the fire started and the Cames spread so rapidly that escape by means of the elevator was cut off and the men were only rescued with difficulty. Two of the employes were badly burned and seriously cut in making their escape through a window. They are: WILLIAM SNOOKS, burned and injured

internally; may die.
Fred Smith, burned and badly cut; will probably recover.
One of the walls in falling buried two frame dwellings, crushing them beneath the bricks and burning timbers. The occupants of the cottages narrowly escaped with their lives, and their household effects are a total

Delaware, O., Feb. 1.-A serious fire broke out in Prospect last night, and before the blaze could be extinguished the opera house, valued at \$3,000, electric light plant, \$10,000, Cook's residence, \$10,000, and the entire wardrobe, valued at \$2,000, belonging to the English Folly company were destroved. There there was no insurance. S. W. Wyatt, part owner of the burned property was struck by falling electric light wires and seriously injured. The The blaze house as the company was preparing for the

house as the company was preparing for the evening performance.

St. Louis, Feb. 1.—At an early hour this morning yard No. 5 of the Hydraulic Press Brick company, located off King's highway, near the Frisco railway tracks, was completely destroyed by fire, resulting in a loss to the company of about \$50,000. The burned property consisted of clay sheds, drying room, and two brick engine houses, with all the machinery. The yards had a capacity of 55,000 bricks a day and fifty men will be thrown out of employment. The buildings will be rebuilt at once. Atchison, Kan., Feb. 1.—Crook's ele-

vator at Vermillion, Kan., one of the largest on the Central branch, burned last night. It was partially filled with grain, and s supposed to have been fired by the

WILLIS WILL NOT GO.

Refuses to Attend a Celebration of the Anniversary of Hawaii's Independence. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.-The brig C. W. Irwin arrived from Honolulu late this afternoon, bringing advices to January 17, five days later than the last advices received here by the steamer Monowai January 19,

as follows: (Copyrighted 1894 by the Associated Press.) HONOLULU, Jan. 17.-Since last advices but little of importance has happened here. The people are preparing for a grand "blowout" in celebration of the anniversary of the establishment of the provisional government, established a year ago. The Annexation c'ub and American league have gone into the cele-bration with a will. Adverse comment has been created by

the fact that yesterday afternoon notice was sent to the United States minister and the captains of the United States men-of-war Philadelphia and Adams by the provisional government, that the 17th of January was the national holiday, and asking them if they would honor it with public notice and salutes from the warships. At 4 n. m. vesterday the reply of Minister Willis was received, stating that he found it impossible to be present to participate in the celebration. Upon receiving this mes-sage the wildest excitement prevailed in government circles.

one in which the annexationists are standing shoulder to shoulder. The royalist ques-tion remains, can this strained condition of affairs last? It will be hard to decide with both parties claiming the vantage Minister Willis has undoubtedly decided against the Americans here, and, on the other hand, the American party has de-cided against Minister Willis and Consul General Mills. The fight is the result will be interesting.

WILL BE OUSTED FROM OFFICE.

New Officials for the American Straw Board Company Will Be Elected. CHICAGO, Feb. 1.-President Barber and the present directory of the American Straw Board company may be retired from the management at tomorrow's meeting of the stockholders if an election is reached. The opposition claim to have \$3,500,000 of the \$6,000,000 capital stock. The balance of power is held by a committee from Utica, N. Y. It has been examining the conlition of affairs and announced this evening it would vote against the retention of the

present board. afternoon President Barber and General Manager Swinearton were compelled enter into a detailed defense of the comoany's business, and Treasurer Moore denanded an investigation of his accounts. President Barber and his appointes were accused of bringing about a demoralization

The report of General Manager Sw nearton showed the total net carnings of the year to be \$343,000, \$320,000 of the amount having been made during the first six month of the year.

SAYS THE MEN ARE UNREASONABLE.

D. H. Moffat Will Close His Cripple Creek Mine Until an Agreement is Reached. DENVER, Feb. 1.-D. H. Moffat, president and wher of the Victor mine at Cripple Creek, said the Cripple Creek strike: "The miners are ery unreasonable in their demand for eight very unreasonable in their demand for eight hours with ten hours pay. We have dry mines and pay \$3 for nine hours work, while at Lead-yille and other mountain camps men work in wet mines for \$2.50 to \$3 for a day of ten hours. I will not be dictated to and if the men are not satisfied with my terms I will close down-every mine I have in the camp and keep them closed until I can run them penceably and on my own terms, even if it takes me five years to do it."

Raided an Anarchistic Den.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 1.-It has been discovered that the anarchistic den that has been raided by county deputies at Bowers' Hill in the Mansfield coal valley, was the headquarters, of a society chartered under the laws of Pennsylvania. It is called the Spirit of the New Times society, and was chartered a year ago as a protective and beneficial or ganization.

Minister Resents an insult. SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 1 .- (Special Tele

gram to The Bee.)-Rev. J. W. Watson, while conducting revival services at Yellow Springs last night, was called a fool and a liar by Sandy Pettiford. Watson marched down the able, pulled Pettiford out of his pew and pounded him with his fist until the congregation interfered. Lumbermen Discuss the Insurance Plan.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 1. The Northwester ambermen's association this morning discusse the mutual insurance plan, which was finally adopted. The plan is mutual and the rate will be about 45 coats instead of \$1.40, as now paid to the stock companies. It will be necessary to be assured of \$250,000 worth of policies before

the flowies, was taken suddenly its Sunday and is now in a precarious condition. Mr. Warman pseculty recovered in a measure from a severe been recovered.

NICTHEROY IS CAPTURED | Ourself, and matter of V. The twelve care of DA GAMA'S PROTEST

His Note Addressed to the Officers of the Foreign Fleets.

