THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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MR. CHAMBERLAIN EXPLAINS.

His Real Estate Deals in Texas—Charges of Fraud Denied.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Humphrey B. Chamberlain, who was arrested yesterday on a Supreme Court warrant charging him with fraud in obtaining $5,175 from Joseph E. Paisley, of this city, for one hundred shares of stock of the Fort Worth Park Place Land Company, made the following statement this afternoon:

"The allegations of fraud and deceit are absolutely untrue and not founded on the facts, but a perversion of them. In the spring of 1890 the Chamberlain Investment Company, in connection with Hon. Robert McCart, William Copps and Henry B. Tolland, of Fort Worth, purchased of a Mr. Van Zandt, president of the First National Bank, 439 acres of land in the suburbs of Fort Worth, paying therefor $188,240.60, of which $49,880.60 was cash and the balance in five years, $34,590 annually. For purely local reasons the title was taken by Messrs. McCart and Copps, and they gave the notes to Mr. Van Zandt, he having a prejudice, we are told, against accepting corporation notes. No mention of a corporation was made for them at that time.

"A company was incorporated under Colorado laws to take over and operate this property. I believe the directors were Mr. McCart, H. W. Gallant and T. B. Ballridge, of Fort Worth; H. B. Chamberlain, F. J. Chamberlain, A. W. Chamberlain and F. B. Gibson, of Denver. It was decided to issue the entire capital stock, five thousand shares, in payment for the land, subject to the mortgage, which was done. Later the shares were issued to the parties in interest in purchase as follows: Chamberlain Investment Company, 2,188 shares; H. W. Gallant, 312 shares, for Messrs. McCart and Copps; 2,500 shares were placed in the hands of H. W. Gallant, trustee for the time being, as they were negotiating to sell a part of the land to the city. At the time a deed was given to the company for 439 acres and declaration of trust showing it to be held in trust for the Fort Worth Park Place Land Company until it was thought wise to put the deed on record.

"The company was advised of the sale of forty acres of the land to the city for a park, but some complications arose which finally prevented the consummation of the plan. Meanwhile we may have reported the verbal information we had received to some extent. The land was not salable, as we expected, and interest became due. Mr. Van Zandt forebore foreclosure and the company still continued the possession and ownership, through the deed and declaration of trust, regularly paying taxes, etc.

"While I was in Fort Worth in July last I had a consultation with Mr. McCart looking toward securing from Mr. Van Zandt to each of the shareholders to whom shares had been sold ($30,000 in all) the proportion of land their purchase would bear to the whole subject to a prorate incumbrance in case of foreclosure. This would give for each $5,000 invested about ten acres, subject to an incumbrance of $250 per acre, each shareholder holding his land in security. This proposal was accepted by Mr. Van Zandt.

"During my absence last month in England the parties in interest at Fort Worth completed such an arrangement with Mr. Van Zandt that the land was deeded back to him, three years' interest being in arrears, and the shareholders are now considering the proposal to receive each his own proportion of the land and the incumbrance of which he had notice when he bought the stock. There has been no time when the Park Place Land Company did not have possession and title to this land under the deed of trust, or when the rights of any shareholder were imperiled for an instant. I have never promised advance in value, but have told my honest belief, which is very different from the surety claim. The advance in value from its cost, about $450 per acre, to the price at which the shares were sold, $800, came far from putting through the entire length of the land an electric railway, building motor works and other improvements costing altogether about $5,000,000."

BARBER MAY BE OUSTED.

Stockholders of the American Strawboard Company Dissatisfied.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—President Barber and the present directory of the American Strawboard Company may be retired from the management at to-morrow's meeting of the stockholders, if an election is reached. The opposition claims 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., consisting of C. G. Fink, J. F. Maynard and Mr. Krauss. These gentlemen came to Chicago a week ago, representing $1,500,000 of the stock. They have been examining the condition of affairs, and announced, this evening, that they would vote against the retention of the present board. The opposition ticket has not yet been agreed upon. It is known however that Director R. F. Newcomb will lead the ticket and that Col. W. P. Orr, C. H. Castle and Gen. Samuel Thomas will be on the list of seven.

