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TOPEKA, KANSAS, FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1894.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

## HOW THEY TAKE IT.

The President's Throwing Down of the Gauntlet

To the Senate, Calls Forth Speeches Today.

CAN'T COMBAT GROVER.

Hill Says the Senate May as Well Yield.

As to Suffer Further Humiliation and Defeat.

Vest Denounces the President in Bitter Words.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Crowds such as had not thronged the senate in months packed the galleries today. The house and the president had yesterday thrown down the gauntlet in the tariff question and a pitched battle was expected. An ominous hush was upon the chamber when the president pro tem (Mr. Harris of Tennessee) rapped the senate to order. Senator Blackburn of Kentucky, in a plain, unadorned, but strong and logical, and a pitched battle was expected. An ominous hush was upon the chamber when the president pro tem (Mr. Harris of Tennessee) rapped the senate to order. Senator Blackburn of Kentucky, in a plain, unadorned, but strong and logical, and a pitched battle was expected. An ominous hush was upon the chamber when the president pro tem (Mr. Harris of Tennessee) rapped the senate to order.

"The conservative" Democrats, Mr. Brice in an immaculate suit of white flannel; Mr. Gorham a sedate suit of blue and Mr. Smith in a long black frock coat sat grouped together on the Democratic side. Mr. Hill sitting far back, chatted merrily with General Dan Sickles, the one-legged veteran of Gettysburg. Senators Sherman, Aldrich, Addison Hale and Chandler, the leaders on the Republican side appeared amused at the storm which threatened across the political aisle. The preliminary routine business was transacted in a perfunctory way.

Senator Voorhes, the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash, chairman of the finance committee, arose and called up the conference report of the tariff bill. Without a word of explanation he yielded the floor to Senator Smith, of New Jersey, who arose and read a carefully prepared speech. He had hoped, he said, when the bill passed the senate two weeks ago that it had been perfected. But the events of the last 24 hours had confronted the Democratic party with the possibility of the failure of all tariff legislation at this session. If so, the responsibility must be placed where it belonged.

He criticized the president for violating the principles of his party in attempting to interfere with the prerogatives of the legislative branch of the government, but declared that he should never be intimidated by threats from the president or by the utterances of his party associates at the other end of the capital who had been so ignorantly applauded. He called attention to the differences between the situation in the house and the senate.

He reviewed the events in the house which culminated in the passage of a bill with the loss of seventeen Democratic votes in that body. In the senate all was changed. Every Democratic vote was needed to pass a bill, if it was to be passed as a party measure and the members of the finance committee went heroically to work to harmonize the differences existing in the Democratic side. They had accomplished their purpose, to their everlasting credit, he said.

He had been one of those who had stood out for concessions in the interests of his constituents. He made no concealment of his position then and made none now. He then proceeded to deliver a glowing eulogy of the tariff bill as it passed the senate, which, unlike the house bill, he declared contained no menace to the industries of the country, and had not been framed by men from sparsely settled districts, who knew nothing of the great commercial interests of the United States.

He asserted that the farmers of the house and a large proportion of the Democratic party were not tariff reformers, they were free traders. Senator Hill spoke.

Mr. Hill said: "A theory as well as a condition confronts us. The theory of the Democratic party is that in the enactment of tariff legislation, free raw materials should always be an essential and conspicuous element; it is our creed that the materials which enter our manufactures should be freed from the burden of tariff taxation. The best interests of the manufacturer, as well as the consumers of the land, demand the recognition of this wiser discrimination.

"We are committed to this side of the question and we cannot retreat and we cannot retract. We are honorably bound to redeem our professions and our promises.

pending in congress at the time of the convention.

"The Democratic position was so plain and is so clear that he who runs may read. If any Democratic senator in any part of the country, forgetting the interests of the whole land and subserving the supposed interests of a locality, should attempt to amend the tariff bill so that there would be an exception made to the enforcement of the general principle of raw materials when the Democrats should obtain power, he exceeded his authority and misinterpreted our position.

