REED'S SPEECH

Closes Debate for Republicans in the House Today.

The Wages Question is the Vital One.

"WE PLEAD IN VAIN"

Said Mr. Reed "Before This Tribunal."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The long tariff debate which has been in progress in the house for so many weeks, was brought to a close today so far as the Republicans were concerned, by Thomas B. Reed of Maine. Mr. Reed said:

"In this debate which has extended over many weeks, one remarkable result has 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. It meets with favor nowhere and commands the respect of neither party. On this 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 do it 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 constituencies, 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 insidiously 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 today, uncertainty would reign just the same.

Our Growth and Prosperity.

"So utterly undisputed and so distinctly visible to every human being in this audience has been its growth and progress, that whatever the future industrial system of this country may be, the past system is a splendid monument to that series of successful statesmen who found the country bankrupt and distracted and left it first on the list of nations."

Mr. Reed here 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 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 us 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'm 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: "The truth is that this very question of raising wages is what makes a good many men free traders. People with fixed incomes think that anything which raises wages is inimical to them, and manufacturers who have foreign markets are naturally anxious to have wages on the foreign standard.

Wages a Vital Question.

"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 the love for the nation."

Mr. Reed eulogized the American 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, which have not only received the sanction of the members from New York, the secretary of the treasury, and the Democratic bureau of statistics, the committee 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 interesting impossibilities of this contention the orators on the other side say they are going to maintain wages. How can that be possible? All things seem at the cost of the 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 go 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 yet imbibed the gentleman's ideas 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 does, 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.

What About the Farmer.

"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 seat, 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 into stock in these immensely profitable manufactories—he has too much sense. He adds to his farm and has told us so. Example is richer than precept.

"If the hope of agriculturists is in English 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.

Objections Fairly Met.

"Here let me meet one of the objections, and let me meet it 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, so 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 else. 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 unknown.

"Nobody knows so well as I do how much I have failed to present, even of my own comprehension 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 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 interests to give their workmen fair wages, and those who sell abroad and are therefore anxious for low wages at home, and on whom works unrestrictedly that pernicious doctrine, as wages fall profits rise. These and much more have I omitted for there is a limit to all speaking.

"We know my friends, that before this tribunal we all of us plead in vain. Why we fail, let those answer who read the touching words of Abraham Lincoln's first inaugural and remember he pleaded in vain with these men and their predecessors. Where he failed we cannot expect to succeed. But though we fail 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 once before, the influence of a 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."

CONGRESSMAN THOMAS B. REED, of Maine.

BIG RACING CIRCUIT.

Includes Western Cities From Milwaukee to St. Joe.

MASON CITY, Ia., Feb. 1.—Representatives of the leading western mile tracks at a meeting here have organized the Western Mile Track Circuit, stretching from Milwaukee to St. Joe, equal to or stronger, it is claimed, than any in the country, excepting the Grand circuit.

The following associations are represented: Milwaukee, Independence, Mason City, Sioux Falls, S. D., Lemars, Hawarden, Council Bluffs and St. Joe. After a thorough discussion, the above list of towns were entered as members in the order named. Dates were adopted in the same order.

REPORTS ON BOND ISSUE.

The Bailey Resolution Not Likely to be Opposed—Other Reports.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—When the Bailey resolution questioning the authority of the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds and apply the proceeds to the current expenses of the government comes before the house, there is not likely to be an organized leadership of the opposition from the minority or judiciary committee.

There were four votes cast against the resolution in the committee by Representatives Layton of Ohio, Stockdale of Mississippi and Wolverton of Pennsylvania, Democrats; and Powers of Vermont, Republican. It is understood by the supporters of the resolution, that its opponents did not care to impeach it as a statement of the law, but were disposed to question its expediency. This view was corroborated this morning by members of the minority, but they did not care to frame their position for quotation.

Two majority reports denying the right of the secretary to use the cash paid in for bonds for other purposes than resumption have been presented to the house one signed by the Democrats and the other by the Republicans who voted for the resolution.

In the committee discussions Representative Layton took the leading part in defense of the secretary's position and holding that any moneys in the treasury, whether the receipt of bonds, or not, not expressly appropriated for other purposes by acts of congress, might be absorbed in the regular disbursements. Representative Layton was expected to draw a minority report, but he said today that he would not do so, not deeming it necessary.

AT GARFIELD PARK.

An Effort to Have the Next Chautauqua There.

It is possible that there will not be a Chautauqua assembly at Topeka this year, unless some effort is made in that direction in the near future.