To-day's sessions were lively, and President Barber and his associates were subjected to a hot fire of questions respecting their methods of operation, and accused of bringing about the demoralization of the stock. In the afternoon Mr. Barber and General Manager J. H. Swinerton were compelled to enter into a detailed account of the company's business and Treasurer Moore demanded an investigation of his accounts. A big fight was brewing when General Thomas advised against a discussion that could do no one any good, and an adjournment was taken to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning to hear the report of the committee on proxies and take up the election. The report of General Manager Swinerton showed the net earnings for the year to be $342,000, $220,000 of the amount having been made during the first six months of the year.

"I have been troubled with liver complaint, kidney disease and bad blood for a long time. I used Simmons Liver Regulator, and it done me more good than all the medicines I ever took. "GEORGE H. PRATT, "U. S. Dep'y Col., 2d Dist Ga."

RIOT AT AN EX-PRIEST'S TRIAL.

One of McNamara's Witnesses Shoots Into a Mob at Independence.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 1.—The hearing of J. W. McNamara, an ex-priest of the Catholic Church, who is charged with having slandered Mother Vincent, Bishop Hogan and Father Lilly, and of having circulated foul and obscene literature, was begun in Justice Nichols's Court, at Independence, this morning. 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 encountered in having his first hearing. The jury was finally secured, however, and the taking of evidence begun late this evening.

To-night a man named MacMillan, a witness for the defense, who was somewhat under the influence of liquor, was assaulted by a number of MacNamara's opponents in front of a saloon. Beer bottles, stones and weapons of all kinds were flying thick and fast about MacMillan's head, when he drew a revolver and fired two shots into the crowd, which immediately dispersed. MacMillan received some injuries, but none of them serious. It is believed nobody in the crowd was hurt.

A large number of A. P. A. men who had hired a special train here reached Independence a little after midnight and proceeded directly to the court room. When they learned that no verdict had been reached in McNamara's case all show of trouble ceased, the men immediately starting for Kansas City without making any demonstration.

FASTED 110 DAYS.

Mrs. Williams, a Religious Enthusiast, Says Her Body Is Wholly Spiritual.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 1.—Mrs. Williams, the faith-cure fanatic and religious enthusiast, has just finished her 110 days' fast, seventy days in which crackers and claret (the body and blood of Christ) formed her sole diet, and forty days in which she ate absolutely nothing. This season of fasting, called "going through the wilderness," is considered necessary to purge the body of all sinfulness and give the fasters purely spiritual bodies. Mrs. Williams looks but little the worse for the critical ordeal. With her are about 150 disciples, who are rejoicing that they have reached the outskirts of the long, weary wilderness. According to a command from on high, as Mrs. Williams says, she went seventy days on bread and wine alone. Then she was forbidden even that, and for forty days she went with nothing but water. Mrs. Williams explained at great length how all that was carnal and earthly of the present body had been cleansed and purified, leaving a wholly spiritual body.

SPUNKY SCHOOL BOYS.

Won't Attend Graduation Exercises Because the Girls Were Favored.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Enraged by the fact that the girls, who are in the majority, had appropriated every place on the graduating programme, the boys of the West Division High School senior class have signed a compact to bolt and deprive the graduating exercises of their presence. They also threaten to ignore the senior girls and devote their attention to juniors. The principal of the school has been appealed to by the young ladies, and threatens to withhold the boys' diplomas if their compact is not broken.

"HELD UP" IN HIS OFFICE.

Wealthy Doctor Forced to Sign Notes at the Muzzle of a Revolver.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 1.—M. L. Knapp went into the office of Dr. W. H. Fitch, a prominent and wealthy local physician, today, and, shoving a revolver into his face, forced him to sign $3,200 worth of notes. Knapp's wife was formerly employed in Dr. Fitch's office. Knapp was caught with the notes and revolver in his possession and bound over in the sum of $11,000 for highway robbery and attempt to kill.

