TELEGRAPHIC.

THE NIGHT SESSION.

Dubois and Voorhees Cross Their Swords in the Senate.

THE QUORUM FARCE PLAYED.

Several Hot Altercations.—Discussion of the Chinese Exclusion Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11.—The usual methods by which controversies over legislation are settled have failed to carry, and the world is now watching the decision of a great financial question by a test of physical endurance. This peculiar condition was a necessity under the rules by which the Senate operates.

The forces on both sides are divided, so as to be able to give each other relief by taking up the defense of their position in turn. The employees of the Senate are likewise separated into relays in anticipation of continuous work.

As the hour of 6 o'clock approached, at which it was known the signal gong for beginning the contest would be sounded, a gradual filling up of the seats on the floor and in the galleries made it evident that the fight was to go on and the public would watch it through. Many members of the House were present. The galleries did not contain an unoccupied seat, and in the doorways mass of humanity were clamoring for admission.

The silver men had the advantage over their opponents. While they crept to the committee rooms and lobbies, leaving only on guard one speaker and Dubois to see that a quorum is present, it is obligatory on the part of the friends of repeal to remain continuously in their seats in order to maintain a quorum.

The repeal bill was taken up and Cockrell resumed his speech begun Monday, saying there was but one man in public life who had more than fulfilled predictions than Cleveland, and that was John Sherman.

Allen of Nebraska then resumed the floor until 6:30, when he yielded to Dubois, who asked if Voorhees proposed to make the usual adjournment motion.

Voorhees replied that he felt it to be his highest duty to call the Senate to stay in continuous session until the pending measure was disposed of.

Dubois, in reply, said the country was drifting steadily towards the silver side of the controversy and added: "You know as well when you start as you will know when you emerge from the struggle that you must fail. With some glorious as they exist in the Senate there is no hope of radical legislation. If you succumb to standing appeals to reason and score, and risk the settlement of this great question to the test of which side can stand the most punishment, we desire to give notice that we shall protect our side to every inch in our power. We shall insist that you furnish a quorum and keep it constantly in the chamber, if it takes a considerable roll calls. The responsibility for what is to follow must rest on you, as well as its physical effects on individual senators."

Voorhees replied at great length: "We will see who fails in this transaction before we are done," said he, and asked the senator from Idaho whether he would fix a day to take a vote.

Dubois said there were distinguished senators who had not talked on the subject, and he could not, and could say no one can say when the debate would probably close.

"I understand the situation perfectly," said Voorhees, and added that this opposition to the history of the Senate would result in returning the bill. "I believe," said he, "that this body should have rules by which to conclude discussion and reach a vote, longer, more reasonable, more sensible and more decent than the rule on which we are entering now, which is the only one. The opponents of the bill will not come any day for a vote. They will resort to dilatory measures to prevent action being taken at all. Who is quiet? I would rather be carried from this desk feet foremost and put to sleep at my home in Terre Haute forever than to yield the principle that the majority has the right to govern. I stand here for the highest principle of free government. Show me in history. We started in here some weeks ago to discuss the repeal of a bad measure of financial legislation. We have now reached the question of free government. We have reached the question of constitutional government. We have reached the question whether or not we have a government that can administer itself. Idle, vapid talk takes place in regard to abolishing the Senate of the United States.

"We can no more be abolished than can the Constitution, for it is a great portion thereof; but it can be governed by rules of its own making, so as to make itself an asylum and proper and reasonable body of legislation.

"I am tender of minorities," said Voorhees, "I would not injure the minority; but shall the minority govern? A answer me. Shall the minority govern? Somebody has to rule; whether they be to control this government, shall it be the minority of the majority? If a compromise is to take place on the principle that the minority rights the right to dictate, it will be by force not by law."

Harris, Dem., of Tennessee and Jones, Dem., of Arkansas said they voted the sentiments of several senators but they declared that they would never vote for unconditional repeal.

Bowen, Dem., of South Carolina said Voorhees had gone a step beyond the line when he said the question now confronting the Senate was whether the government should go—whether the Senate was capable of self government.

Displeased from the Congressional Record extracts from the debate on the federal election bill some years ago, to show that those on the Democratic side were not always willing for a majority rule. The majority did not prevail on that occasion.

From 7 o'clock until 11 o'clock the debate continued without any material failures, all still retaining the floor. The crowd in the galleries did not diminish notably, which, especially the senators commented, contrasted and so strongly approached less than a dozen were in their seats, but the thunderous voice of the big Populist from Nebraska showed no signs of weakening.

