

# The Topeka State Journal.

0 CENTS A WEEK. NIGHT EDITION. TOPEKA, KANSAS, MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13, 1894. TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

## HOUSE BACKS DOWN.

The Democratic Caucus Votes to Recede from Disagreement.

It Overwhelmingly Concludes to Accept the Senate Bill.

## SUGAR TRUST VICTORY

A Blind is Thrown Out to Deceive the Public.

It is for Separate Bills Making Iron, Coal, Sugar, Free.

## CRISP'S RESOLUTION.

The Speaker Heads the Movement to Give In.

Those Who Wanted to Hold Out Snowed Under.

## DOING QUICK WORK.

Rules Committee Immediately Reports for Passing the Bill.

The House is Now Rushing the Measure Through.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—An hour before 10 o'clock, the time set for the house caucus, members began to arrive at the capitol, and hasty consultations were held on the course to be pursued. Speaker Crisp was joined in his private office by Chairman Wilson and Representatives Turner, McMillin and Montgomery, making the full membership of the house democratic conference committee.

Representative Breckinridge, of Arkansas, an advisory member of the conference, was also present. It was a final consultation on the line of action to be presented by the house leaders to the caucus. The meeting lasted until it was time for the caucus to convene. In the mean time there was a scene of animation on the floor of the house. Representatives Tracey, Straus, Warner and others passed among their associates and stiffened up the sentiment of loyalty to the conference. It was apparently up hill work for Crisp, as the current of feeling among the rank and file of members seemed to be setting in strongly in favor of accepting the senate bill without further delay.

At 10 o'clock Speaker Crisp and all the conferees filed out of the speaker's office and took seats in a body in the forward part of the Democratic side.

There was an ominous silence as they came in. At that time 153 Democratic members were on the floor. As Mr. Wilson passed through the corridor to the house, he was asked as to the result of the conference in the speaker's room, but answered: "I cannot make it known now."

Speaker Crisp called the house to order promptly and the call for the meeting was read. The roll call which followed took some time and members shifted uneasily for the decisive action.

Extended to Every Word. Some of the members left their seats and crowded about him intently listening to every word. It is seldom that such interest is shown at a caucus. Mr. Wilson began with the recital of the difficulties that have been encountered. He went over each stage of the bill with much detail, reviewed the differences in support with honor the desires of the house to resist what was regarded as the unreasonable demands of the senate.

Mr. Wilson did not confine himself to generalization. He took up the contested schedules, particularly sugar, coal and iron ore, and reviewed the differences in conference on these items. He took up each proposition on sugar and spoke of the vast profits to the sugar trust which would result from many of these propositions. He did not indulge in the sharp criticism that was expected on the motives of the senate conferees.

While Mr. Wilson was speaking the word was passed around to members that the conference in the speaker's room had resulted in a decisive action and that Speaker Crisp himself would move that the house would recede and accept the senate bill. At first the information was so startling that it was doubted, but as member after member heard it and made inquiry the opinion became general among the best informed men in the house that the report was correct although it could not be positively verified by Speaker Crisp.

Mr. Wilson spoke of the fight made by the house conferees for a specific duty on sugar, on the ground that under an ad valorem system it would be impossible to tell on account of the invoice methods, the exact advantage that would accrue to the sugar trust. He made the remarkable statement that he had been credibly informed and he believed that the sugar trust had anticipated the enactment of the senate sugar schedule, purchased \$112,000,000 worth of raw sugar. If this was true, he said, the profits accruing to the trust from this investment in advance of the enactment of the senate schedule would be at least \$400,000.

Mr. Wilson also pointed out at length the embarrassment attending the efforts to adjust the coal and iron schedules. "The great battle," said Mr. Wilson, "warming up, is between the American people and the sugar trust. It is a battle in which the trust has taken the people by the throat and it will never end until we throw off the grip."

house conferees had been willing to concede almost anything except these vital terms of sugar, iron and coal, that the senate conferees had also seemed willing to concede much and held out the same views, but was apparently dominated by the knowledge that if they conceded what the representatives were willing to concede, the bill could not pass and the agreement would be useless.

Chairman Wilson closed at 11 o'clock, having talked just an hour. It was understood however, that Mr. Wilson had not yielded the floor permanently, but would resume later after his conference associates, Messrs. Montgomery, McMillin and Turner, had corroborated his statements as to dates.

Mr. Montgomery then took the floor and substantiated what Mr. Wilson had said as to the details of the conference. Speaker Crisp followed Mr. Montgomery. He spoke with much spirit and earnestness and soon the caucus was in a tumult of enthusiasm, round after round of applause greeting his remarks. He spoke of the practical condition and of the apparent need to accept the senate bill, and then if need be, to introduce separate bills for free sugar, free iron and free coal.

