TELEGRAPHIC.

SENATORS AT WORK.

The Debate on the Proposed Amendment of the Rules.

THE POWER OF THE MINORITY.

A Parliamentary Squabble.—The Senate Clogged for Two Hours.—Ends in Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—In the Senate Stewart of Nevada, discussing the amendment to the rules providing that no senator shall read a written or printed speech, thought the recent debate will go down in history as the most important and instructive ever conducted in any parliamentary body.

Vest, referring to the reply to Hayne by Daniel Webster, and Lodge's rule against the reading of speeches, said he believed, from the best authority obtainable at this time, that Webster did not give that speech to the public as it now stood in literature for more than a month after it was delivered. There were no stenographers then in the Senate.

Lodge thought the speech was taken down some what in shorthand, or was passed for shorthand, by Gale, and other revision by Webster was published.

Vest said his experience had taught him to believe that a written speech was much more effective than an extempore.

In regard to the closure rule Vest said, if the resistance of the minority had no other defense in American history, the defeat of the Force bill would consecrate it to a large extent with the American people. Mr. Vest thanked heaven that the minority, under the rules of the Senate, were able to defeat that infamous legislation.

In conclusion Vest said he was satisfied that unconditional repeal cannot be had in the Senate.

Hill asked why, if a majority favored the repeal bill, it could not pass the Senate.

Vest replied if the senator had read the rules and witnessed the proceedings under them he ought to be able to answer the question satisfactorily to himself.

Hill replied if the rules of the Senate prevent the passage of a bill which the majority desires to pass, the best thing to do is to amend the rules in a proper manner.

Vest retorted that he had heard that during the discussion of the force bill, but the rules were not changed.

Hill said he repudiated the doctrine that one-fifth of the Senate could absolutely prevent legislation. The power to make rules implied the power to change them.

"Has it come to this," asked Hill, in closing, "that the Senate is powerless, first to legislate and second to change the rules so it can legislate hereafter? If so, it might as well disband."

The repeal bill was laid before the Senate, and Jones, of Nevada, took the floor and proceeded with his speech. At 2:45 he asked the indulgence of the Senate, as he was not feeling well enough to finish today. Peffer then took the floor.

Palmer, of Illinois, got into a parliamentary squabble with Kyle and Allen. Palmer was complaining of speeches made to kill time, and Kyle asked him to specify one speech.

Palmer replied: "I will answer by saying that I believe the senator from Nebraska—"

This was as far as he got, as Allen called him to order. Palmer continued to take anything back, and Allen objected that his speech was an effort to consume time.

After some colloquy, Cullom suggested that the matter be dropped. Telner objected, saying he was tired of the incessant criticisms in the press, and from other sources, that the opponents of repeal were wasting time, and characterizing their force as revolutionary. The best thing the suggestion was made to him he should call the author to book. Cullom's suggestion was then adopted and Peffer resumed his speech.

At 6 o'clock Pugh observed that the Senate had been in session seven hours, and Peffer yielded to Chandler to adjourn. Voorhees expressed a hope that the motion would be voted down, saying he would ask the Senate to remain in session until 12.

By a vote of 30 to 18 the Senate refused to adjourn.

With the next thirty minutes the attention of the chair was called three times to the fact that a quorum was not in the chamber, but on each full call a quorum responded. On the last call the point was raised that Dolph and Kyle, who were present and not voting, should be recorded for the purpose of making a quorum. The point of order was overruled.

On a call at 8:40 the Senate was without a quorum, but a moment later two senators appeared, and Voorhees moved that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

Dubois called for the ayes and nays. On this roll call, when pairs had to be respected, no quorum voted, but during the call of the Senate to confirm the presence of a quorum, when pairs did not count, a quorum always appeared. Time for two hours the Senate was clogged. When Voorhees found the predicament he was placed in he attempted to withdraw his motion, upon which Dubois called for the ayes and nays, but the required unanimous consent, which Teller refused to give.

Finally, at 8:45, a voting quorum was obtained, and Peffer continued his speech. At 10 o'clock Peffer, without concluding his speech, yielded to Voorhees, who asked that the Senate adjourn. The motion was agreed to.

FILIBUSTER IS THE WORD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The word went along the line of the silver forces at 8 o'clock tonight was to filibuster and require no absolute quorum at all times. The purpose in filibustering was to show the futility of attempting further to force unusual hours.

A visit was made to Senator Carlisle by Senator Voorhees this morning. The two gentlemen exchanged views upon the situation and Carlisle urged Voorhees to hold Stewart and keep his force in line. It was immediately after this visit that Voorhees returned to the Capitol and announced his intention of asking the Senate to sit until 10 o'clock at night.

The appearance would justify the statement that the administration has taken another occasion to announce and emphasize its opposition to any deviation from the course originally mapped out, and its determination to use all resources attributed before accepting a compromise.

Senator Sherman was asked tonight by a representative of the Associated Press what he thought of the prospect for the repeal bill. Sherman replied that it all depended on the Democratic side. "We," said he, referring to the repeal Republicans, "are united. They do not seem to realize that they are in the majority and the responsibility for legislation rests with them."

