

## WILSON WINS.

The Tariff Bill of Which He Is the Author Passes the House.

The Income Tax Feature Is Adopted, as Well as the Amendments Placing Sugar and Wool on the Free List.

FINAL VOTE, 204 to 140.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—At 6 o'clock Thursday night, at the conclusion of one of the grandest, most imposing and most impressive scenes ever witnessed in the American capitol, the Wilson tariff bill passed the house of representatives by a vote of 204 to 140. The events leading up to it were almost unparalleled in our annals. At 12 o'clock, after a preliminary skirmish of an hour over the barley schedule, the bill was reported to the house and the closing speeches were made.

Women Faint in the Crowd.

Such a vast concourse as assembled to hear the last arguments upon the great economic issue about to be submitted for final arbitration to the representatives of the American people had never before been seen within the walls of the nation's legislative capital. Nothing like it was ever known in the history of the oldest inhabitant of the capital.

For hours before the debate began the corridors leading to the galleries were a surging mass of humanity, which finally became so great that men cried out in terror and women fainted in fright. It was estimated that over 20,000 persons attempted to gain admittance to the galleries of the house. Their seating capacity is about 8,000, and every available seat was occupied long before the gavel dropped. The people were lined against the walls and banked against the doors; so great did the crush become that the members of the house secured permission to bring their wives upon the floor.

A Brilliant Audience.

When Mr. Reed, the first speaker, arose at last to deliver the final plea for protection the overhanging galleries were black and dense with the spectators who thronged them. Every inch of space upon the floor was taken. It was a brilliant as well as a large assembly. Only ten of the 254 members of the house were absent. Many grave and reverend senators and other distinguished personages were on the floor, and in the galleries were Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Vice President Stevenson and other ladies of eminence and distinction, their dresses flecking the scene with color.

The "Big Three."

Then for three hours the oratory of the champions of the economic systems followed—Reed, Crisp and Wilson—while their partisans made the air vocal with their shouts of approval. The appearance of the speaker of the house upon the floor engage in debate was, in itself, a remarkable as well as an unusual thing. Each of the speakers seemed to be in his best form and the speeches which they delivered Thursday will rank among the most brilliant of their lives. When these were finished Mr. Wilson, who spoke last, was lifted on the shoulders of his admiring colleagues and carried triumphantly from the hall amid a scene of unmatched enthusiasm.

The Voting Begins.

The time had now arrived to vote on the bill and pending amendments, but the disorder was so great that the sergeant-at-arms was called upon to clear the aisles and the wives of members who had been allowed upon the floor were obliged to retire. It took twenty minutes to restore order, so that the public business could proceed. The speaker then announced that there were two pending amendments—that the committee on ways and means to increase the duty on barley from 20 to 25 per cent ad valorem, and on barley malt from 25 to 35 per cent, and the amendment of Mr. Tawney (rep., Minn.) to increase the duty to 22 cents a bushel on barley and 32 cents on barley malt. The first vote was taken on the Tawney amendment, which was lost upon a yeas and nays vote of 120 to 197. The committee amendment was agreed to—203 to 104.

Free Wool and Sugar.

The speaker then announced that the vote was upon the amendments adopted by the committee of the whole. Mr. Johnson (O.) demanded a separate vote on the wool and woolen amendments. Mr. English (dem., N. J.) upon the income tax and upon the petroleum amendment. The other amendments, including that amendment abolishing the bounty on sugar and that placing refined sugar on the free list were then agreed to in bulk without division. The first amendment which Mr. Johnson desired a separate vote upon was that placing wool upon the free list immediately upon the passage of the bill. This amendment having been initiated by a later amendment placing the date at August 2, a point of order was raised that the latter amendment must first be voted upon, but after some discussion the chair decided that the Johnson amendment must first be voted upon to perfect the text and that the real test would come upon the amendment to strike out the words "immediately after the passage of the bill" and insert "on and after August 2." The Johnson amendment was therefore agreed to without division. The other amendment was agreed to—205 to 147. Mr. Johnson tried to get the yeas and nays, but could only muster five votes to his aid. The amendment fixing the date as December 2 when the manufactured woolen schedule should go into effect was also adopted—200 to 136.

Mr. Johnson again being unable to secure the yeas and nays, the vote was then taken upon the amendment providing for reciprocity in petroleum, and it was carried—177 to 47.

Vote on the Income Tax.