Mr. Crisp followed in the line of Mr. Wilson, saying that it was either the "senate bill or nothing." He said that as long as there was a desperate chance of securing concessions the house demanded, he was in favor of standing out, but he was now satisfied that the time had come when further resistance by the house was useless. He closed his remarks by offering a resolution instructing the house conferees to recede.

A great burst of applause greeted the reading of the resolution, but half a dozen irate Democrats were on their feet, demanding recognition, prominent among them being Bourke Cockran, of New York. Owing to the lateness of the hour the rule was adopted limiting further speeches to five minutes. Then Mr. Cockran delivered a vigorous and eloquent speech against surrendering to the senate. "Better no tariff legislation than the senate bill," he said.

Speaker Crisp asserted that it was the senate bill, or no tariff legislation. He then offered a resolution that the house conferees recede from the disagreement to the senate amendments, and instruct the ways and means committee to bring in separate free sugar, free iron and free coal bills.

Cockran Holds Out. Mr. Cockran declared that there was no necessity for the house to surrender as yet, and challenged Chairman Wilson's statement, that four Democratic votes in the senate would be lost to the bill if the fight proceeded. He demanded the names of the four senators, but Wilson refused to give them.

The previous question was demanded on the Crisp resolution and ordered by a vote of 112 to 21. Among those who voted against the previous question were the Louisiana members, Cockran of New York and others. Thirteen minutes was then given to the opponents of the resolution to state their position.

Mr. McMillin followed in vigorous style. He repudiated the statement made by Mr. Cockran that the senate bill was worse than the McKinley law. Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, objected to the resolution on the free sugar provisions and generally protested against the treatment of Louisiana.

As the hour of 12 o'clock approached, when the house was to meet, the cry of "vote," "vote," went up from the impatient members. Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, continued to urge that it would be bad faith to cut off the Louisiana plea from the house, which had recently reckoned when they put it in.

During the fifteen minutes debate, Chairman Wilson rose and pleaded with the caucus not to take action today. He said that whatever was the mind of the house, there was no necessity for immediate and hurried action.

The House Recedes. Mr. McMillin of the ways and means committee also made a speech. He declared in favor of the Crisp resolution, saying that the senate bill was much better than the McKinley law. Resolution to recede was adopted 130 to 21. A division of the Crisp resolution was demanded so as to have a separate vote on the first part to recede from disagreement to senate amendments and the provision for separate bills. The first part of the resolution was adopted by a rising vote, 130 to 21, and the second part without division.

Among those who voted against the resolution were the Louisiana members, Warner of New York, Straus and Tracey of New York, Tarsney of Missouri, Cockran of New York, Covert of New York, Dunphy of New York, Cooper of Indiana, Johnson of Ohio and Kilgore of Texas. The majority delegation, Raynor, McKaigh, Rusk and Talbot, Breckinridge of Arkansas, all of the ways and means committee, William of Mississippi, also voted against the resolution.

Most of those who voted against the first part of the resolution voted for the second part. The resolution of Speaker Crisp as adopted is as follows: Resolved, that it is the sense of this caucus that the order heretofore made requiring a conference with the senate on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on H. R. 434, be rescinded. That the conference heretofore appointed by the house be discharged from further duty in that behalf and that the house recede from its disagreement to the senate amendments to said bill and agree to the same.

will present a special order to carry out the mandate of the caucus. The intention is to pass the tariff bill first, then the following other bills named in the caucus resolution. These bills have all been prepared, and though not reported from the ways and means committee are in regular order. These preliminaries can be dispensed with under a special order from the committee on rules.

When the house met five minutes after the Democratic caucus adjourned today, there were more members on the floor than at any time since the tariff bill was passed.

The greatest confusion existed on the floor. Members were standing about in excited groups discussing the situation, the general understanding being that the resolutions to agree on the senate amendments and probably to consider the bill for free coal, iron, sugar and barbed wire would be brought in this afternoon.

At 2:25 p. m. Mr. Catchings was recognized and presented the report of the committee on rules, providing for the passage of the tariff bill. Mr. Reed made a parliamentary objection to the procedure, claiming the tariff bill was not before the house and indicated the Republican intention to fight the bill and report in every proper way.

Crisp held that the resolution was in order and before the house. The previous question was ordered without division. The house is now voting on the rules committee resolution, and as its passage is assured, the vote on the passage of the senate tariff bill should occur about 6 o'clock this afternoon.

