TELEGRAPHIC.

THE SENATE RULES.

The Discussion Continued in Yesterday's Session.

APPLAUSE FROM THE GALLERIES.

Sherman Throws the Responsibility on the Democrats.—A Plea for a Settlement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Morgan, Dem., of Alabama said he was not surprised that the Senator from New York (Hill) championed the rulings of the speaker of the House, because he was the unfortunate instrument, when he presided over the senate of New York, in the introduction of that heresy, not only into the Democratic party and traditions, but also into the constitutional rights of legislative bodies. In the course of his speech he said he proposed to offer an amendment to the bill, to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert a section repealing the whole and not a part of the Sherman law.

Washburn asked Morgan what he meant. "I mean the sarcasm I," said Morgan, "between the Democrats and Republicans who favor the pending bill, that it shall not be amended in any particular whatever."

"I desire to state that there is no coalition of any description," said Washburn.

"I claim first," said Hill, "that it is within the power of the presiding officer to determine the presence of a quorum. My second proposition is that there is no rule of the Senate which expressly or impliedly forbids that action."

On the question of cloture, Morgan defied the senators to establish such a rule.

Gray took issue with Hill. He read a portion of the rules to show that the presiding officer could not act in accordance with Hill's suggestion.

Messrs. Allen and Kyle took occasion to deny that they were present when the roll in question was called.

Hill said he had not expected to convince senators who had no respect for the Supreme Court and were not willing to bow to its decisions. Hill then paid his respects to Morgan. It is true, he said, that there were politicians in New York. He supposed there were no politicians in Alabama. They were all statesmen from that country. (Laughter.) Morgan had spoken of his lifelong devotion to the Constitution. "I supposed," said Hill, "that for a brief period my friend was supporting another constitution, but I may be mistaken." (Applause.)

Referring to a remark of Morgan, complimentary to Allen G. Thurman, Hill said he supposed Morgan in making the tribute had in view all the efforts made by Thurman in the Senate. He then read from the journal of the Senate, when on one occasion Thurman, being temporarily called to the chair, and certain senators refused to vote, counted a quorum.

The galleries vigorously applauded the recital of this action on the part of Thurman, and Hill said: "There is a precedent which I ask this body to imitate. There is one of the distinguished men whom I propose to follow rather than the lead of the distinguished senator from Alabama."

Sherman then addressed the Senate. He said the raises of the rules were made to expedite business in an orderly and proper manner, and their object was to enable the Senate to legislate, with that primary object of all rules opportunity to debate, but when the rules were used by the minority to obstruct legislation the rules should be at once altered. Whenever the minority used means of obstruction unduly it created a revolution. He thought, therefore, that probably, but not at this session, the time would arrive when the Senate must adopt rules to prevent obstruction to public business.

The proper way to secure a limit to debate in the Senate was, at the next session of Congress to have the committee on rules strengthened in numbers, and have it examine all the various rules and report a rule which would give the minority full power to express their opinion and prescribe the time when and where the final vote could be taken. The present session had continued two months and nothing was done, not a single measure passed the Senate that was of the slightest importance. If that were continued the Senate would no longer command the respect of entire and intelligent people, and Americans were men of action in all departments.

Sherman said the responsibility in the present situation rested upon the Democratic senators. The President had expressed his opinion and, while the Republicans did not believe in him or his policies, and were under no obligation to him, yet they had furnished the votes at the votes, nearly, to carry out his will, while the party the President represented stood unable to formulate a policy or to say what they desired. Three or four important matters demanded solution and the Senate stood in the way.

"We ask our brothers on the other side to consult with each other. If they do not like the President's plan on silver, give us some other, and, in God's name, let us settle this important question for the people of our country. Then we will take it into our consideration. If we can agree with you, we will; we will not follow your example. If we do not agree with you, we will give you a timely 'No.'"

Morgan asked if Sherman would vote for unconditional repeal of the entire Sherman act.

"No," replied Sherman, emphatically, "and no other man who understands the subject would do it, in my judgment."

Hill, in a long speech, took the position that Sherman shot to the mark when he said the responsibility rested upon the Democratic party.

The Senate thereupon took a recess until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Looking for Relief.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The storm which broke in the Senate today serves as an index to the feeling of impatience and resistance which is gradually accumulating. Sherman's taunt of the Democrats for failure to agree among themselves, had the effect of increasing the prospect for a caucus of Democratic senators. There is a possibility of a joint Democratic caucus of both House and Senate, as suggested by Senator Hill and acquiesced in by Senator Butler.

All the members of the Senate are begin ning to feel that the present situation has lost a great while longer and a desperate effort will be made to find relief in some direction.

The Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17.—It is understood the treasury will not decide to build up the gold reserve, now reduced to eighty-five millions, by restricting the payment of gold by the New York subtreasury.

THE YEAR 1900.

Preparations for a World Wide Celebration.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—In the W. C. T. U. meeting today, Mrs. Sakuli, of Japan, delivered a address on the life work of Mary Allen West, the enthusiasm was reached. Lucy Stone, Susan B. Anthony stirred the audience up with a woman's rights and temperance speech.

Dr. John Hall, of New York, Mary H. Hunt, and others spoke.

The union today unanimously approved the plan presented by the editor of the Christian Statesman for the celebration of the year A. D. 1900, the 1900th birthday of Christ, and the beginning of the twentieth century, by a year of world exciting Christian conventions, so arranged that a host of "Around the World" missionaries and workers can address them in succession. Miss Frances E. Willard, Lady Henry Somerset and Mrs. Wilder E. Clarke were appointed a committee to invite the cooperation of other Christian organizations and with them arrange for the celebration, which differs from the other celebrations proposed, in that it is to be predominantly Christian, not chiefly commercial, as a world's fair must be; in that it is not to be celebrated in one place, but extended to all lands, and in that it is to be continued for the whole year, as fitting or as great an event.

