TELEGRAPHIC.

UTAH COMMISSION.

The Appropriation for that Body Retained by the Senate.

EDMUNS' AMENDMENT RULED OUT.

Chandler Speaks on Recent Election Reform—Hill Replies with Vehemence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Rapid progress was made on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill of the eighth session of the Senate.

Debate sought to strike out the appropriation for the Utah Commission and to provide that the suppression of bigamy and polygamy shall hereafter be prosecuted under the laws of Utah. Edmunds urged that the polygamous relations of Utah was a thing of the past, and that the local authorities would be trusted to administer the affairs of the State.

Faulkner, of the committee on territories, in response to an inquiry from Quay, said it was expected that Utah would receive a State by November next, so that the withholding of the appropriation would not be a public injury.

The appropriation bill was temporarily laid aside to permit Chandler to make a speech on Hamid-Morrish contests of the Fifty-fourth district, which he took up by the request of a number of Democratic members. Concerning the election of Morgan, of New York, he did not question its legislative standing, but declared that it was wrought about by gerrymandering and various forms of unwholesome legislation.

Alluding to the motion of Martin of Kansas, Chandler said the election, although a Democratic, had come "unsolicited" with the Populist indorsement of the Kansas legislature. The people of Kansas were deceived. "They should be put on him," said Chandler, "and the results have been what might have been expected."

As he had been coupled by Hoar, of South Dakota, Chandler declared it would have been filled by a republican if there had not been the most unscrupulous use of the machinery of the State and his constituency had participated. Chandler recounted the "outrages" of that transaction. Hoar sat at his desk throughout in delight.

As to Hyde and Allen they had acted with the Democrats of the Senate, as Peffer had at times done, with the Republicans, but Chandler in all his relations their actions. But, he said, it made it possible, with the unlawful use and fraudulent vote of Martin and the vote of Morrill, who should never have remained in the Senate for day after the face of his ill-gotten honors, for the Democratic majority of the Senate to be maintained.

Chandler closed with a reference to Gorman's most figure of speech, "that a vote of censure for Democracy was to be dog," which, said the New Hampshire senator, was merely a flash from the lowlands.

He was immediately on his feet when Chandler had finished. He said he thought he witnessed an extraordinary spectacle. The senator from New Hampshire sought at this closing hour of the Senate to stir up partisan animosities.

"But the spectacle the senator has created tonight—indulging in coarse invective against a brother senator—can him no good and will do his party no good," said Hill, vehemently.

Continued Hoar his senses will return. I have been trying for two years to draw him out on New York election methods.

"And you have drawn me out," retorted Hill, "and before I am through, you may conclude it might have been well not to have drawn me out."

Hill turned his attention to Chandler's reference to Hamid. He (Hill) could have fought the attack on New York at the start, on "Honest John Kelly," "but," said he, "I cannot forgive the cruel, base, unscrupulous, malicious attack on Senator Brice."

The New Hampshire senator had "spewed out" this miserable and contemptible speech. He had invented as old and worn a device, endeavoring to the shades of Hamilton, a device never sanctioned by such. Mr. Hill drew a striking picture of the coming and going of Hamid in the chamber, his pitch and quiet habits. "And yet the senator on the New Hampshire senator had, by-and-bye, assailed this poor man." Mr. Hill said he hated "hypocrites." He referred to the "means by which the great Samuel J. Tilden had been kept from the Presidential chair."

Then, turning to Mr. Chandler, he added: "We all remember the course of our friend Chandler at the time in going to Florida and stealing that state from the Democracy."

Sharp replies to Mr. Chandler's reference to him, saying: Hoar said was true that was charged against the senator from New Hampshire, instead of being in the United States Senate, he ought to be in the penitentiary. In view of the way in which had represented the great state of New Hampshire "a hundred hot lashes there place."

Chandler came back the floor in reply to Hill for another three of the session. He said he would pass over the "impertinent and coarse remarks" he had referred to the action of Hill in "stultifying his vote against the President of the United States in exchanging the Hawaii to defeat Cleveland's nomination for the Presidency by the Democratic Convention." Chandler said Hill's recent dinner at the White House and subsequent visit had nearly won the present administration. Hill had finally at least united by the personal relations with the President, and declared he opposed him when he was wrong and supported him when he was right.

At 11:30 Friday morning the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was passed and the Senate adjourned.

EXCITEMENT IN SAVANNAH.

Sixteen Negroes Under Indictment Organization is Needed.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 28.—This has been another day and night of inflammatory excitement in Savannah. This afternoon Mrs. Gregory hastened to 300 women in Odd Fellows hall. Many of the ladies in the audience were escorted to the hall by their husbands. Police were stationed in the square on which the hall stands. No one was allowed to loiter about the building. Towards the close of the lecture crowds collected in the vicinity of the hall, and as they were allowed to enter filled to the standing.

Tonight Odd Fellows hall was crowded to its limit and many were turned away. Fully 1,000 were in the hall. It is understood a large portion of them were armed. On all sides it was learned the men were ready for a row. Outside the hall the entire police force, with the exception of a few men stationed through the audience, were on hand and no permanent line was drawn to the hall. No crowds were allowed to congregate near the building.

Inside the hall Mallory received an ovation, and throughout his lecture he was applauded and cheered, and when he declared the riot Tuesday night had strewn the assembly of Protestant organizations, the wild cheering lasted several minutes, and was vigorously resumed when he said, "Not the A. P. A. or the Junior Order of United Mechanics here and you will have to invite such demonstrations against free speech. We must meet the Anarchist and Socialist with the ballot."

Mallory said the negroes had organized a political party. He declared that if the Democratic party would not organize a number of Democratic negroes. Concerning the election of Morgan, of New York, he did not question its legislative standing, but declared that it was wrought about by gerrymandering and various forms of unwholesome legislation.

As to the motion of Martin of Kansas, Chandler said the election, although a Democrat, had come "unsolicited" with the Populist indorsement of the Kansas legislature. The people of Kansas were deceived. "They should be put on him," said Chandler, "and the results have been what might have been expected."

As to his vote