LATER.—The resolution was adopted by a vote 176 to 97. THE AGONY OVER. The House Passes the Senate Tariff Bill. WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—6:35 p. m.—The house has just passed the Wilson bill as amended by the senate. The vote stood 182 yeas to 105 noes. Eleven Democrats voted against the bill.

CHAIRMAN WILSON'S VIEWS. The Action of the House was the Best that Could Be Done. WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Chairman Wilson, author of the Wilson bill, prepared for the Associated Press at the close of the caucus today a statement of his views on the tariff situation. The statement is in Mr. Wilson's handwriting and gives distinctly his position on the action of the house in accepting the tariff bill. It is as follows:

"I cannot see where we failed to do anything we could do to bring about a better result. When I have done the best, according to my capacity and judgment, I must fall back on the consciousness of duty done. The difficulty would have been to get a majority in that on the tariff question we did not have a democratic senate and whatever has been gained has been wrested from a protective body."

"I have been willing to take any, even the most desperate chances, but gave up because of the fact that a majority of the most objectionable senate amendments, and would have fought to the fourth of March if I had any ground to stand on and any following to sustain me."

"We have been confronted by a senate with closed ranks, while we have had divisions from the beginning that have been fermented from the start, the growing impatience of the members to get back to their districts with anything that might be called a tariff reduction bill, has made them unwilling to stay unless promise could be given of assured, or probable victory. We could not honestly give such promise as a man can not continue a battle with his army ready and eager to break away."

WHAT THE BILL PROVIDES. Duties on the Various Articles as Provided by the Senate Bill. WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The senate bill, which the caucus action today (barring a presidential veto) insures as the law of the land in place of the McKinley bill, provides the following rates of duty upon the great staples which have been the bones of contention:

- All raw sugars 40 per cent ad valorem, sugars above No. 16 (refined) 1/2 per cent additional, sugars produced in bounty paying countries, 1 1/2 per cent additional to these rates. Hawaiian sugar is still free under the reciprocity treaty.
- Iron ore 40 cents per ton; pigs, \$4 per ton; iron or steel rails, 7-20 cents per pound; lead and dross 1/2 of one per cent per pound; silver lead-bearing ore, the same duty on the lead contained therein.
- Tobacco for wrappers, \$1.50 per pound, unstemmed; \$2.25 stemmed; cigars and cigarettes, \$4 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem.
- Coal.—Bituminous and large slack, 15 cents per ton.
- Precious stones, cut and unset, 25 per cent ad valorem; set, 30 per cent; uncut, 10 per cent; glaziers' and miners' diamonds free.
- Logs and sawed lumber and timber (save tropical woods) and wool are free.
- Tinplate 11-5 per cent per pound after October 1.
- Marble, rough, 50 cents; rough, 85 cents per foot (cubic).
- White and red lead 1 1/2 per cent per pound.
- Under the internal sections of the bill, playing cards are taxed 2 cents a package. An income tax of 2 per cent on incomes above \$4,000 is provided for, also a tax on corporations of 2 per cent.
- Whisky is taxed \$1.10 per gallon and bonded period fixed at eight years.

WILL NEITHER SIGN NOR VETO. Cleveland Will Let It Become a Law Without Signing It. WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—There is good authority for the statement that the president will neither sign nor veto the senate tariff bill, but will let it become a law without his signature under the ten days provision of the constitution.

The STATE JOURNAL'S WANT and Miscellaneous columns reach each working day in the week more than twice as many Topeka people can be reached through any other paper. This is a fact.

## SANTA FE MATTERS.

It Will Cost \$1,000,000 to Reorganize the Santa Fe Road. New York, Aug. 13.—President Reinhart of the Santa Fe will prepare another refutation of the charges made by Stephen Little, the expert accountant, who examined the books. Mr. Reinhart's resignation will not take effect until September 1st next.

Among those most prominently mentioned are A. A. Robinson, formerly general manager of the Santa Fe and at present president of the Mexican Central railway; Gen. John McNulta, formerly receiver of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City and the Wabash railroads, in which position he has earned an excellent reputation as a successful railroad manager; W. B. Strong, formerly president of the Atchison.

To reorganize railroads is a profitable business. In the case of the Atchison reorganization committee is to reorganize the road for \$1,000,000, the underwriting syndicate plans to assume the \$12 a share assessment, amounting to \$12,000,000, for 5 per cent, netting \$600,000. Thus the cost of starting the debt-burdened Atchison under the present plan will be \$1,600,000 for preliminary expenses alone.