A WORLD'S FAIR ECHO.

Director-General Davis and Others Freed from the Charge of Contempt.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The Appellate Court to-day reversed the decision of Judge Stein, made last summer, fining Director-general Davis and the directors of the world's fair for contempt of court. The officials were fined various sums for closing the fair on Sunday after an injunction restraining such action had been granted by Judge Stein. An appeal was taken, resulting in the reversal to-day.

WITHOUT HILL'S CONSENT.

William B. Hornblower and Mrs. Emily S. Nelson Married at New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—William B. Hornblower, lately rejected by the Senate as the successor of Justice Blatchford on the Supreme Bench, and Mrs. Emily S. Nelson, daughter of William E. Sanford, were married yesterday at St. James Episcopal Church by Rev. Dr. Cornelius Smith.

Bank Safe "Cracked."

FOREST CITY, Ark., Feb. 1.—Early this morning there was an explosion in the Bank of Eastern Arkansas. Safe blowers were at work. The night marshal and others hurried to the scene and found it one of wreck and ruin. The robbers were frightened off before they could force an entrance in to the money vault, and about $50 in silver and $1,000 in postage stamps is all that has so far been missed. The stamps had been deposited in the bank for safe keeping by Postmaster Wilson, and also a package containing $2,000 in currency, but this was overlooked by the thieves.

No Wonder Chicago Has Smallpox.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The health department received word to-day that quantities of milk are being shipped into Chicago daily from the suburban town of Homewood, where smallpox in its most malignant form is epidemic. It is stated that much of the milk is being sent by families, members of which are suffering from the disease, thus exposing thousands to the contagion. Immediate steps were taken to stop the shipments.

Governor Cumback's New Book.

Notwithstanding the hard times Cumback's book is selling rapidly. He has ordered the fourth edition to be ready by March 1.

BY 204 TO 140

Wilson's Tariff Bill Passed by the Lower House of Congress.

Only Seventeen of the Democratic "Kickers" Stood by Their Utterances and Voted Against the Bill.

INCOME TAX SWALLOWED

By the Almost Overwhelming Vote of 182 Yeas to 50 Nays.

Motion to Recommit the Measure to the Ways and Means Committee Rejected by 103 to 177.

SOME REMARKABLE SCENES

Thousands of People Unable to Gain Admission to the Hall.

Galleries Packed by a Crowd That Cheered at Will, and the Floor of the Chamber Given Up to Women.

THREE CLOSING SPEECHES

Remarks of Mr. Reed, Speaker Crisp and Chairman Wilson.

The Latter Carried on the Shoulders of Three Enthusiasts at the Close of His Address—Incidents of the Day.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—With all of its destructive and unamerican, free-trade and inquisitorial income tax features, the Wilson tariff bill passed the House at 6 o'clock this evening on its final passage. It received a majority of 64 votes; seventeen Democrats voted against the bill and no Republicans for it. Efforts were made at the last moment to modify the measure so as to give some little real protection to the farmers who grow barley and the sugar industry of this country, which is certainly one of the most promising and greatest we have, and then to recommit the bill to the ways and means committee, but the free-traders were still in the saddle, and every attempt to mitigate the crimes which this measure commits against American farmers, laboring men and manufacturers was overwhelmingly defeated. The free-traders fairly howled with delight when they achieved their final victory and thrust behind them all doubt as to whether the bill would finally pass the House.