"It is said by some in justification or excuse for their present action that the president's letter of acceptance in 1892 modified the extreme demands of our platform. It is true that some portions of his letter may tend to bear that construction.

Cleveland Was Timorous in 1892. "It was not that bold, ringing and explicit declaration in favor of the platform which his party had a right to expect, but was regarded by many as a timid, cautious and conservative, but whether this criticism is or is not well founded, the fact remains that he had not power or authority to change or alter one line or sentence or provision of the national platform which had been deliberately adopted on the national convention duly assembled.

"No president can do as he pleases; no president can dictate to his party; no president can change his party platform. But no matter what idea it may be claimed was intended to be conveyed in his letter of acceptance in mitigation or modification of the platform, here can be no doubt as to the president's position at this time upon this essential principle of free raw materials. Let me read from the letter of the president which was yesterday submitted to the house. It expresses better than I can hope to do, the true, sound and logical position of the Democratic party upon this question."

"After reading extracts from this letter, Mr. Hill continued: "Mr. President, I approve every word that I have quoted. It is an honest and manly statement of the true attitude which the party should assume in this crisis. "I am not required to defend the propriety or the wisdom of the promulgation of this letter at this particular time. It may have been unwise; it may operate as a handicap to spread the flames of discord already kindled among party friends, honestly differing, as I am disposed to concede, upon questions of public and party policy. It was a time for diplomacy, statesmanship and conciliation, rather than recrimination, denunciation and arraignment. But aside from the question of its mere expediency, I am here to defend the president's letter in so far as it demands that the party shall not be led astray into the violation of Democratic pledges and principles.

Hill Endorses the President. "Upon the question of free materials the president is right and you know it. You cannot successfully dispute his proposal. You cannot doubt his sincerity and patriotism. You must yield in the end to his views. You cannot stand up against the sentiment of the Democratic masses of the country which will rally around the president in his contest with you upon this particular branch of the subject.

"The time to yield is now before there is further humiliation, embarrassment and discord. "Mr. President, having demonstrated that the true Democratic theory of revenue reform requires that free raw materials should be its distinguishing feature, let us next inquire what is the condition which now confronts us. "The senate bill which was passed violates this Democratic theory, and while it reduces the duty on iron, coal, lead and some other raw materials, from those imposed under the McKinley law, and in that respect is commendable, it nevertheless imposes some duties thereon, and thereby fails to redeem our pledge.

The house of representatives, fresh from the people which represents more distinctly and peculiarly than we do, the taxing power of the people, repudiates our bill and a Democratic president has emphasized that repudiation and the condition which confronts us is one of extreme embarrassment. Shall we surrender to the house while we can do so honorably or shall we wait until we are driven to it.

The House Will Not Retreat. "In the light of the letter of the president, the house cannot honorably retreat. It has no other alternative except to insist upon its bill wherein it provides for free raw materials. The president cannot approve the senate bill after what he has said in his remarkable letter. He arraigns the house and intimates that the enactment of the senate bill but means 'party perjury and party dishonor.' These are strong words which the president of the United States would not use toward a measure which he ever expected afterwards to approve.

"This letter, unusual and unprecedented in its character and method of promulgation though it may be, nevertheless clearly foreshadows a vote of the senate bill, even if the house should finally concur in our amendments. What person would expect the president to approve the senate bill after its vigorous and scathing denunciation contained in his letter. You would think less of him for his glaring inconsistency.

"No, this letter is significant, it is a bold, vigorous even if imprudent letter. It means war to the knife against the senate bill. The president is right; there is no middle ground which we can occupy. The senate must recede from its amendments."

Mr. Vest's Speech. Mr. Vest took the floor when Mr. Hill was seated. After the speech of the senator from New York, he began, it was a subject of congratulation that he and the president had at last found a platform on which both could stand. The lion and the lamb had at last lain down together and were led as a little child by the ways and means committee. He left it to the other side which was the lion and which was the lamb. The senator had said that free raw material was a cardinal principle of Democracy. The president went further and declared that failure to place raw material on the

free list was Democratic perjury and dishonor. Why did not the senator from New York vote for free wool, he asked: "I did not vote on several motions when the bill was in committee," replied Mr. Hill, "but I distinctly voted for free wool in the senate."