There will probably be no more night sessions in the Senate while the repeal bill is pending. The silver senators clogged the wheels effectually for about two hours tonight, and would probably have continued to do so, but for the understanding brought about by the extinguishment which was the sugar-coated pill which the opposing forces to check the filibustering, as it prevents from some of the leaders in the repeal side to remain up to average matters so as to make a concerted effort to secure night sessions.

A Clergyman's Revocation.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—At a meeting of the Chicago Presbytery today a committee was appointed to take the testimony of C. C. Coleman, of City Ch., Kansas, who has stated that he saw H. C. Tolbert, of Colorado, at Portland, Oregon, with a Miss Hamilton, and that Tolbert registered himself and his companion at the Harper hotel as Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Clark.

Dr. Tolbert denies the allegation.

Spreading Rails Cause a Wreck.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—Spreading rails wrecked the Wabash limited Limited, due here at 8:15 from Chicago, at Normandy, Ill., about 6:40 p.m., and injured more or less seriously some forty World's Fair excursion houseward bound. The train was forty-five minutes late and running at the rate of fifty miles an hour. When half a mile this side of Normandy the baggage car left the track, followed by the buffet, two coaches and two sleepers, all turning on their sides in the ditch. Though the buffet car, baggage car and one coach were turned, all of them with a were gotten out safely in advance of the flames.

FISH CULTURE.

International Congress of Those Interested in the Subject.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The International congress for the promotion of fisheries, fishery law and kindred subjects, opened here today, and will continue its session for five days.

The general congress is presided over by Colonel Marshall MacDonald, Central Marshal of the World's Fair on fisheries. The sessions are held in the building of the Art institute, and the congress is attended by representatives of every civilized country on the globe.

While the discussion on fish culture is in progress on the fourth day, Eugene Blackford, the eminent fish authority of this city, will preside. Tomorrow evening there will be an international fisheries banquet in the Art institute building, at which 100 dishes prepared from fish and sea products will be served. The cooking will be done by the cooks of the different commissions represented at the World's Columbian Exposition.

The cook of the Chinese commission will prepare a soup from shark's fins, while the cook of the Japanese commission will present a porridge prepared from gelatinous sea weeds and anemones from Japanese waters. Each cook will prepare his national dish of fish food.

The banquet will be modeled after the one held at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, for which Mr. Blackford arranged the menu.

Marshall MacDonald, presiding officer of the congress, became attached to the United States fish commission in 1879. For some years he was in charge of the entire work of the distribution of young fishes, and later was chief of the division of fish culture in the United States fish commission. He has received gold medals for improvements in fish culture from the international fish commissions at Berlin and London, and a special medal for a fishway devised for the river Vienne, in France.

A GRAVE CHARGE.

Did Jurors in the Curtis Case Receive Bribes?

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—J. N. E. Wilson, counsel for M. H. Curtis, the actor, and Charles Frank McManus, a local politician, and State Senator W. J. Dunn, according to a story published in the *Examiner*, are charged with an attempt to extort an order from Curtis and wife for $25,000, which they claimed to have paid four jurors to vote for Curtis' acquittal of the charge of murdering Policeman Grant. Thomas McFarlane and C. S. Clay are mentioned as two of the jurors bribed. Wilson, Curtis, McManus and Dunn, all deny any attempt to bribe the jury. Curtis is now living on his own ranch near Fresno, and has made a complaint to the sheriff for protection, saying that he has been threatened by McManus and others.

A Dynamite Explosion.

EXPOSITION, Ill., Oct. 16.—Fifty pounds of dynamite for use in sinking an artesian well here exploded prematurely this morning killing three workmen and mortally wounding two others and severely injuring three others, damaging a number of houses in the vicinity.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The C. P. Will Continue Its Business as Heretofore.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—The Union Pacific Railroad company has advised letters to all its connections, saying that under its receivership the road will continue doing business exactly as heretofore, and it desires the co-operation of other lines as heretofore. Nothing is said in the message about the relation the road would sustain toward the Western Passenger association, but the existing conditions will not be disturbed, for some time at least.

A proposition was submitted to the Western Passenger association here today to use the $20 rate between Chicago and the Missouri river, $10 each way, in connection with the $65.50 rate from the Missouri river to the Pacific coast, making the round trip rate $85.50 from Chicago to California via the Atlantic Pacific. The Northern Pacific Railway Co. today put in the rate of $25.50 to the Pacific Coast, with a traveling limit of fifteen days, with a final return limit to April 15th. The rates apply from the Missouri river. The rate to southern California points is $60.50. The line from Colorado common points to the Pacific Coast will be fixed for the round trip.

When the cheap rates to the World's Fair were recently made by the Western Passenger association, as the Rio Grande Western was not represented, Colorado and Utah points were exempted. The matter is now adjusted and the same rates will apply from that territory as from all other points in the association territory.