As has been repeatedly predicted by your correspondent, the denunciations of the bill and income taxes by Democrats was only hypocritical by-play. The Democrats who have been threatening to vote against the bill on its final passage fell down at the last moment, and, like the cuckoos that they are, supported the administration and the great unamerican mass of the Democratic party in the House. The bill will likely be in the hands of the Senate committee on finance until the middle or latter part of March, although Chairman Voorhees announces that he does not intend to have it under his charge longer than four or five weeks. It will not be finally acted on before midsummer. There is a great deal of Democratic bluster in the Senate about "tearing the bill all to pieces," "making a new measure on the Wilson lines," and even about "beating the bill," if the income taxes are retained in it and protection to the sugar, coal and iron interests is not provided. The very best information attainable leads your correspondent to believe that, while there will be a number of minor changes made in the bill by the finance committee, and several alterations made by the Senate itself, income taxes and the general free-trade and unamerican features which characterize the Wilson bill will become law as they stand to-night. There is probably one chance in ten that the bill may be finally defeated. There will be some modification if it is finally passed into law, but there is little hope for labor and the industries. The farmer, who, in many sections of the country, notably the Northwest, contributed to the success of the party which has passed this bill, will have to suffer under its law alone with the rest of humanity.

There are two or three features in ex-Speaker Reed's great arraignment of the customs provisions of the bill which should receive careful consideration by political economists and those interested in manufacturing. He thoroughly exploded the Democratic theory that the advancement of the industries in this country is due more to invention than home interest and protection, and he made it clear to even the most stupid mind that free trade is an essential necessity to England, which can only manufacture, and produces nothing from the ground. He also made patent the fact that anticipation of the "tariff reform," upon which the country is about to enter, is the cause of the present commercial and industrial distress. The speech by Mr. Reed was unquestionably the greatest of his life. It was deep and more logical and fuller of convincing facts than his friends expected, while the impression it created in the House was painful to his Democratic hearers. No man who has ever spoken upon the tariff was given a better hearing.

The feature of the Democratic arguments to-day was so English that all good Americans had to hang their heads in shame. It was a constant indorsement of and plea for the British system of free trade and direct taxation for the support of the government. No one who heard ex-Speaker Crisp and Chairman Wilson will ever doubt that the Democratic party would take the United States to the British system at a single bound if it were possible, or that the sole mission of that party is to abolish every trace of the Republican principle of protection to home interests with the greatest possible rapidity.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

The Crowds and Speeches, and Scenes During the Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—At 6 o'clock tonight, at the concluding of one of the grandest, most imposing and 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. Such a vast concourse of people as assembled to hear these 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 precincts of the Nation's legislative Capitol. Nothing like it was ever known in the history of the oldest inhabitants of the capital.

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 twenty thousand attempted to gain admittance to the galleries of the House to-day. Their seating capacity is about three thousand and every available seat was occupied long before the gavel dropped. The people were lined against the walls and banked against the doors, and so great did the crush become that the members of the House secured permission to bring their wives upon the floor.

Shortly after the House convened, at 11 o'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. Those in the corridors kept crushing into the doorways and those still further back pressed forward until the stairs and aisles of the gallery were literally packed with a mob of restless, impatient men. In one of the aisles a fight was precipitated between two men over the color question. One of the combatants was a negro, demanding his full rights as an American citizen, and the other was a white man, making the same claim. This claim included the right to stand on the same square foot of territory, and, as it was too small for both men, a race war resulted. The belligerents were hustled from the gallery as fast as the obstructing human wall would permit, and comparative quiet was soon restored.

The crowding in at the doors, however, continued until Speaker Crisp, who had been nervously noting the dangerous packing of people, interrupted the roll call long enough to say that it was in the interest of safety to human life that the doorway should be cleared. He asked the doorkeeper of the gallery to clear out some of those who stood in the entrances, so as to make those already inside as comfortable as possible without being in danger. It was next to impossible, however, to at once execute this order, as there was absolutely no room for the ejectment of those who had found entrance to the aisles, but the policemen kept pressing back the people until they had materially reduced the danger that was so very apparent.

THE SPEECHES.

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 on 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. Stevenson and other women of eminence and distinction, their dresses flecking the landscape 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 most brilliant 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.