Twenty at 12 o'clock Dubois arose and remarked as he looked about the chamber, "I believe a quorum is not present."

The Vice President directed the clerk to call the roll. From the close room and the galleries the remainder crowded into the chamber.

When the roll call was concluded Sigourney announced 39 Senators to be present, a quorum, and invited Senator Allen to proceed. The Nebraskan promptly took the floor again and the quorum so promptly began sleepwalking through the conclusion dozen.

At 12:45 Senator Dubois again called attention to the fact that no quorum was present. The occupants of the chamber again filed hastily into the chamber and the Vice President announced 39 Senators assembled, a quorum, present.

After several sarcastic passages between Palmer, Wolcott of Colorado and Allen, the latter resumed his speech.

At 1 a. m. Hoar wearily interrupted Allen to know candidly whether the Nebraska senator did not think his speech an over-production.

Allen hotly asked Hoar if he wanted to insult him, whereupon the senator from Massachusetts purged himself, apologized humbly, and equilibrium was restored.

At 1:40 the galleries were almost empty.

At 2:10 a.m. Daniel made the point of no quorum, and the sleepy senators jumped to answer to their names.

At 2:45 a. m. a sharp tilt between Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire and Senator Allen, over the cause of the sentimental depression in New England, was in progress.

At 3:45 a.m. Dubois again made the point of no quorum. On this roll call Wolcott appeared in the chamber for the first time during the night, but, with the other free silver Republicans, he refrained from answering. Fifty-four senators responded.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—In the House Atkinson of West Virginia introduced a bill to amend section 3529 of the revised statutes, by striking out the words "unless such force is necessary to repel armed resistance of the United States or keep the peace of the polls." This is one of the federal statutes not repealed by the Dunlop bill, and the amendment is intended to prevent any army or navy officer from ringing troops to the polls.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

In the discussion of the Chinese exclusion bill Geary, who followed McCreary, was greatly cheered on proceeding without limit. He began with an indignant denial of the aspersions made upon the Pacific Coast people in their war on the Chinese. The Moors were not excited, the Jews were not driven out, the Huguenots were not forced from their homes because they refused to obey the laws of the country in which they resided. The chairman of the foreign affairs committee was no more immune than he, no more Caesarean than he.

"While I don't believe the Chinese are entitled to any new rights," said he, "if I believe this bill would give us a settlement of this question, give us an opportunity to regulate their stay here and prevent more from coming, I would vote for it. I am against it because I believe it only temporizes with the situation. We will offer amendments which we believe will make the bill effective. If they are rejected, we will vote against it."

He went on to speak of the adverse criticism of the bill which here she came. He spoke of the resolutions adopted by different religious bodies, all, strange to say, in the same phraseology, demanding the immediate repeal of the Geary law. What regal, he asked, had any church to ask Congress to do anything? He said suppose the time between church and state was sharply drawn in this country. He did not deny the sacred right of petition, but sometimes most petitions are indifferent, and sometimes the influence of the church. (Applause.) Ever since 1882, when the United States declared in nothing to the Chinese, there never was an hour when by treaty and judicial Chinese were not trying at all borders of the United States to break into this country. China, knowing this, could have stopped the violation of the law, but China remained silent. Her has never neglected an opportunity to demand us. The surplus earnings of the Chinese which they have carried back to China amounted to the enormous sum of $500,000,000.

"Do you wonder why we don't like the Chinese in California?" he asked. "If any one of your Eastern cities 100,000 laborers were sapping from your wealth $50,000 a day in surplus earnings, would you not want to get rid of them? They are an army of leeches, not an army of laborers."

"Haven't they given value for what they have received?" asked Baker of New Hampshire.

Geary believed now in protecting the American laborer against the cheaper laborer, as well as the product of the cheaper laborer. (Applause.)

Henderson (Iowa) interrupting: "That's pretty good Republican doctrine."

"If my party did not believe in that doctrine," replied Geary, "then I would quit it, but I think it does."

"Why don't you extend the limit," asked Baker, "so as to include other foreigners besides the Chinese?"

"I have a bill in this house now," replied Geary, "to prevent immigration. Will you vote for it, sir? Will?" (Applause.)

Baker: "I believe in revising our treaties first."

Geary (contemptuously): "Some people seem to believe we haven't got our growth yet; that before legislating we must consult the wishes of foreign powers."

Baker: "We are not too old to be honest."

Proceeding, Geary insisted that pledges fulfilled the only means of intelligent dealing. He denied that it would require $7,000,000 to enforce the Geary law. If the officers of the administration had done their duty in May, the present condition would not have existed within our borders.

