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Pleading in Vain For Absolution and the Support of His People.

MIDWAY, Ky., June 2.—W. C. P. Breckinridge spoke here for two hours this afternoon to an audience composed almost entirely of men. After he had concluded fully 300 members of the Owens club, fifty of them women, filed into the room. This was a complete surprise to the Breckinridge people. Some of the women kept very near the door.

Breckinridge spoke in his usual soft manner, and at each reference to the Scriptures or to God, which was frequent, he would cast his eyes up to the ceiling and pause a moment. He opened by referring to his life, using the past tense and saying that while there was much he would not have had occur, still he had never intentionally done ought to injure any man. The sad, dark threads that run through every life had entered his. Ten years from this time those who were opposing him would wish they had displayed more charity and less bitterness. He was making this canvass for the sake of others and everything he was obliged to say was wrong from him, still he had naught to add and naught to take from what he had already said. "I am not," he said, "an obstacle in the way of the young man who is running against me. Were I dead this minute he could not secure that seat in congress. It is not that seat which glitters so to him that I want, but rather the knowledge that I possess the hearts of my people, and a conscience void of offense before God and man."

Breckinridge declared that it was not right or wise to displace him now for he knew his hearers knew that his career was not yet ended. Different men were not competent for the same duties. God raised up men for every duty and he assumed that he was the man so raised for re-election to congress. The work of the committee at Frankfort, he said, was by his direction and stood, as did he, for political purity. "I am not a saint," he continued amid cheers from the negroes present, "nor an angel—simply a man—and in the storm around me during the past months, in the darkness of which there seemed no light, I heard that tender voice which said, 'Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden.' I heard the invitation and I went before God, our Father. I have found rest."

The speaker did not once refer to the stinging resolutions drawn at the Versailles mass meeting yesterday. Of the women who are putting forth such efforts to defeat him, he did say, however, that they represented to him all that was best in human life and he could not resent their interference. "What sweeter words are there," he continued, "than

mother, sister, wife and daughter? Because I do not carry my heart on my sleeve, because I do not show my sorrow, I am condemned and deserted by such old friends as Dr. Deering. I will put it to him, would I have done the same were the cases reversed, or we will go to our closet together and kneeling down let the Master of all arbitrate between us who is right and who is wrong. Friends, I have your love, I know. Be kind to those who would not come to hear an adversary speak. Pray with them even."

Breckinridge closed with the statement again that he did not want the suffrages so much as the hearts of his people and that if not elected he would take up his quiet home in his native blue grass region.

The Owens people then crowded in and at the same time quite a number of Breckinridge men left. Then the meeting was turned into an enthusiastic anti-Breckinridge meeting.

Blaine's Old Scheme.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The utterances of ex-Speaker Reed, Senator Lodge, Representative Burrows, Representative Cannon and other republican leaders in favor of a freer use of silver are regarded in congressional circles as a revival of the plans and aspirations of James G. Blaine. It is well known that Mr. Blaine's hopes were to unite the nations of the Western hemisphere by means of intercontinental railroads, reciprocal treaties and a common medium of exchange.

Representative Hitt of Illinois, who was closely associated with Mr. Blaine, says that the proposition of Mr. Reed is on the lines of Mr. Blaine's policy. The latter was never fully spread before the public, as it had a scope which could be developed only by patience and by slow stages, and Mr. Blaine's health during his later days was not such as to permit him to accomplish the ends he had in view.