When it came to voting the victory for 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 Republicans voted upon this proposition—seven for and five against. The Democratic opposition amounted to forty-five. The last effort was made by those Democrats who are opposed to the measure, in whole or in part, led by Mr. Covert, of New York, to recommit the bill, but the Republicans refused to join in this atttempt to scotch the measure, and it ended in dismal failure. But thirty-six Democrats voted for it, not even enough to secure the yeas and nays—a record-making vote. The vote on the final passage of the bill was a surprise. Amid the most intense enthusiasm Democrat after Democrat who had been counted on to vote against the measure, like Blanchard, Beltzhoover, Boatner, Cockran, Coombs, Dunn, English, Geissenhainer, 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. As each one cast his vote it was greeted by applause, and cheers from the Republican side. Those who voted against it were Bartlett, Campbell, Covert, Cummings, Haines, Hendrix, Schermerhorn and Sickles of New York, Cadmus of New Jersey, Sperry and Page of Connecticut, Geary of California, Sibley of Pennsylvania, and Davey, Meyer, Price and Robertson of Louisiana. The majority for the bill (64) exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the Democratic members of the ways and means committee. When the Speaker announced the vote cheer after cheer came from the Democratic side, and papers, Congressional Records, and, in fact, everything which the Democrats could lay their hands on, were flung high in the air, and, amid a perfect pandemonium of joy, the House adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Speeches by Reed, Crisp and Wilson, and the Final Vote.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The hour which intervened this morning after the reading of the House Journal witnessed a continuation of the skirmish over the amendments to the barley schedule. On Monday and on yesterday, Mr. Lockwood, of New York, succeeded in preventing a vote on these amendments by filibustering and as soon as the reading of the Journal was completed he followed up his obstruction programme by making the point of no quorum. 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 fort until high noon, he would again be victorious. Twenty minutes were occupied in the roll call. The Speaker announced the presence of 221 members. Mr. Lockwood attempted to continue his filibustering by moving to adjourn, but the Speaker refused to entertain the motion and at 11:20 o'clock the House went into committee of the whole for further consideration of the tariff bill.

Mr. Richardson took the chair and announced that the pending question was to close the debate on the amendment to the barley schedule. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Warner 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 committee of the whole. The motion was carried—179 to 0.

Mr. Lockwood was again on his feet fighting for time. He submitted a parliamentary inquiry as to whether, if the committee placed a prohibitive duty on barley, a yea and nay vote could be secured in the House. The chairman replied sharply that he could not bind the Speaker by his decision, but that a yea 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 on Mr. Tracey's amendment to the committee amendment to increase the duty on barley and barley malt to 40 per cent. ad valorem. 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 bushel on barley) shared the same fate—91 to 108.

The vote would then have recurred on the committee amendemnt, when Mr. Wilson 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 20 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 own amendment was lost.

Mr. Tawney offered an amendment to make the duty 30 cents per bushel, and it, too, fell by the wayside, but the purpose for which the filibustering had been inauguarated 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. 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 report this bill to the House."

The Speaker reascended the rostrum and the gavel was passed to him. Mr. Richardson moved around to the area in front of the Speaker's chair and, according to parliamentary formula, reported that the committee of the whole had had under consideration House bill 4864 (the tariff bill), and reported it to the House with sundry amendments. The Speaker then announced that three hours would be allowed for closing debate. "The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maine," said the Speaker, with a fast rap of the gavel for order.

Mr. Reed's Speech.

Mr. Reed rose from the center of the Republican side amid wild cheering and handclapping in the galleries and the House. Mr. Reed frowned and shook his head as though the demonstration were distasteful to him. He waited for the applause to cease. Standing in the aisle, clad in a long Prince Albert coat, with head erect and defiant, he looked like a physical and intellectual giant. He began to speak at last, 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 to-day with his back to his friends; his face to the foe across the aisle. Save for his ringing voice the drop of a pin could have been heard. He said in part:

"In this debate, which has extended over many weeks, one remarkable result has already been reached—a result of the deepest importance to this country. The result is that the bill before us is odious to both sides of the House. It meets with favor nowhere and commands the respect of neither party. 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 this bill will do so because it opens our markets to the destructive competition of foreigners, and those who vote for it will do so with a reservation that they will instantly devote themselves to a new crusade against whatever barriers are left. Whatever speeches have been made in defense of the bill on the other side, whether by gentlemen who were responsible only to their own constituency or by the gentleman 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 uncompromisingly, except for temporary purposes, on the side of unrestricted free trade.