"If my very soul was thrilling and pulsating for free raw materials," reported Mr. Vest, sarcastically, "at the peril of my life, I should have been on hand to vote on every rollcall for the cardinal principle of the Democracy."

Mr. Vest then proceeded to read the letter of acceptance of President Cleveland in '92 pronouncing in favor of free raw material. Yet now he denounced free raw materials as perjury and dishonor.

In scathing tones he arraigned the president. "He had been his second, he had defended him on the floor of the senate when his friends could have been counted on the fingers of one hand.

Where did the president get the right to dictate to congress. To denounce one branch of congress to the other. Did he embody in his signal being all the Democracy, all the tariff reform sentiment in this country. Mr. Cleveland was a great man but the Democratic party was greater than any one.

It had survived Jefferson, Madison, Jackson; it would survive Grover Cleveland. "Under what clause of the constitution did Mr. Cleveland get the right after a bill had been sent to 'final and free' conference between the two houses to make an appeal to his party friends to stand by his individual views. Mrs. Addison had said in her memoirs that the capitol had been pitched at one end of the avenue and the white at the other. The president had been expelled from exercising an undue influence on the legislative branch of the government. If the president could send here to his friends to stand firm, he had the right to send his cabinet ministers here to coerce members in congress; he had a right to do as he had done during the fight over the repeal of the Sherman law, junet's restaurant members of his own party. It was a mockery to talk of a full and free conference when one of the conferees came to the committee room with the orders of the president in his pocket.

Mr. Vest spoke with bitterness of the president's denunciation of the senate bill, which had been passed after four months of such outbursts as he could never assume again. Yet, he said, those who were instrumental in harmonizing the differences and bringing about its passage—tariff reformers before Mr. Cleveland began his phenomenal career—had been arraigned as traitors, who sought to dishonor their party.

Personally the bill did not suit him. He was a radical tariff reformer, but if he could not get it, he would take what he could get. "I give it as my opinion," he declared, in conclusion, "that we pass this bill or nothing."

"Do you mean to say," asked Mr. Aldrich, as Mr. Vest was about to take his seat, "that you did not know of the existence of the president's letter for the fifteen days during which it remained in Mr. Wilson's pocket?" "I do," replied Mr. Vest.

Vest Was Amazed. "And further, I desire to say that I know personally that both the president and Secretary Carlisle understood the difficulties under which we were laboring. Mr. Carlisle saw the original 400 amendments and urged us to secure the passage of some bill at any sacrifice declaring the failure of all tariff legislation to be the greatest calamity that could happen to the Democratic party.

"I therefore when I first saw the president's letter placing on us the odium of framing a bill that means dishonor to the Democratic party to use but a mild expression, I am struck with infinite amazement. I am not here to defend or attack the administration, but to proclaim the results of our motives.

"The defense which the senator from New York has made of the president," added Mr. Vest, "reminds me of a desperate murder case which I once tried. The only defense I was able to make was that the accused was suffering from such utter moral depravity that he was absolutely incapable of crime. He was acquitted. Afterward he came to me to thank me for the verdict. In doing so he said, however, that he would rather go to the penitentiary for life than again listen to the defense I made for him." [Laughter.]

Senator Gray followed, urging that the senate insist upon its amendments. He intimated that in his advocacy of free raw material the senator from New York (Hill) was insincere. He had never, in the long conferences of Democratic senators that preceded the adoption of this bill, raised his voice in behalf of free coal and iron ore. An angry colloquy between the two senators ensued.

Senator Vilas moved that the senate recede from the sugar differential. The motion of Senator Vilas to strike out the one-eighth of a cent per pound differential on refined sugar caused a great deal of uneasiness on the Democratic side. This one-eighth was retained in the bill by a bare majority of one vote.

Mr. Mills has declared his intention of supporting the motion of Mr. Vilas. The Republican senators are reticent, most of them saying that as they voted to strike out the one-eighth before, they cannot change their position. Senator Brice says he thinks the motion will be made so that Republicans will vote against it.