THE QUESTION OF TRADE.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 15.—S. H. H. Clark and Oliver W. Mink, receivers of the Union Pacific and General Manager Dickinson today received a call from Congressmen Bowen and Meiklejohn, representatives of the Union Pacific. The men called to pay their respects to the new officials and at the same time to talk over some matters of particular interest to both sides. The interests were mutual in so far as the interests of the world's fair are concerned. The question of transportation and the wage question and the strike were discussed to have the general manager's private views without any hesitation in speaking as to what would be done in their cases of those of the road in locality there.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Italians Enthusiastic at the Visit of the English.

The Insurrection in Brazil—The Moors and the Spaniards.—Samoan Advices.

TARANTO, Oct. 16.—The British Mediterranean squadron arrived here at noon escorted by the Italian warship Italia. The visiting warships were saluted by the forts and replied to the salute. Salutes were then exchanged between the British admiral, Sir Michael Culme-Seymour and Admiral Turi of the Italian vessels. The banks of the canal at every point of vantage to the neighborhood were crowded with people who heartily cheered the British war vessels as they passed by. The British officers were landed from the warships this afternoon and presented to Princess Isabella club where a reception was held in honor of the sailors. An immense concourse of people was lined on the route leading from the water's edge to the club, the all sides unanimous enthusiasm was shown. The city and harbor were illuminated this evening in the most elaborate manner possible. Bands were heard playing on all sides and the national anthem of Great Britain sounded high and above all other music. At Taranto the reunion, however, do not begin until tomorrow. The newspapers of Italy generally join in extending cordial greeting to the British fleet.

Rebels Rifled.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 16.—The prestige of the rebels is apparently declining. The forts of Santa Cruz have been firing upon the rebel war ships and severely damaged the insurgent Uruguay and Palas. Many rebels were killed and wounded.

The Bombardment Continued.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 16.—Advices from Rio Janeiro are to the effect that the bombardment of the city by the insurgent vessels under command of Admiral Mello continues and the damage is extensive. The inhabitants are terror stricken and fleeing to places of security outside the city. President Peixoto is organizing a number of vessels to resist the insurgent war vessels.

Emma Gets a Year.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Emma Goldman, a young apostle of anarchy, who was convicted recently of inciting to riot, was sentenced this morning in the court of general sessions by Judge Martin to one year's imprisonment.

The Moors Strongly Entrenched.

MADRID, Oct. 16.—Advices from Melilla say the Moors are strongly entrenched and are making daring sallies against the Spaniards, whose position is now regarded as serious. Reinforcements which arrived at Melilla are utterly inadequate, and fully 15,000 men will be required in order to enable the Spaniards to take the offensive.

The delay in the dispatch of a sufficient force to reinforce the troops now at Melilla is explained by the fear that the government here is desirous of awaiting the result of negotiations now going on between Mazila and Tangiers.

Peace in Samoa.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—Advices received here from official circles from Apia, Samoa, say the German warships in those waters, in conjunction with the British ships, suppressed the recent disturbances at Tutilla. There was no loss of life during the suppression of the disturbances and peace is established throughout the island.

Suit Dismissed.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 16.—The Supreme court made an order discharging the receiver of the Order of Solon, and declaring the suit on the ground that there was nothing to warrant the receivership. The supreme officers who were deposed will now take charge of the organization's affairs.

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS.

As an Apt Illustration of Remarkable Successes That Are Accomplished in the Treatment of Catarrhal Troubles by Drs. Mansfield and Hewett, the Following is Submitted as Our In Point:

Mr. G. Shaw, one of Salt Lake's well known and highly esteemed citizens, residing at No. 36 South West Temple Street, is convinced of the rapid improvement in his deafness which has followed his treatment at the hands of Drs. Mansfield and Hewett, viz.:

MR. G. SHAW, NO. 36 SOUTH WEST TEMPLE.

"I have endured from catarrh for the last four years. My case changed to a bad form of catarrhal deafness, and during the last two months I have been almost deaf in both ears. I heard of the wonderful cures of Drs. Mansfield and Hewett and decided to try them. I would say to anyone.

"I have consulted with them. My case was hopeless. I could get no relief from any other source. I now hear as well as ever in my left ear, and my right ear improves every morning to a degree that I can hear the ticking of a watch at a distance of two feet, which I could not do when I first commenced treatment. I cheerfully recommend the treatment to all who are afflicted with catarrh.

"Yours very truly, G. SHAW."

Mr. Shaw is a well known and highly esteemed citizen, and his testimony is worth the attention of all who are afflicted with catarrh.

Drs. Mansfield and Hewett have their office in the Dr. Smith Drug Store, 157 Main Street, Salt Lake City, and they are there every day except Sundays, when they are at their residence, 1 South West Temple Street. They are prepared to treat all who may call upon them, and they do not charge for consultation or advice. They treat catarrh in all its forms, and they do not charge for medicine when they treat catarrh. They also treat all other diseases of the eye, ear, throat and lungs, and they do not charge for medicine when they treat any of these diseases. They do not charge for consultation or advice in any case. They do not charge for medicine when they treat any case they undertake to cure. They do not charge for medicine when they treat any case they undertake to cure. They do not charge for medicine when they treat any case they undertake to cure