"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 manufacturing and productive industries, such as may survive, can re-establish themselves and have a sure foundation for the future free from party bickering and party strife. Hence also there can be no foundation for that cry, so insiduously raised, that this bill should be passed at once because uncertainty is worse than any bill can possibly be. Were this bill to pass both branches to-day uncertainty would reign just the same. So utterly undisputed 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 successful statesman who found the country bankrupt and distracted and left it first on the list of nations."

Mr. Reed quoted at length from English authorities showing the strength of their confidence in the prosperity of this country. "These quotations," he said, "are only reminders, for you, Mr. Speaker, and all who hear me know that the American who has been long enough here to know his opportunities has found the best place for wages in the world. Is there any example in the history of the world of any nation situated like ours which has taken the step to which we are invited? Some gentlemen perhaps are hastening to say that England affords the needed example; that we have but to turn to her history and find all that we need by way of examples. Just as in the statements of her political economists, we shall find all that is necessary for advice, for guidance and instruction. Mr. Speaker, I have looked there and I am amazed to find how little the example of England can teach."

After quoting statistics to show the great rise in wages since 1860, Mr. Reed continued: "Truth is that this very question of rising wages is what makes a good many men free traders. People with fixed incomes think that anything that raises wages is inimical to them, and manufacturers who have foreign markets naturally are anxious to have wages on the foreign standard. I confess to you that this question of wages to me is 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."

HOME MARKET THE BEST.

Mr. Reed eulogized this market as being the best in the world, owing to the high wages paid here enabling workmen 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, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Democratic Bureau of Statistics, our committee on ways and means 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. To add to the increasing impossibilities of this contention, the orators on the other side say they are going to maintain wages. How can that be possible? All things sell at the cost of production. If the difference between cost of production here and cost of production in England be not equalized by the duty then our cost of production must go down or we must get out. Our laws have invited money and men, and we have grown great and rich thereby.

"The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Black) has noticed that men come here, and he does not want them to come; hence he is willing that our wages shall be lowered to keep people away. Well, this is not the time to discuss immigration; but while people are coming I am glad they have not imbibed the gentleman's ideas and have not begun to clamor for lower wages. To sum it up, if the protection gives us money and men, and our vast country needs both, it may show why we have so wonderfully prospered. If it does not I am inclined to think that the way to have two jobs hunting one man is to keep on making new mills and try to prevent the committee on ways and means from pulling down old ones.

"But what do you say about the farmer? Well, on that subject I do not profess any special learning, but there is one simple statement I wish to make and leave the question there. If, with cities growing up like magic, manufacturing villages dotting every eligible 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 sense in favor of political economy. One other thing I have noticed in this debate: when the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. Simpson) gets a little money ahead he does not put it

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

MR. WILLIS REFUSED

Hawaiians Wanted Our Minister to Burn Powder on Jan. 17,

But the Would-Be "Restorer" Declined to Assist in the Celebration of National Independence Day.

INCIDENT AT HONOLULU

That Renewed the Excitement in Government Circles.

Secret Channel of Information Between the Legation and Royalist Headquarters—Speech by Mr. Smith.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—The brig W. G. Irwin arrived from Honolulu this evening bringing advices to Jan. 17, five days later than last advices received here by the steamer Monowai. The following copyright letter from the Associated Press correspondent was received under date of 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 to-day. The Annexation Club and American League have gone into the celebration with a will and there is little doubt it will be a great success.