The last amendment to be voted upon was that providing for the income tax. Mr. Cox demanded the yeas and nays upon this amendment. It was significant that the republicans refused to second the demand for the yeas and nays, but enough democrats arose

(fifty-one) to order the roll-call. It was found that the income tax could not be voted upon as a separate proposition, the speaker deciding in accordance with a precedent, which he cited, that the internal revenue amendment having been reported as a single amendment could not be divided. The vote, therefore, was upon the entire rejection of the internal revenue amendment.

The republicans, with few exceptions, refused to vote, but the amendment, including the income tax, was adopted—182 to 50.

The populists voted in the affirmative, as did the following republicans:

Bowers (Cal.), Fletcher (Mo.), Hartmann (Mont.), Marsh (Ill.), Pickler (S. D.), White (O.) and Sweet (Idaho). Those who voted against the amendment were:

Babcock (rep., Wis.), Bartlett, Beltzhoover, Brawley, Brosius (rep., Pa.), Cadmus, Campbell, Cassidy, Chaffee, Johnson, Campbell, Conover, Connelly, Covert, Cummings, Davis, Dickey, Dunn, Dunphy, English, Everett, Fielder, Giesenhagen, Haines, Harter, Hendrix, Lapham, Lockwood, Manger, McAleer, M. Call (rep., Mass.), McKaig, Meyer, Moore (rep., Mass.), Mutchler, O'Neill, Page, Powers (rep., Vt.), Price, Hayner, Reiley, Rusk, Ryan, Schermerhorn, Scranton (rep., Pa.), Sickles, Speery, Stevens, Talbott (Md.), Warner and Wolverton.

Passed by a Majority of 64.

Then came the final vote on the bill itself, on which a yeas and nays vote was asked and granted by a rising vote. The roll-call was watched with marked attention, and frequent bursts of applause greeted accessions to one side or the other. Beltzhoover (dem., Pa.) was the first to win applause by his yeas vote, indicating that the Pennsylvanians were leaning in line. Immediately after this, Blanchard (dem., La.) was applauded as he voted yeas and showed that the Louisianian opposition to the bill was not intact. Mr. Crook's vote in favor of the bill brought out tumultuous cheering. The climax of the demonstration was reached when the name of Mr. Wilson, author of the bill, was reached, the democrats cheering vociferously as a final recognition of his leadership. The speaker asked that his name be called and he answered in the affirmative. Then the speaker announced: "On this question the yeas are 204 and the nays are 140 and the bill is passed."

Summary of the Vote.

The vote summarized is as follows:

Yeas, 204: democrats, 198; republicans, 0; people's party, 8; Nays, 140: democrats, 13; republicans, 12; people's party, 1. Total, 344.

Democrats voting against it were Bartlett, Campbell, Covert, Cummings, Haines, Hendrix, Schermerhorn and Sickles, of New York; Cadmus, of New Jersey; Sperry and Page, of Connecticut; Geary of California; Cooper, of Wisconsin; Sibley, of Pennsylvania; and Devey, Meyer, Price and Robertson, of Louisiana.

Democrats Were Happy.

When the speaker announced the vote cheer followed cheer upon the democratic side, papers, hats, congressional records and, in fact, everything which the democrats could lay their hands upon, were flung high in the air, and amid a perfect pandemonium of joy the house adjourned.

FIRES IN CHICAGO.

A Big Warehouse and Several Dwellings Are Destroyed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—The big five-story brick warehouse of Felix & Marston, wholesale dealers in wooden and willow ware, at Henry street and Stewart avenue, has been totally destroyed by fire and a number of lives were endangered. The building, which was 100 feet wide by 175 feet long, extending south half a block to West Fifteenth street, was valued at \$80,000, and with the stock, estimated at \$15,000, is a complete loss. Felix & Marston's loss, aggregating \$135,000, is covered by insurance. Three or four frame cottages owned by poor people were crushed to pieces by the falling walls of the warehouse and hard work by the firemen barely prevented the flames from spreading toward Canal street. William Snooks, who was caught on the second floor, when it is supposed the fire started, leaped to the street below and was internally injured. While standing at the window hesitating, the flames swooped down upon him and burned him badly about the head. He did not wait longer, but dropped 30 feet into the street, where he was picked up by the police and carried to his home at 649 Henry street.

OPERAS HOUSE BURNED.

English Folly Company, in a Tour in Ohio, Loses Its Wardrobe.

DELAWARE, O., Feb. 3.—It Prospect, Marion county, Wednesday night, the opera house, valued at \$3,000; the electric light plant, \$10,000; Cook's residence, \$1,000, and the entire wardrobe, worth \$2,000, of the English Folly company, were consumed by fire. There was no insurance. S. Wyatt, part owner of the burned property, was struck by falling electric light wires and seriously injured. The blaze caught in the dressing-room of the opera hall as the company was preparing for the evening performance.