In reply to a question by McCreary, as to whether the $20,000 appropriated would have been sufficient, Geary admitted the Chinese would take no risk of being sent back to China. Rather than do that they would voluntarily leave.

He denounced the administration for its violation of party faith and the party platform, and although he loved his party, it was his duty to condemn the Democratic officers who believed their trust, if they violated the law they must go down. He had no fault to find with the treasury department, but the action of the attorney general in carrying the law it did not be obtained. It had not a little to do in connection to demonstrate and overcome him. He called attention to a statement by a leading organ in the office, that the Chinese officials had complied the McCreary bill completely. "What a spectacle we present," said he. "Could we secure any law bearing on foreign people, for bills, or treaties, without the consent of the foreign nations?"

He intimated that the Chinese minister had a hand in the preparation of the Evarts bill, of which the McCreary bill was a modification. Geary then proposed amendments, which, he said, would put into the bill, namely, a public graphing concerning a definition of the term Chinese laborer. Geary closed with an eloquent plea to the Democratic party to fix the Pacific Coast Union. "Open the gate east of the Chinese," said he, "open wide at the Boston. Set a Democrat at either end of the capital is proposed to the institution of most anti-government. Show to local anti-government. When you from one South come to us battling for whole supremacy, we joined with you. Do not let it be said that a Democratic Congress has striken an ally, when we, who recognized the justice of your contention, stood you in the hour of need, the hour in the yellow days. (Tremendous applause.) The House then, at 8 o'clock, adjourned.

Presbyterian Heresy Cases.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11.—In the Old Synod today the appeal of Professor Henry Preserved Smith was referred to the judiciary committee, along with the case of Dr. Spencer of Cleveland. The judiciary committee will report tomorrow morning.

The Lafayette Boston.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Captain Crapsfield, captain of the English yacht, said, after coming to anchor, "I am satisfied we are beaten, because the Vigilant is a better boat than the Valkyrie. Today's race, though not decisive, proved even more than yesterday's or Monday's that she is able to defeat us."

"What do you intend to do after the match is over?"

"Oh, I suppose we must build a racer to beat her."

London, Oct. 11.—Secretary Grant of the Royal Yacht squadron today denied absolutely the rumor that a member of the Royal Yacht squadron would challenge for the America's cup in the event of the Valkyrie being defeated.

The Exchange Telegraph company says, if the Valkyrie is defeated by the Vigilant, John Jameson, of Ballard, owner of the crack yacht Iris, will build a new boat and challenge for the America's cup.

The Senate to Be Filled.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—At a meeting at the board of trade many resolutions were adopted regarding the growing sentiment throughout the country against the Senate of the United States and saying the high esteem in which the people will depart if the Senate continues to defy public sentiment and allow the minority to delay action on all the important questions.

Interest Not Paid.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—As expected the Farmers' Loan & Trust company, New York, in an unusual call against the Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad company at the request of a mortgage bondholder representing $40,000,000. The complainant states that there has been default in the payment of interest on the mortgage notes of the road.

A Flywheel Bursts.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The electric power house of the Atlantic Road company, at Third avenue and Thirty-street (Brooklyn), was completely wrecked this evening, by the bursting of a flywheel engine. The entire roof and rear side of the building were carried away. One piece weighing about two tons flew a distance of two blocks and struck a two-story frame building at 472 Carroll street, completely wrecking it. Mrs. Ann Keegan, a lady, was badly cut by flying debris and also suffered a shock.

Another part of the wheel, weighing about a ton, landed in the rear of a house at 462 Carroll street. The foundations of the house were loosened and the windows smashed. Several other buildings in the vicinity were more or less damaged. Five men were slightly injured. Damage, $30,000.

A Failure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—The Woodside liquor and cigar firm of C. Cook & Co. has failed. The liabilities are $85,000.

The Mob Again.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 11.—Officer Tonle had his throat cut some weeks ago in a patrol wagon by a desperate Italian whom he arrested. The case of the Italian is fixed for trial tomorrow. Last night Tonle was assaulted and beaten, after being waylaid, and probably fatally injured. It is believed the Mafia are again at work.

Harrison Brethren.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—General Lucius Fairchild of Wisconsin was elected commander-in-chief of the loyal legion at the annual meeting today, to succeed the late ex-President Hayes. Ex-President Harrison was the choice of a large number of members of the order, but he came to the meeting for the express purpose of declining the honor.

The Bunco Gang.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 11.—A special from Guthrie says a committee of citizens from Cushing and Tugale appeared at the United States marshal's office this morning and demanded protection for themselves and property, as the Dalton gang have threatened revenge on every citizen who aided the officers at the Tugale battle.