Adverse comment has been created by the fact that yesterday afternoon notice was sent to the United States minister by the provisional government that the 17th of January was the national holiday and asking him if he would honor it with public notice and salutes from the United States war ships in port. This letter of invitation included two others addressed to the captains of the American war ships Philadelphia and Adams asking them to join in the celebration. At 4 p. m. yesterday a reply was received which greatly startled the government. The substance of Minister Willis's reply is unofficially given as follows: "I have received your notice of yesterday and am obliged to say that the United States finds it impossible to be present to participate in the celebration of national independence as proposed by the provisional government of Hawaii. I therefore decline to take part in such celebrations on the part of the United States of America." On receipt of this message the wildest excitement prevailed in government circles. They had thought that as the Cleveland administration had acknowledged the provisional government the United States was prepared to stand by its guns.

The situation at the present writing is one in which the annexationists are standing shoulder to shoulder. The royalist question 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 American party, and, on the other hand, the American party has decided against Minister Willis and Consul-general Mills. The fight is still on, and the result may be interesting.

The old charge that the royalists are better posted than the annexationists was revived yesterday, when the ex-Queen's paper, the Holomua, published the fact several hours before it was known to the annexationists that Minister Willis had refused to burn powder in honor of the celebration of the 17th of January. Every preparation is now complete for the celebration to be continued throughout the day. At a mass meeting held last night at Union Square (formerly Palace Square), a number of prominent speakers delivered addresses. Chief among thee was a speech delivered by Walter G. Smith, candidate and leader of the American League and party in Hawaii.

Mr. Smith, in his speech, called attention to the fact that on the 17th of January, 1776, the French people beheaded a despotic king. A hundred years from that day here, in Hawaii, the last independent sovereign on the Western Hemisphere, lost her throne. The 17th of January has, therefore, gained the right to be known as one of the world's democratic holidays. Speaking of the provisional government's recent defiance to President Cleveland in refusing to surrender its power to the Queen, Mr. Smith said: "There is nothing more inspiring in the annals of 1776 than the unwavering front which you presented in your great emergency. On one side was the chief of sixty millions, and here was an armed body of a paltry thousand. There was the strongest of modern powers, with its fleets and army; here were a few lone rocks in the ocean without a fort upon their pinnacles and without a gun upon a deck. There was a great government whose President had declared that our dethroned Queen should reign again; here was a little band of men who said she must pass over their dead bodies first. There, in our harbor were the broadsides of a possible foe; here, on our shore, was a battalion behind its sandbags. The odds were great, but the patriots of Hawaii took them, and if the American people, aroused by that spectacle, had not placed themselves between us and harm, I feel that here, upon this soil, would have been a Thermopylae, not less consecrated to human courage than that which made immortal the memory of three hundred Greeks."

Mr. Smith argued that the idea of annexation should not be given up, but every energy should be used toward that end. He advocated government on the American plan until some such time as Hawaii is taken into the Union. He concluded as follows: "Standing here on ground once consecrated to the pomp of monarchy, knowing no flag so dear as the stars and stripes, we appeal to our countrymen to open their gates to us of kindred blood. But we pledge ourselves, if that cannot be done, to at least be worthy of the service by the work we shall do on this soil for the glory of American principle."

DEBATE TO BEGIN TO-DAY.

Programme for the Hawaiian Discussion in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Speaker Crisp and McCreary, chairman of the House foreign affairs committee, found time during the tariff crush this noon for a conference, during which the programme for the Hawaiian debate, beginning to-morrow, was settled. The Speaker has drawn the special rule making Hawaii the order of business. It provides for three days, instead of two, as first contemplated, so that the debate will open to-morrow and close Monday. The night sessions, held for the last three weeks, will be discontinued. Mr. McCreary will open the debate on behalf of his resolution condemning Minister Stevens and supporting the administration. Mr. Hitt will follow on behalf of the minority substitute condemning the administration. Messrs. Rayner, Hooker and Everett will also sup-