A member of the board of directors of the assembly, which until last year held its annual meeting at Oakland park, said to a STATE JOURNAL reporter today: "Something should be done at once towards securing attractions for this year's assembly if we are to have an assembly. It would be a good thing for McKinley to come here and make a speech at our assembly while he is coming to Kansas. If we are to have an assembly it should be run on a broad gauged plan and all the churches without respect to denominations should have a place in its management. It won't do to have the assembly at Oakland again, that is too far away and, any way, Garfield park is the proper place to hold it. I am inclined to think the present board of directors would willingly turn their interests over to a new organization if the people of Topeka would take hold of the matter.

"The proper thing to be done is for the churches to take hold of the matter and particularly the North Topeka churches and arrange for an assembly at Garfield park. Season tickets should not be placed at over $1 and single admissions at 15 cents, if this is done I think enough season tickets can be sold in advance to insure the financial success of the assembly and it is not too late to secure some of the best talent in the country for the lecture programme."

THE EMPORIA CONVENTION

The Call for the Fourth District Issued by Chairman Troutman.

The call for the Fourth district congressional convention which is to be held at Emporia, Tuesday, March 27, has been issued by Chairman Troutman together with the announcement of the representation to be allowed the several counties in the convention.

There are to be 138 delegates in the convention, of which Shawnee county is entitled to 30. Saturday, March 17, is designated as the day for the election of these delegates. The call is as follows:

A Republican convention for the Fourth congressional district will be held in the city of Emporia on Tuesday, the 27th day of March, 1894, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination a Republican candidate for congress from said district.

The several counties in the district shall be entitled to the following representation, (including an equal number of alternates,) in said convention, namely:

Butler	14
Coffey	10
Chase	8
Greenwood	11
Lyon	14
Marion	12
Morris	8
Osage	14
Shawnee	30
Wabaunsee	8
Woodson	6
Total	138

It is recommended by the congressional committee that these delegates from the respective counties be elected on Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1894.

Credentials for the delegates elected from each county should be sent as soon as said delegates are chosen to the secretary of the committee at Marion, Kansas.

JAMES A. TROUTMAN, Chairman.
JOHN B. GREER, Secretary.

A. Allen is the man you want to do your plumbing. You can save a 100 per cent. 808 Kansas avenue. Tel. 388.

Neck band put on by the Peerless.

EAGER SENATORS.

They Want a Chance to Talk on Tariff.

The Discussion May Not End Till May.

FEARS HE'LL GO CRAZY

A Western Congressman Rattled by Speeches.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Now that the Wilson tariff bill has successfully run the gantlet in the house there seems to be no reason to fear its failure in the senate. After a great deal of delay, caused by the overwhelming desire of the senators to discuss the bill, it is believed it will pass that body by a substantially unanimous Democratic vote. Three weeks ago the outlook was a different one. Then the prospects were that a sufficient number of Democratic belters would be found in the senate to defeat the measure. There was so much loud talk of intention to "stand by our constituents and let the party take care of itself" from three or four Democratic senators that it really looked as if the bill could not get through in a body where the party majority is so slender.

But this sort of kicking on a tariff bill is proverbial in Washington. It has always been so and probably always will be so. Nor has the trouble been confined to one party. The same thing happens with Democrats and Republicans. But in nearly every case the opposition gradually disappears as the day for taking the vote draws nearer. This rule operates so well nigh universally that the suspicion naturally arises that the men who talk loud of their intentions to do so and so when the time comes are speaking to their constituents.

Placed Between Two Fires.

This is the simple truth about it. When a man represents a district or a state whose commercial interests are to suffer under a proposed law, he is placed between two fires, and right uncomfortable fires they are too. On one side is his party, which stands sponsor for the measure; on the other, the merchants, manufacturers or workingmen whose interests are affected. In nine cases out of ten the latter get the worst of it, and the party gets the congressman's vote. There were a score of such instances when the vote was taken on the Wilson bill in the house, and there will be many cases like it when the vote is taken in the senate.

The statesmen who thus appear to desert their constituents for the sake of standing by their party argue in this way: They say they have a valid excuse to offer their voters at home in that they were elected as party men, and it was their duty to obey their party's command. If every congressman is to vote as his people at home want him to vote, they say, such a thing as a national party becomes absolutely impossible. On the tariff question, the greatest of all questions before the American people, it goes to pieces and becomes a rabble, instead of an organization with a principle. This is the excuse with which divers statesmen of both house and senate are prepared to go back to their constituents.

A Bit Rattled.

A member of congress from a western state said to your correspondent today: "Well, I stood up with the rest of them and voted straight on the Wilson bill, on amendments and everything, but I confess it wasn't easy to do. When I first came down here, I had no other idea than that I should vote solidly with my party on the tariff. It seemed not only my duty, but my pleasure, for I had strong convictions in the direction of what we have always called tariff reform. But I have been in congress just long enough to discover that it is the place of places for a man to find out how little he really knows and how flimsy are his convictions.