## BIGGEST IN THE WORLD.

The Great Santa Fe Railway System and Its Enormous Debt. The Santa Fe system is the biggest in the world, having some 9,344 miles of railroad. It has a capitalization of 346 millions dollars. No other railway has half as much. The Santa Fe was comparatively a small system in 1855, having only 2,396 miles.

In the year 1855 the Santa Fe absorbed certain Kansas roads and began to build branches in the state at an enormous rate, the result several years later being that Kansas had the greatest mileage of any state in the union, and the Santa Fe's cost vulnerable point when crops were bad, was right here. At the close of 1855 the capitalization of the Santa Fe stock and funded debt was about 100 million dollars.

In 1858, before the Atlantic & Pacific was completed to Mojave, Cal., the Santa Fe began another ambitious undertaking, the construction of a line from Kansas City into Chicago. The company considered that it would never be a really great trunk line until it had an independent entrance to Chicago. So it acquired the Chicago & St. Louis railroad and other small links, and before the end of the following year its ambitions were realized in the Chicago, Santa Fe & California railroad which is 458 miles long. To build this extension the Chicago, Santa Fe & California company issued about \$15,500,000 in 5 per cent bonds, which probably covered the entire cost of the extension.

The construction account of the Santa Fe for new roads for the year 1893 was heavy, being \$40,500,000, of which the principal items are as follows:

- Santa Fe terminals in Chicago \$3,501,725
- Chicago, Kansas & Western Division 6,024,067
- Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska Division 3,324,823
- Denver & Santa Fe 3,522,213
- Leavenworth, Northwest & South 1,257,248
- St. Louis & San Francisco 2,186,974
- Southern Kansas Indian Territory extension 2,081,222
- Southern Kansas railway 1,154,000

In the year 1855 the construction account for new roads and real estate amounted to twelve million dollars. After that year the Santa Fe did not do any very extensive building, but it absorbed several important systems, among them being the St. Louis & San Francisco and Colorado Midland. The entire common and preferred stock of the St. Louis & San Francisco, with a small exception, was purchased by the Santa Fe in May, 1890, the Atchison issuing for that purpose twenty-three million dollars in new stock.

The reorganization of the Santa Fe system in that year, which became embarrassed and threatened a receivership, provided for the absorption of the San Francisco road, which was the only course open to the Santa Fe.

Under the reorganization a consolidated general fund of 131 million dollars, bearing 4 per cent was provided for, also 80 million dollars, 5 per cent income bonds. Of the general funds 131 million dollars were reserved to retire prior issues.

The entire capital stock of the Colorado Midland, \$1 million dollars, was purchased in October, 1890.

The stock and bonds of all the roads in the Santa Fe system except those of the Colorado Midland and St. Louis and San Francisco roads are deposited in trust under the Santa Fe's blanket mortgage, and hence the system is practically one body, although there are a great many different corporations.

WHAT DID THEY MEAN? Editor Roby Taken to Task For Following Out Instructions. Lewis Roby, editor of the Kansas Endeavor union, is bringing down upon his head the wrath of some of the people who are afraid of the political influence of the paper.

In the last issue of the Endeavor attention was called to the resolution adopted by the C. E. state convention in reference to prohibition. The resolution concluded as follows: "As the suppression of the saloon system is the supreme issue in our state, we demand the enforcement of existing laws on this subject, and hereby absolve ourselves from allegiance to any political party that advocates prohibition in Kansas, even if that abandonment be the cowardice of silence."

## HEAVY BANK FAILURE

The Wichita National Bank Closes Its Doors.

Failure Due to Derogatory Statements

## MADE ABOUT THE BANK

The Bank Was Capitalized at \$300,000.

Its Failure Causes Much Excitement at Wichita.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 13.—The Wichita National bank, the oldest banking institution in the southwest, went into the hands of the comptroller of the currency this morning. Their last report, made in July, showed only \$20,000 in specie on hand. It is said the bank holds considerable bad paper. County commissioners have \$14,000 in the bank.

The deposits amounted to about \$290,000. The capital stock and surplus aggregates \$300,000. President M. W. Levy is in Kansas City, having gone there last night to see if arrangements could be made to tide over the trouble. The closed doors this morning told the story of his failure to secure help.

Charles Walker said: "Irresponsible people have been attacking the stability of the institution for three weeks and there has been a constant and heavy drain on us during that time. The county commissioners among others listened to the stories afloat and checked out \$46,000 without giving us any notice. I believe the suspension is only temporary and even if the bank is closed for good, we can pay all our debts if we collect thirty-five cents on the dollar of what is due us."

The excitement about town is very great but it is believed that all of the other banks are prepared to protect themselves.