Twelfth Woman Admitted to Practice.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The twelfth woman has been admitted to practice before the United States supreme court and has signed the roll at that bar. She is Miss Kate H. Pier, a prepossessing young lady from Milwaukee, and Senator Vilas of Wisconsin moved her admission. Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood of Washington, was the first woman attorney to appear there. She was admitted in 1875.

Killed Her Baby.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 3.—At Elyria, O., Mrs. Jacob Hartley, while despondent over the death of her husband, killed her 10-months-old child by cutting its throat with a razor. She then by a similar effort tried to end her own life. Her recovery is doubtful.

Speaker Crisp Begins His Speech.

CAZIER, Feb. 3.—The governor of this province reports that thousands of people out of work and starving are tramping through the country and that in consequence he anticipates disturbances in the rural districts.

## LEADERS TALK.

The Closing Speeches of the Great Tariff Debate.

Mr. Reed Champions the Cause of Protection, While Speaker Crisp and Mr. Wilson Urge the Passage of the Bill.

GIANTS OF DEBATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Aside from the great attendance and the final vote on and passage of the tariff bill, the features of the session of the house on Thursday were the speeches, closing the debate, of Mr. Reed (rep., Me.), Speaker Crisp, and Mr. Wilson (dem., Va.), the author of the measure. Promptly at noon the committee of the whole rose and the chairman (Mr. Richardson), according to parliamentary formula, reported that the committee of the whole had had under consideration house bill 4,844 (tariff bill) and reported it to the house with sundry amendments. The speaker then announced that three hours would be allowed for closing debate. He recognized Mr. Reed, and the republican leader rose amid the wild cheering and hand-clapping of the galleries and the buzzes of his party friends about him. Mr. Reed frowned and shook his head as though the demonstration were distasteful to him. He waited for the applause to cease. Standing in the aisle, clad in a long Prince Albert coat, with head erect and defiant, he looked a physical and intellectual giant.

Says the Bill Satisfies No One.

When the applause had finally subsided Mr. Reed began his speech. He said:

"In this debate, which has extended over many weeks, one remarkable result has already been reached, a result of the deepest importance to this country. The result is that the bill before us is odds to both sides of the question, favoring neither and commanding the respect of neither party. On one side we believe that while it pretends to be for protection it does not afford it, and on the other side they believe that while it looks toward free trade it does not accomplish it. Those who will vote against this bill will do so because it opens our markets to the destructive competition of foreigners, and those who vote for it do it with a reservation that they will instantly devote themselves to a new crusade against whatever barriers are left.

"It is evident that there is no ground for the 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 reestablish themselves or 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 not be passed at once, because uncertainty is worse than any bill can possibly be. So utterly un-disputed and so distinctly visible to every human being in this audience has been our growth and progress that whatever the future industrial system of this country may be, the past system is a splendid monument to that series of successful statesmen who found the country bankrupt and distracted and left it first on the list of nations."

Advantages of the American Market.

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 the comforts of life. Instead of increasing this market, he said, by leaving it to the steady increase of wages which the figures of the Aldrich report so conclusively show, and which have not only received the sanction of the members from New York but of the secretary of the treasury and the democratic Bureau of the census, by this action our committee proposed to lower wages and so lessen the margin and then divide that market with somebody else, and all on the chance of getting the markets of the world. Mr. Reed continued:

"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 sell at the cost of production. If the difference between cost of production here and cost of production in England be not equalized by the duty, then our cost of production must go down or we must go out. Our laws have invited money and men and we have grown great and rich thereby."

"To sum it up, if this protection gives us money and men, and our vast country needs both, it may be why we have so wonderfully prospered. If it does I am inclined to think that the way to have more jobs hunting one man to keep on making new mills and try to prevent the committee on ways and means from pulling down old ones."

But What About the Farmer?

"But what do you say about the farmer? Well, on that subject I do not profess special learning, but there is one simple statement I wish to make and leave the question there. If with cities growing up like magic manufacturing villages dotting every eligible site, each and all swarming with mouths to be filled, the producers of food are worse off than when half this country was a desert, I abandon sense in favor of political economy."

"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 per week. 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."

When a Tariff Will Raise Wages.

"Here let me meet one other question, and let me make it fairly. We are charged with being slow in 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 to triumphantly prove. What we do say is that where two nations have equal skill and equal appliances and a market nearly equal and one can hire labor at one-half less, nothing, and that 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 say yes with all my heart, but her example is bad, and nothing less. 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."