## THIS IS SHAMEFUL.

Scenes Like Andersonville Repeated at Ft. Sidney, Neb.

Coxeyites Herded in Filth Like Cattle.

SCURVY BREAKS OUT.

One Fourth of the Whole Number Are Sick.

Guarded by Forty United States Deputy Marshals.

A Disgrace and Infamy Upon the Government.

DENVER, Colo., July 20.—A special to the News from Fort Sidney, Neb., says: The two hundred members of the Denver contingent of the Coxey army who are here under arrest are liable to be afflicted with an epidemic of typhoid fever.

The symptoms are already manifest, and there are at least three well defined cases of scurvy, caused by their present food and surroundings.

The men have been confined more than a month in a small building hardly large enough to accommodate one-half their number. Many of the prisoners have no blankets or other covering from damp night air, and are compelled to sleep on the bare floor, which is overrun with vermin.

They are without the most common conveniences generally granted to even the lowest class of criminals in all prisons. The sick call every morning brings from 25 to 50 before the doctor. The hospital is taxed to its utmost capacity. A man must be very sick to get there and then has to trust to luck for recovery more than to the treatment and medicines.

The guard house, however, is more easy of access and a slight infraction of the "rules" entitles the victim to a three days residence there on a strict bread and water diet.

The men are guarded by about forty deputy United States marshals, who allow no outdoor exercise except an occasional bath in the creek. Two scant meals a day are given, consisting of boiled beef, often tainted, bread and so-called coffee. Sometimes alleged "stew" is given, consisting of the same beef, with an onion and a half potato per man, and the broth is thickened with flour. Generally the whole mass is badly scorched in cooking, and tastes like burnt hair. Once fish was given, salt as the ocean, partly decayed and half cooked, with the heads and scales left on. Beans and cabbage have been dealt out once or twice, but in such small quantities as to be scarcely worth mentioning.

None have thus far been informed of any sentence and several who pleaded not guilty are receiving the same treatment as those who pleaded guilty. The latter claim that they were talked into making this plea on promise of speedy sentence and removal from the pestilential quarters.

## L. A. W. RACES AT DENVER.

The Complete Programme for the National Meeting is Announced.

DENVER, Colo., July 20.—The following programme of races is announced for the National L. A. W. meet in this city: First day, August 16.—Five-mile novice, class A; half-mile national championship, class B; two-mile handicap, class B; mile open, class B; mile, 2:30 class, class A; five-mile national championship; half-mile open, class A; one-third mile open, special, class B.

Second day, August 17.—Half-mile handicap, class B; mile open, class A; two-mile national championship; two-mile lap, class A; mile western championship, class B; open to riders residing west of the Mississippi; one-third mile open, class A; five-mile handicap, class B; mile open, special, class A.

Third day, August 18.—Mile Denver championship, class A, open only to riders residing in Denver; quarter mile national championship; half mile open, class B; quarter mile open, class A; mile 2:30 class, class B; mile national championship; two miles open, class A; two-thirds mile open, special class B. Prizes to the value of \$5,000 will be distributed.

## TOUCHED WITH A FEATHER

A Boston Judge Accidentally Finest the Sugar Trust.

Boston, July 20.—Judge Barker of the supreme judicial court, has approved the decree of the supreme court of Massachusetts by which the American Sugar Refining company, otherwise known as the Sugar Trust, is enjoined from doing further business in this state until it shall have complied with the law providing that all corporations doing business in Massachusetts shall on March 1 of each year file a certificate of its financial condition.

Why Don't We Get the Orders. WASHINGTON, July 20.—The United States consul at Tien-Tsin reports that new Chinese cotton mills have placed orders amounting to a million dollars with English firms for cotton machinery and he suggests that American cotton machine makers might secure some of these orders in cases where their machinery are as cheap and gives better results than the English machine.