"Mr. Reed now presents the proposition with directness," said Mr. Hitt, "whereas Mr. Blaine proposed passive steps which tended toward the same general results. It was Mr. Blaine's belief that the nations of the Western hemisphere should be reciprocally united in their commercial dealings, in their money, in their railroads, and in all lines of action which would make them strong against the rest of the world. Most of the Southern republics were ready for mutual action on silver, as they are silver-using countries, but they were not yet ready for the discriminating tariffs which would cut them off from the import duties on which they largely depend. The reciprocity treaties were a step in the direction of that

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SUGAR COATED

Is the Debate In Which the American Lords Are Indulging.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The sugar schedule will again, this week, be the central point around which the proceedings in the senate will revolve. Among numerous senators who were asked for their opinion as to when the debate on this schedule would cease, not one would attempt to fix a definite time. The discussion has already proceeded for three days, which is the utmost time that democratic senators would admit before the debate was begun, would be necessary or allowed to it. Some think it will be possible to reach a verdict Monday or Tuesday, while others assert that there are contingencies which may postpone the disposition of the schedule until the latter part of the week.

Among other lines of policy which have been discovered among the opponents of the bill is that of allowing the sugar schedule to be accepted as amended by the committee on finance without taking any vote on the schedule in committee of the whole, the object being that the opponents of the bill shall not be forced to show their hands at this time, and especially that they may refrain from exhibiting their supposed strength among democrats and Populist senators.

Senator Harris adheres to his determination to ask the senate to prolong its daily sessions into the evening, beginning with to-morrow. Some of the republican senators have taken his notice to mean that he will ask the senate to sit on Monday until the sugar schedule shall be disposed of, but conversation with him and with other democratic senators indicates that his purpose is hardly so definite, but that the intention is to press as near to the goal as it may be possible to do.

"We want," said Senator Jones, "to see that the senate does a good day's work each day, and if it should be apparent that there has been no effort to secure delay for delay's sake we shall not probably ask for very extended hours, but if the proceedings should indicate the long speeches are to continue we should probably ask the senate to sit well into the night."

The republicans will probably resist the attempt to extend the sessions beyond 6 o'clock to the extent of at least demanding that a quorum be maintained, and some of them will decline to assist in making a quorum. The democrats appreciate this difficulty, and will make an effort to have as nearly a quorum of democrats as possible on hand to meet the emergency. They have the pledges of more than fifty senators, including most of the Populists and some republicans, that they will remain to aid

in making a quorum as long as may be required.

Senator Harris said to-day that when the night sessions were once begun they would be continued until the bill should finally be disposed of. Meantime they will maintain their efforts to get the republicans to agree to fix a date for the final vote.

The outlook for the week in the house of representatives is so much in doubt that a democratic caucus may be necessary to agree on a plan of action. The state bank question has been debated until the leaders are anxious for a vote. But the debate has shown the state bank men that they are liable to be defeated by inability to agree on any one of the many plans discussed. As the state bank principle was incorporated in the democratic national platform the leaders are loath to see the bill defeated, so that a caucus to-morrow or the next day may be called for the purpose of formulating a party measure which will command united support. It is probable that the final vote on the bill will be taken early in the week, unless the whole question is allowed to go over until a caucus committee can frame a satisfactory bill.

The rules committee are considering the advisability of giving one day to Representative Cooper's bill for subjecting greenbacks and Sherman notes to a state and local taxation. At present these forms of paper money are exempt from taxation.

Chairman Holman of the Indian committee is pressing with the Indian appropriation bill, and its consideration will come immediately after the state bank debate, unless Mr. Cooper secures an intervening day. The Indian bill will be warmly discussed, as there is a disposition to question the wisdom of many of Mr. Holman's reductions. The debate is expected to last a week.

A State of Insurrection.

CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO., June 4.—A reign of terror exists in this city. Women and children are being removed to places of safety. The general belief is that the deputies will advance against the strikers on Bull Hill to-day or to-morrow.

John Shorten, editor of the Cripple Creek Herald, organ of the miners' union, has been arrested by the deputies.

It is reported here that over 1,000 deputies have taken a train at Divide for Midland, the terminus of the Midland Terminal railway, and will proceed at once to Bull Hill.

The telegraph office at Divide refuses to send out messages, and the sentinals will not permit any travel between this city and Divide.

If Coxy gets out of jail he will make the campaign exceedingly hot in his own district where he is nominated for congress. And if he don't get out somebody else will make it hot.