Reed Gets an Ovation.

Throughout Reed's speech he was frequently interrupted with applause, and at the close the democrats joined in. As his speech closed there was a burst of applause which swelled into a tumultuous demonstration as the enthusiastic galleries gave shouts, hurrahs and sharp whistles which are often heard in theaters but seldom in the halls of congress.

Mr. Reed bowed his acknowledgment to the demonstration, and without resuming his seat or waiting for the many hands extended to congratulate him, made his way back to the republican cloakroom. Half way up the aisle he was met by a page bearing a huge basket of American beauty and La France roses.

Speaker Crisp Begins His Speech.

While the demonstration was going on Speaker Crisp relinquished the chair to Mr. Hatch (Mo.) and assumed the old seat which he occupied in the days before he was elevated to the speakership. When he arose in his place he received an ovation.

As Mr. Crisp proceeded he was given general applause by his democratic associates on

the floor, but his points were of an argumentative character, which appealed to the students of the question rather than to the galleries. He read from the minority report and criticized that feature which declared that the former paid the tax.

Not a Benefit to Labor.

After his opening introductory remarks Mr. Crisp declared that an examination of the protective system would show that while it was built up for the ostensible benefit of labor it was in truth constructed for the benefit of the manufacturing classes. He pointed out that the wages of laborers in protected industries went down and those in unprotected industries went up as a result of the Monroe act. This was shown by the statistics gathered in the Senate committee on finance. The speaker referred to the artificial condition created by protection. It took men, he said, from their natural channels and diverted them to unnatural channels. The same was true in the diversions made in the channels of trade. Protection was a Chinese wall which not only shut out the world but shut in the United States.

Reed's Argument One of Prejudice.

Mr. Crisp was greeted with applause when he said that the thirty years of protection was a period of unrest during which the masses of people had constantly rebelled against the heavy burdens of taxation. The people had always been stilled at the polls by the republican promises to reduce the tariff, but once successful at the polls, the republican legislators surrendered themselves body and soul to the manufacturing classes. The speaker said that the gentleman (Mr. Reed) had throughout his speech refrained from the arguments of reason and had used only those of

cheers for the Income Tax.

In referring to various features of the bill he spoke of an income tax, which brought out long and loud applause from the strongest protection element in the house. He cited a speech of Senator Sherman delivered twenty years ago to the effect that a tax which fell heaviest on consumption and did not bear heavily on the wealth and incomes of the country was intrinsically wrong. Mr. Crisp supported the income tax in vigorous terms. He said \$30,000,000 of tax on accumulated wealth was but a small tribute in return for the benefit it received.

Mr. Crisp closed with an eloquent appeal to his democratic associates to waive minor objections and to look at the great democratic principles involved. "Let us stand together," he said. "Let us pass this bill and it will bring gladness to the consuming masses, to the farmer, to the laborer and to the American people."

There was a triple round of applause as the speaker closed. A page walked toward him with a large potted plant with red flowers above, surrounded with white roses below. The applause continued for more than a minute, during which Mr. Crisp was warmly congratulated. He left the body of the house and returned to the speaker's desk.

Mr. Wilson Closes the Debate.

Mr. Wilson at once arose to close the debate. He was greeted with great cheers. Mr. Wilson eloquently portrayed the advance of freedom. This bill, he said, was but one of those advances. No McKinley bill could stem the advance of human progress. Great causes could not be laughed or ridiculed away, and the gentleman from Maine could not draw from his armful of sarcasm and wit in order to stop the advance of this cause of lightening the burdens of taxation.

Mr. Wilson Closes the Debate.

Mr. Wilson then related the story of the English herring merchant who wrote to Sir Robert Peel that he did not want free trade as it would let in Norwegian herring, but that on other goods he was a thorough free trader. Mr. Wilson appealed to his fellow democrats not to allow any heresy arguments to impede the movement toward the overthrow of the protective system.

Denies Charges of Sectionalism.

Referring to an income tax Mr. Wilson said he had not wanted it attached to this bill, but once so attached, he supported it with all the loyalty at his command. There was continued applause as Mr. Wilson denied the charges of sectionalism in the bill. He said that the anti-slavery feeling of those who had framed this bill was to make this country one in which one man would not be taxed for another, one in which religion, science, culture and education would go hand in hand as the common, untaxed heritage of every citizen.

Mr. Wilson closed with an eloquent appeal to his fellow democrats. He told them that the record of the