## TRIED TO WRECK IT.

Spikes Pulled Out of Santa Fe Tracks Near Hutchinson.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., July 20.—An attempt to wreck Santa Fe passenger train No. 7, which is due here at 7:35 this morning, was discovered by the section foreman in time to prevent an accident. Some person or persons drove out three miles east of the city, as buggy tracks show, pulled up spikes from fifteen feet on each side of a joint in the rail, took off the bolts from the plate and placed iron pins under the rails at the joints in such shape as to derail and wreck the train.

Sells Brothers circus trains passed over it only a short time before the spikes were removed. Suspicion points to some local parties who were recently discharged from the employ of the Santa Fe.

## MAYOR HUNG IN EFFIGY.

The Strikers at Oakland Strip Up a Representative of Mr. Parden.

OAKLAND, Cal., July 20.—Mayor Parden, who issued a riot proclamation for the city of Oakland on Wednesday in view of the railroad disturbances was hung in effigy by strikers to an electric light wire about midnight.

The police was so high that the police were unable last night to procure a ladder to cut down the effigy and the representation of the mayor swung in the breeze beside an electric light until morning.

## TARNEY TO GRAND JURY.

Refuses to Appear Before Them at this Late Day.

DENVER, Col., July 20.—Adjutant General Tarsney, in a sharp letter to Judge Campbell of Colorado Springs, declined to appear before the grand jury there and testify in regard to the tarring and feathering to which he was subjected in that city.

He savagely attacks the assistant district attorney, sheriff and foreman of the grand jury, and says if the jury sincerely desired to find the perpetrators of the outrage, it would not have delayed the investigation four weeks.

## KANSAS COLORED K. P.'S.

They Form a Grand Lodge for the State at Lawrence.

LAWRENCE, Kan., July 20.—Representatives of the colored Knights of Pythias lodges in Kansas met in this city last night to form a grand lodge for the jurisdiction of Kansas. The lodges of Kansas have been under the jurisdiction of Missouri. Following grand lodge officers were elected:

Grand chancellor, Doc McWilliams, Lawrence, Kansas; grand vice-councillor, G. A. DeLano, Arkansas City, Kansas; grand prelate, H. H. Thomas, Weir City, Kansas; grand M. of E. J. M. Wright, Topeka; grand K. of R. and S. W. W. Plump, Topeka; grand M. at A. J. D. Gardner, Litchfield, Kansas; grand I. G. S. D. Harris, Emporia; grand O. G. H. C. Carter, Arkansas City; supreme representative, S. A. Harvey, Lawrence.

## WARMLY ADMIRES GROVER.

Particularly So Since Grover Has Made Him Deputy Collector.

DENVER, Col., July 20.—General Kabis, who has tendered to Governor Osborn his resignation as Adjutant General of Wyoming in this city today. He refuses to discuss the cause for his resignation, but it is learned from reliable authority that as he is a warm admirer of President Cleveland, and has been appointed deputy collector of internal revenue by Collector New, he does not care to hold office under a governor whose attitude toward the president is antagonistic.

## HARRISON'S TRIP.

Going Up the Hudson on the Steam Yacht Vanouse.

NYACK, July 20.—Ex-President Harrison, on a pleasure trip from New York to the Hudson, arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening on the steam yacht Vanouse, accompanied by Mrs. McKee, Baby McKee and several others. An order has been sent out ahead to the St. George hotel for dinner for the party. Mr. Harrison would not be interviewed, he said, as he was merely enjoying an outing. After dinner the party spent a short time here, and then started on their return to the city.

## LEAVING THE COUNTRY

For Good Also for the Country's Good—The Foreign Slave Labor.

CLEVELAND, O., July 20.—The offices of the various steamship companies in this city are besieged by large numbers of foreigners who are taking advantage of the present steamship war and consequent low rates, to return to their native lands. It is estimated that since the hard times commenced fully 5,000 foreigners have left the city to return to Europe. These people are mostly Hungarians, Bohemians, Italians and Slavs and are leaving the country for good.

## HOW TO GET BACK.

A Plan For A. E. C. Men to Be Restored to Their Places.

St. Louis, July 20.—President Scanlan of the local A. E. C. U. has evolved a scheme by which he thinks he will be able to secure the reinstatement of all the strikers in their old positions. He will depend upon the shippers to help him out. He believes that if they petition the local railway managers to take back the old men they will do so. The strikers, however, have little faith in the scheme.