Today's Weather. Saturday was the hottest day in Topeka since July 14th, 1890, and today takes strongly after it. At Swift & Holliday's it was 103 1/2 at 12:20, and at the weather bureau it was an even 103 at 2 o'clock. There is no outlook for rain at present. Sunday was also hot, but a trifle milder than today. It was 99 yesterday at Mr. Jauling's place, but 101 and 102 by other thermometers.

HIS NERVES. Anything But an Easy Job Would Weaken Them. "Mister," said the greasy wayfarer at the back door, plaintively, "can't you do somethin' for a pore man?"

"My friend," replied the man of the house, "I am a poor man myself."

"I don't s'pose you know what it is to go all over the country huntin' work?"

"No."

"The trouble with me," said the pilgrim, wiping his perspiring brow with the remains of what had once been a handkerchief, "is nerves. I can't do heavy work. If you was to ask me to hoe in your garden to pay for my breaks I couldn't do it. I won't deceive you, mister, I just couldn't do it. But I willin' to do light work. And if you've got any easy job that I can do comfortable like, so as to stimulate my appetite 'bout weak'nin my nerves—"

"I have told you, my friend," interrupted the man of the house, that I am myself a poor man. I sympathize with you, but I am not able to do anything to help you, and I certainly don't know of any light work you could do. I am a lecturer and I make only a bare living."

"Would you mind tellin' me what you lecture about?"

"No. The subject of the lecture I am delivering this season is 'The Industrial Crisis.'"

## THE MILLS, FLOWER, ADAMS CO. NOVELTIES

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## NOVELTIES

IN

## Fall Dress Goods.

Owing to the early demand of previous years, we have for the past week been opening and showing a LARGE and ELEGANT line of the very newest things.

Those nobby Bourette effects which are to be so popular this fall. A fine assortment of fancy Dress Patterns—

Boucle, Granite, Cheviots, Storm Serges, Imported Coverts, Domestic Coverts.

If you going away, or have daughters that are going away to school, we would like to show you these goods. As they are not on display please ask to see them at

## THE MILLS, FLOWER, ADAMS CO.

## POPULISTS ACQUITTED.

They Had Been Accused For Holding a Political Meeting at Topeka. INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 13.—Leroy Templeton, Philip Rappaort, "Col." Jennings and P. J. Gilligan, the four Populists who were arrested for holding a political meeting on Sunday, and who went to jail, refusing to give bonds, were acquitted in Squire Allen's court at West Indianapolis today. The specific charges against the men was that of pursuing their regular vocations on Sunday and the squire held that they were not, as speech-making was not their regular vocation.

The Populists claim this affaie has made them 5,000 votes in the county.

LOCAL MENTION. Paul Hudson of the Capital, recently sprained an ankle and is not at work this week.

Rev. D. Oberg, pastor of the Swedish Baptist church, has resigned. He probably will accept a call from Portland, Oregon.

Roscoe C. Malick, aged 24 and Miss Cloe Raines aged 27, both of Hutchinson were married this morning by Protostan Judge Elliott at his office.

Theodore Sabin who lives at 213 Van Buren street shot at a burglar that was in his room Friday night. The burglar got away but left blood stains on the window sill.

While two car loads of people were returning from Vinewood yesterday afternoon, on the dummy line, the rails sprang at the usual place on the Highland Park curve, and let the wheels into the dirt. Of course the people were badly frightened, but very little other damage was done. The passengers were transferred and brought to town.

The number of G. A. R. men who will attend the encampment at Hutchinson this week from Topeka will be even less than at first estimated. Very few seem to care to go on account of the extremely hot weather. A party of about fifteen or twenty will go down over the Rock Island tomorrow evening and remain a few days, probably till Friday.

The old organization of the Dispatch band has been disbanded and the band reorganized under the name of Jackson's Military band in honor of the director, George W. Jackson. The officers of the new band are: Fred Ware, president; A. McCarrill, vice president; J. Ware, secretary; M. Owens, financial secretary; W. B. Hamilton, treasurer; Prof. George W. Jackson, director and manager.

The Rock Island excursion to Kansas City yesterday was a great success. Not more than twenty or thirty went from Topeka, but the train altogether consisted of fourteen coaches and contained six hundred and forty-two passengers. Two car loads were from the Horton Division. The rest came from the south and west, many of them from Wichita, where the train left at 1 o'clock Sunday morning and did not get back till 7 o'clock this morning.

Read the "Wanta." Many of them are as interesting as news items. See if it is not so.

The Daily STATE JOURNAL prints all the news

Topeka Drug Co. is ready for business.