THINKS HE HAS BEEN UNJUSTLY TREATED

Claims that They Have Broken a Compact Entered Into with Him.

ADMIRAL BENHAM DEFINES HIS POSITION

He Will Not Interfere in the Progress of Legitimate Warfare.

WILL PROTECT AMERICAN SHIPPING

His Ultimatum to the Insurgents-Wanton Firing on Vessels of This Coantry Will Be Resented - Rumors from the Land of War.

[Copyrighted, 1894, by the Associated Press.] RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 1.-The following s the letter which Admiral da Gama sent to the conference of the naval commanders of the various nations represented here to discuss the action of Admiral Benham in protecting American vessels which wished to go to their wharves without interference on

the part of the insurgents. DA GAMA'S NOTE. "At the beginning of the revolution the city of Rio de Janeiro was defended by six field pieces and was at the mercy of the squadron of the harbor. The chiefs of the foreign naval fleets in a collective and unanimous note declared they would oppose with force a bombardment unless it was provoked from the land. On learning of this, President Peixoto withdrew his field pieces, and by a stratagem began the work of fortifying the city with numerous and heavy guns. The work was begun secretly and was completed openly. All the hills in the city were marked by fortifica-tions and the monasteries and factories were

these measures it was reported it was the in-tention of the government soon to open fire on the squadron. After making this statement da Gama, in After making this statement da Gama, in his communication, asked: "Are the conditions the same? Are not you to blame for the change? Should you not force Peixoto to keep his compact? The task of the squadron is more arduous, bloody and dangerous, but we do not falter."

converted into fortresses. Trenches were

dug in the sand and other methods were taken to make the city secure. Along with

"Our compact will be kept, but we reserve the right to reply to the city batteries when they deserve it without notice. The blame WILL NOT WANTONLY INTERFERE. Admiral Benham sent word to Admiral Admiral Benham sent word to Admiral da Gama that he would not interfere with his military operations and would only object when he fired on American ships for the purpose of frightening them from going to

their wharves Admiral Benham says no compact exists between the commanders of the foreign fleets. They withdrew from their agreement for the protection of the city against bombardment by the insurgent vessels months ago. The admiral says he has asked his government at Washington whether he shall insist upon notice being given by the insurgents previous to any at-tempt to bombard the city. He thinks that as Rio de Janeiro is fortified he will not be justified in interfering with any movement on the part of Admiral da Gama. It is evident the commanders of other fleets are also doubtful this point, as they have also asked for in-structions from their governments. Admiral Benham has warned the com-

manders of American ships in the harbor a bombardment is possible. He has told them what they should do and indicated to what extent he would protect them.

The insurgents have obtained fresh pro-There has been a smart exchange of shots between the insurgent squadron and the government forces. Both the insurgent ships Tamandare and Aquidaban were struck

and slightly damaged. The insurgents are making preparations to effect a landing. The telegraph wires have been cut. COULD NOT AGREE.

Jury in the Case of McNamara, the Anti-Catholic Lecturer, Failed of a Verdict. KANSAS CITY, Feb. 1 .- The hearing of J. V. McNamara, an ex-priest of the Catho-He church, who is charged with having maliciously slandered Mother Vincent, Bishop Hogan and Father Lillis, and of baying cir-circulated foul and obscene literature, was begun in Justice Nichol's court this morning at Independence, Considerable difficulty was encountered in securing a jury, as most of the men called to serve in that capacity had read the newspaper accounts of McNamara's lecture and the trouble he encountered in having the

first hearing. The jury was finally secured, however, and the taking of evidence began late this evening. The jury in the case disagreed and it is rumored that a big delegation of American

Protective association men have just left for Independence. Trouble is anticipated. A large number of American Protective association men who had hired a special train here, arrived in Independence a little after midnight and proceeded directly to the court room. When they learned no verdict had been reached in McNamara's case all show of trouble ceased, the men starting for Kansas City without making

any demonstration.

Tonight a man named McMillan, a witness for the delense, who was somewhas under the influence of liquor, was assaulted by a number of McNamara's opponents in front of a saloon. Heer bottles, stones and weapons of all kinds were flying thick and fast. McMillan drew a revolver and fired two shots into the crowd which dis-persed. McMillan received some injuries. but none were serious. It is believed no one was hurt seriously.

Suspended Payment. ST. PAUL, Feb. 1 .- A Miller, S. D., spe-

cial to the Pioneer Press says: The Hand County bank suspended payment today, hav-County bank suspended payment today, inv-ing assigned in favor of E. F. Saltmarsh and L. M. Whorter. The trouble is charged to the failure of the bank at Atlantic, Is., in which Cashier Hill was largely interested. Liabilities, \$10,009 to \$30,009, of which \$14,-000 belonged to Hand county. The cash on hand at the time of the assignment was

Woke Up the Wrong Preacher. SPRINGFIEED, O., Feb. L.-J. W. Watson, a country divine, while conducting a revival last night at Yellow Springs, was called a liar and a fool by Sandy Pettiford, whereupon thepreacher marched down the aisle and pulled Pettiford out of his pew. He then pounded the disturber with his fists until members of the congregation in-

Made a Big Hant.

FOREST CITY, Ark., Feb. 1 .- Early this

norning safe blowers blew open the safe

of the Bank of Eastern Arkansas and se-

cured about \$500 in silver and \$1,000 in postage stamps, which the postmaster had placed there for safekeeping.

Confessed Their Crime. NEW YORK, Feb. 1.-Henry Secatch and William Stafer, for the past six years clerks in the real estate office of William Planagao, are confessed defaulters to the extent of \$20,000. Of this sum \$15,000 has already