## THE M. F. A. CO.

Center Counter

ATTRACTIONS

For Saturday.

Ladies' Fine White Emb'd HANDKERCHIEFS 15c ea. Reduced from 25c and 30c ea.

50 more 20-inch SUN UMBRELLAS. We want you to see them but want you to buy. \$1.50 ea.

LADIES' LAUNDED SHIRT WAISTS.

You certainly have seen or heard of our beautiful assortment. We're sold out of the 3 kind, but offer you choice of all the \$1.25, \$1.50 kind for..... \$1 ea.

Ladies' Lt. and Dk. Parels and Butts SHIRT WAISTS with Buttoned Yokes.

EACH 50 CENTS

Fine China Silk, Silk, Silk. Fans. Marked down from \$1.50 and \$2 each to 50c, 75c, \$1.00 ea.

REMNANTS OF ALL KINDS at prices cut one half.

SILK WINDSOR TIES 5c and 10c each.

Children's Lace and Emb'd COLLARS And Ladies' Linen Collars..... 5c ea. Ladies' and Children's

EMBROIDERED SETTS Marked down from 50c and 60c sets To 15c and 25c sets.

HOSIERY Bargains. These are odd lots; good size; mostly black, and some good colors.

Men's Cotton—worth 30c pr..... 25c pr

Men's Cotton, Lisle and Silk—worth 30c pr..... 35c pr

Misses—worth up to 40c pr..... 25c pr

Misses—worth up to 60c pr..... 35c pr

Ladies' Silk Platted Lisle..... 35c pr

Ladies' Silk and Fine Lisle..... 50c pr

## THE MILLS, FLOWER, ADAMS CO.

RIOT AT PULLMAN.

Troops Ordered to the Town to Stop the Women Fighting.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The first regiment, I. N. G., was called to arms at the Pullman works this afternoon by a rumor that a riot was in progress. Investigation showed that the report was caused by a crowd of women and children who had hurled rocks, mud and insulting epithets at the Pullman laundry girls. One of the non-union girls attempted to escape and was chased several blocks by the crowd. She finally escaped and the troops soon came to restore order.

## FORT PULASKI AFIRE.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 20.—Fort Pulaski is on fire and a series of explosions of magazines has occurred. Sergeant Chinn, with his wife are known to have been seriously injured.

## MARTIN WINS.

Chosen for Representative at Saline Convention to Primaries.

SALINA, July 20.—At the Republican primary election held yesterday a large majority of the delegates from the city and county favor Charles S. Martin representative over Charles A. Underwood, president of the Star Mills and one of the leading business men of central Kansas. Martin was chief clerk of the Kansas house of congress, then reading clerk of the senate in '89, until the Democrats gained control. He entered the army at 15 years of age from Pennsylvania. He commenced farm in this county twenty-two years ago.

Lynched at Woodville, Texas. WOODVILLE, Texas, July 20.—A mob of thirty armed men overpowered the jailer here and broke down the doors. They went to the cell where William Griffith was confined and took him out. Proceeding to the Southern Pacific water tank they banged and shot him. One of the shots fired into his body nearly cut his arm off. About a week ago Griffith assaulted a little girl.

## Celebrating Arizona's Admission.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., July 20.—Word has been received here that a volcano in a northern spur of the Harquai Mts range of mountains is slowly awakening from its slumbers. Several distinct shocks of earthquake have been felt in that vicinity during the past week, and great clouds of smoke are rising from the mountains.

## Closed into a Furniture Store.

CHICAGO, Ind., July 20.—Last night Conductor Burnett, a non-unionist on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, was attacked by a crowd of strikers here and badly beaten up. He escaped closely pursued to a furniture store where he secured himself until the officers arrived. The STATE JOURNAL'S WANT and Miscellaneous columns reach each working day in the week more than twice as many Topeka people as can be reached through any other paper. This is a fact, though any other paper. This is a fact, though any other paper. This is a fact, though any other paper.