"The more I have studied the tariff, the more speeches I hear, the more I talk with men from all sections of the country representing all interests, the less I know about the tariff, the less I believe as to the soundness of any particular principle. I am wholly unsettled on the question, and if I come here again and have to go through the making of another tariff law (as I will have to if the Republicans gain power in congress and in the White House), I am afraid I shall go crazy."

The President Satisfied.

President Cleveland is understood to be very well satisfied with the progress which congress is making on the tariff. In conversation with a Democratic senator yesterday Mr. Cleveland advised prompt action in the senate. He said the people wanted the matter settled as quickly as possible and added that he had reason to believe the country would enter upon a new era of prosperity as soon as this law is on the statute books.

"Why can't you pass the bill in four weeks?" the president asked the senator.

To this the latter replied: "Because every other member of our body is now at work with a clerk and a stenographer preparing a big speech. All this mass of rubbish has got to be read in the senate and worked into The Congressional Record by the vocal process. Besides we have no rules in the senate, Mr. President, which provide for limiting debate, as you very well know. After our frightful struggle with the silver bill last fall we talked of reforming our rules so as to give the majority the right to rule, to cut off debate after a reasonable time had been devoted to it, and proceed to a vote. But nothing has actually been done, and I fear nothing will be done, during this congress. In fact, I predict that it will take five years to change the rules of the senate in this respect. This is why I am afraid the month of May will still find us discussing the tariff, while the country waits in vain for action that will give it certainty and confidence."

SHIPS FOR THE STATES.

Bill Favorably Reported to Furnish Training Ships to State Militia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The senate committee on naval affairs has authorized a favorable report upon the bill introduced by Senator Butler authorizing the secretary of the navy to furnish the naval militia of any state with a vessel, not suitable or required for general service, for purposes of drill and instruction with an amendment that a detail of seamen shall be made to take care of any vessel supplied for the purpose.

The bill provides that the vessels shall be furnished with charts, books, and instruments of navigation.

Wellington and Winfield have already begun to boast and quarrel over the base ball games next summer.

LATEST.

6 O'CLOCK.

LATEST IN THE HOUSE.

The House Passes the Wilson Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—At 4:25 p. m. the second test vote was taken in the house on the committee amendment to the Wilson tariff bill to raise the duty on malt from 20 to 25 per cent, and on barley malt from 25 to 35 per cent, was carried—204 to 114.

Vote on Wool Amendment.

Standing vote on amendment fixing time when wool schedule shall go into effect, as August 2, 1894, was carried, 205—47.

Standing vote on amendment that manufactured wool schedule go into effect December 2, carried, 186—42.

Asks for Separate Vote.

4:30 p. m.—Tom Johnson (Dem., Ohio) asks for a separate vote on the wool schedule and C. W. Stone (Rep., Pa.) for a separate vote on petroleum. Tracy (Dem., N. Y.) on internal revenue including income tax.

All the other amendments were agreed to.

Petroleum on Free List.

The vote on the amendment putting petroleum on the free list and striking out reciprocity carried—170 to 44—without roll call.

Internal Revenue.

Yeas and nays were ordered on the internal revenue bill. Bourke Cockran asked unanimous consent to vote on the income tax separate from other internal revenue schedules, but objection was made. Speaker Crisp ruled that internal revenue amendment must be voted on as one amendment.

The Republicans are not voting on the income tax and internal revenue amendment.

A Vote to Recommit.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 5:25 p. m.—Covert, (Dem. N. Y.), offered a motion to recommit the bill to the committee to be reported with such amendments as duties on imports as will provide revenues for the government.

5:30—The vote to recommit lost, 103 to 177.

The Vote On the Bill Itself.

5:35 p. m.—A vote is now being taken on the bill itself. Cheers greet the Democrats who have been objecting to the bill, but who voted for it on its final passage.

The first of those were Beltzhoover of Penna., and Blanchard of Louisiana. Bartlett of New York, was the first Democrat to vote against the bill.

Tremendous cheering greeted Bourke Cockran when he voted for the bill.

The tariff bill passed—204 to 135.

NICTHEROY THREATENED.

Some Say That Town is Safe, Others That It Isn't.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 1.—A dispatch dated January 29, received here from the Associated Press correspondent at Rio, says that the danger to Nictheroy is not where it is supposed to be.

According to the correspondent, the heavy guns of Fort Villegaignon and of the Aquidaban and La Madre are harmless as they have fired thousands of shots at Fort Santa Cruz at the entrance of the harbor during the rebellion and out of that number only one shot had 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 Associated Press correspondent telegraphs that the dynamite cruiser Nictheroy, together with nine gun boats and torpedo catchers, composing 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 very short time.

NONE BUT AMERICANS.

Bill Introduced to Enlist None But Citizens in the Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The house committee on military affairs will report favorably a bill by General Curtis of New York, which revises the regulations for enlistments in the regular army and is designed to Americanize the troops.