The Gold Reserve Decreasing.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The gold reserve continues to decrease and today is lower than ever before, standing at $65,800,000, showing a reduction of over $5,500,000 since the first of the month. The government must at Philadelphia exports to run $15,000,000 of gold by the first of December. The total net currency balance stands at $18,232,703, an increase of nearly five and a half million since the first of the month, so the net working balance of the department shows a decrease of but little over a million since the first of October. The receipts of the month to date are $8,726,000 and expenditures $10,276,000. The total gold in the treasury, coin and bullion, October 10, was $104,446,787.

"FIVE DOLLARS A MONTH."

Drs. Mansfield and Bissell Make Another Notable Offer.

All Patients Applying Before Noon Next Tuesday Will Be Treated and Supplied with Medicine Both Fixed for $5.00 a Month.

The two weeks during which the Mansfield and Bissell Medical Institute treated patients for $2.50 a month, and supplied medicine for $1.00 a month, proved so successful that the doctors have decided to make a special offer for a limited time longer. Any person who has been thinking of coming to the Mansfield and Bissell Medical Institute, but has put it off from week to week, or month to month, on account of the expense, will be glad to know that the doctors have decided to make the same offer they made two weeks ago, namely, that all who call at the Mansfield and Bissell Medical Institute, Rooms 200, 202, 204 Dooly (P.O.) Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, on or before Tuesday, October 17, will be treated for any disease they may have for $5 a month, and have their medicine put up for $1 a month. Medicines furnished free to those who can't afford to pay for them. Office hours—9 to 12 a.m., 2 to 5 p.m., 7 to 8 p.m. Sundays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

HOME ENDORSEMENTS.

Remarkable Results Attained With Only a Few Days' Treatment.

MR. T. J. HILES, a well known mining man of Bingham, Utah, who has been employed for the last 10 years in the mines, says: "I have taken a short time of treatment at the Mansfield and Bissell Medical Institute, and I feel very grateful for what they have done for me.

"I was troubled with chronic rheumatism for the last eight years. My joints would become so stiff that I could not walk for days at a time. I became discouraged and thought I would be a cripple for life. My kidneys were also affected, and I was troubled with frequent attacks of gravel. I was also troubled with chronic constipation.

"I am convinced that the treatment I received at the Mansfield and Bissell Medical Institute has done me a great deal of good. I feel like a new man. I can walk without difficulty, and the gravel has not troubled me for a long time. I can recommend the Mansfield and Bissell Medical Institute to any person who is afflicted with chronic diseases." T. J. HILES.

MR. WILLIAM HALL, who resides at No. 47 Colfax street, Salt Lake City, says: "I have been suffering from a severe form of catarrh for a long time. I was quite deaf in one ear. I had a ringing noise in my head, and was very nervous. I was also troubled with a bad cough, and I feel very glad to know that I have found a cure for my complaints.

"The treatment which I received at the Mansfield and Bissell Medical Institute has cured me of all my troubles. I feel like a new man. I can hear as well as ever, my cough has left me, and I feel very grateful to those gentlemen who cured me." WILLIAM HALL.

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Mr. Hall's statement is true in every respect. I have treated him for catarrh and have cured him. I wish to say that I have found the Mansfield and Bissell Medical Institute to be a reliable institution, and I feel very grateful to them for the good they have done me." J. A. HOWE, Pastor Methodist Church, Bingham, Utah.

THE POOR TREATED FREE.

Drs. Mansfield and Bissell, of the Mansfield and Bissell Medical Institute, Rooms 200, 202, 204 Dooly (P.O.) Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, have decided to treat free of charge for one week from today, starting the first two days are without charge.

TREATMENT BY MAIL.

No Necessity of Coming to the City for Treatment.

Almost every man reading this notice knows Drs. Mansfield and Bissell. It is particularly to those who have taken advantage of their offer to treat for $5 a month, and to those who have read testimonials in their behalf in the newspapers, that this notice is addressed. Many of the patients who have received treatment from these gentlemen have written them letters of congratulation, and have recommended their friends to call on them. Many have sent their friends to them, and many have written to the Mansfield and Bissell Medical Institute for medicine, and have received it by mail, and have reported that they were cured. Many others have written to say that they were benefited by the treatment received from the Mansfield and Bissell Medical Institute, and have sent in their money for more medicine. These patients have been treated at their own homes in every part of Salt Lake. Medicines are sent by express to any address, in compounded or prepared and disguised, and the physician's name is not mentioned