Its most important provisions are that no men shall be enlisted in time of peace except American citizens, or those who have declared their intention to become citizens, and that the men must be able to speak, read and write the English language. These rules are not to apply to Indians. Official reports show that over 37 per cent of our soldiers at present owe allegiance to foreign governments.

MRS. CLEVELAND LISTENS

To the Great Tariff Debate in the House Today.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—While Speaker Crisp was speaking Mrs. Cleveland, with a party of ladies from the White house, escorted by Private Secretary Thurber, arrived at the capitol.

They forced their way through the crowds with difficulty, to the president's gallery and Mrs. Cleveland listened to the remainder of the debate from a seat near the rear of the gallery.

SMALLPOX IN MILK.

Measures to Prevent Its Being Brought Into Chicago that Way.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The health department received word today that quantities of milk are being shipped into Chicago from the suburban town of Homewood, where smallpox in its most malignant form is epidemic.

It was stated that much of the milk is being sent by families, members of which are suffering from the dread disease. Immediate steps were taken to stop the shipments.

Time For Hawaiian Debate Settled.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Speaker Crisp and Mr. McCreary, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, found time during the tariff crush this noon, for a conference during which the programme for the Hawaiian debate beginning tomorrow was settled.

The Rock Island passenger trains through Smith Center have two engines on—they have to have them to overcome the inertia of that stop.

SILVER IN INDIA.

The President of the Currency Association Proposes a Tax.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.—At a meeting of the Currency association today the president in his address favored the taxation of silver, saying that India would be unable to bear any further direct taxes to meet the loss caused by the fall in exchange.

The president also denounced home speculators who, he said, obtained news concerning the government's policy, and were thus able to fatten upon India's misfortune.

Finally the currency association appointed a committee to present an address to the government upon the silver questions and upon the lines of the address of the president.

BONDS ALL TAKEN.

Where the Subscriptions Came From—More Offers Than Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The subscriptions to the new 5 per cent loan offers received, amount to $54,508,100, at prices ranging from $117.223 to $120.9 2/9. There were also 200 offers for one bond of $50.

There are known to be on the way additional subscriptions amounting to more than $5,000,000, which owing to delay in the arrival of the mails, will be entitled to consideration when received.

The following are the names of the sub-treasuries at which the subscriptions were made: New York, $45,833,250; Boston, $5,346,550; Philadelphia, $731,500; Baltimore, $691,150; Cincinnati, $649,800; New Orleans, $7,000; St. Louis, $275,050; San Francisco, $110,000; Washington, $537,550; Chicago, $228,050. Place of payment not stated, $205,300. Total, $54,508,100.

THE MANAMARA CASE.

The Catholic Ex-Priest Before Justice Nicholas at Independence, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 1.—The hearing of J. V. McNamara, an ex-priest of the Catholic church, who is charged with having maliciously slandered Mother Vincent, Bishop Hogan and Father Lillis, and of having circulated foul and obscene literature, was begun in Justice Nicholas' 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 he encountered in having his first hearing. At a late hour a jury had not yet been secured.

AMERICAN'S CROWDED OUT.

Flour From the United States Can't Compete in Europe With Hungary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Irving D. Richman, consul-general to Switzerland, reports that Swiss millers claim that American flour, while white and well appearing, lacks the nutritious qualities of Hungarian flour. He says: "Hungarian flour is flooding the market to this district. It is of good quality and very cheap. Actual price of wheat here is $3.28 to $3.67 for 220 pounds."

Freight rates are also an obstacle. Prospects are not bright for extending the trade in American flour. Resumption of shipments via Genoa instead of as at present, via Rotterdam and Antwerp.

AFFECTS THE THOMAS CASE

Postmaster Censured For Considering Politics of Applicants for Position.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The report of the investigation of civil service commissioners Proctor and Roosevelt on the charge of violation of the civil service law in the Philadelphia postoffice, filed by Mr. McKee, late employee of the civil service board of Philadelphia, was given out today.

It dismisses the charges, but censures Postmaster Carr for receiving statements as to the political affiliations of applicants for postoffice positions.

Public Debt Increased $7,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The debt statement issued today shows an increase of the public debt for the month of January of $7,939,004; cash in the treasury, $737,120,153.

Clearance Shoe Sale, Payne's.

PHONE 64 FOR YOUR Cut Flowers, FLORAL WORK, Decorations and all Kinds of Plants. Greenhouses on West 10th street. City Depot at Geo. Stensfield's Drug Store, 612 Kansas Ave. TELE. 289.

Smoke Klauer's Silk Edge AND

FRENCH TISSUE PAPER! THE LARGEST LINE IN THE CITY. ALL CHINA AND ART MATERIAL. COMPLETE NEWS DEPARTMENT. Washburn, Druggist, 823 KANSAS AVE.

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