A Lively Contest.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Mrs. Marie Wilmer and Mrs. J. H. Eaglesly, of Chicago, have begun proceedings to have Mrs. Helen Clement Hoes, widow of their brother, Dr. Frederick J. Hoes, removed from the position of administrator of his estate, which is valued at $600,000. It is claimed that Mrs. Hoes, who was the second wife of Dr. Hoes, made $22,000 worth of stock when Dr. Hoes agreed to turn over to Mrs. Eaglesly, the latter's share of money accrued by Mrs. Eaglesly. The contest promises to be very bitter on both sides.

U. P. Affairs.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—A report is current that the receivers of the Union Pacific are ready to terminate the contract existing between that line and the Northwestern road, providing for an exchange of through traffic. Nothing definite can be learned about the matter and the outcome is awaited with interest.

A CONSUMPTION DEBATE.

Cause of the Alleged Decrease of Patients.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17. The County Medical Society's petition to the board of health to isolate consumptives has increased the fears, occasioned by startling headlines in a local paper, declaring the disease infectious. The state legislature of Michigan recently indorsed this "law," as did the national congress in Washington, and cases from consumption having decreased everywhere recently. Dr. Flick, with a few others, ascribe this to isolation. The majority of medical experts, however, credit it to the free breakfast, distribution through physicians of test cattle of the Koch treatment, by which authentic cures are reported daily in the medical and secular press.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 17.—Recent local editorials condemning the medical code while commending Koch, the Cincinnati scientist, for withholding his consumptive cure formula, are exciting much discussion in medical circles.

The *Times* said: "His discovery greatly assists the fight against this scourge of human life. Thirty or more local physicians say the medicine accomplishes more than its claim."

Prairie Fires.

HURON, S. D., Oct. 17.—Prairie fires have created havoc in various localities of this part of the state the past few days. No rain has fallen for several weeks and everything is dry and crisp. The losses will reach a considerable amount.

Resources of Maine.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—At the congress of agricultural day Secretary McKeen of the Maine board of agriculture spoke on the agricultural resources of the state. Colonel Bingham of Ohio severely criticised a speech of Secretary Morton, in which he said that among the most indolent men for the American farmer had to contend with are the Grangers' alliances.

D. & R. G. Meeting.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 17.—The stockholders of the Denver & Rio Grande railway company held their annual meeting today, adopted the annual report recently issued and elected the old board of directors.

$20,000 Missing.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17.—The American Express company lost $20,000 intended to be by a New York bank for transmission to New Orleans, via St. Louis, just where it flew the track not even the detectives are able to learn.

Brother and Sister.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Jacob Wister, aged 28, shot and killed his sister, Louise, aged 16, tonight at the residence of Mrs. McLoughlin, on Eighteenth street, where the girl was employed. After satisfying himself that his victim was dead, the murderer blew his own brains out.

Robbs in Seed of Men.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The *Herald's* advices from Rio Janeiro: The government officials report that Rio was secured on Saturday by the insurgent fleet in an attempt to dislodge Peixoto's troops, but was not successful. The insurgents deny that the attempt was made.

Mello's officers are now in possession of the naval department. The insurgents are in great need of new men. They have not enough to man the fleet at Fort Valetagnon off the bay. The hundred men who are stationed there have declared in favor of the rebels. This event has given the revolutionary forces an opportunity to land within the city.

THE MEDITERRANEAN SHOW

President Carnot Delivers a Speech to the Visitors.

Englishmen and Italians Fraternizing Each Other—A Week and a Concert Next.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—The Russians dined in the Palais Bourbon this afternoon, and on the way thereto the Russians and English were welcomed. Some people think it is to be the British anthem, but the contention is a fine one, nevertheless. Upon arriving at the Palais the Russian soldiers and staff were received with military honors and presented to President Carnot by Baron Von Mohrenheim, the Russian ambassador.

President Carnot said: "You have already heard from the members of France an expression of the good will of the French government, and also that of the people of the districts through which you would, and throughout the nation you will everywhere meet with the same sincere and cordial welcome. The fête of Montmartre, which have been so closely to the touching demonstrations of which our fleet was the object at Cronstadt, are growing stronger every day. May this loyal intercourse of our hearts and friendship be an aspiration to us who have at heart the benefits of peace, confidence and security. The great emperor who sent you, and whom I greet from this place, intrusted you with an exalted mission, which you have worthily carried out. I ask you, therefore, with pride."

Admiral Avelan replied to President Carnot, thanking the French president for the courtesies extended to himself and officers while on French soil.

The Russians then visited the ministry of the interior, ministry of war, ministry of marine and other important buildings of similar nature, terminating in the tour the senate and chamber of deputies.

This evening all the prominent buildings in the city were illuminated, while at over the city was an extravagant display of illumination.

Prominent Humbert of the municipal council has received a telegram of congratulation from the mayors of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, Riga and other cities, thanking him for the cordial manner in which the Russian sailors were received in Paris.

England and Italy.

TARANTO, Oct. 17.—Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, in command of the British Mediterranean fleet, accompanied by six his captains, returned to the visit today of Admirals Gomi and Turin of the Italian navy whose much ceremony and the turning of a large amount of powder in salute. On board the Italian flagship, Italia, the admirals and other officers partook of the most sumptuous entertainment.

The Italian senatorial is a toast referred in the most flattering terms to the power of the British navy and to the great influence which the friendship between Italy and Great Britain should have upon the peace of Europe.

Admiral Seymour, in reply, referred in complimentary phrase to the friendships of Italy and was also of the opinion that both navies could not be better employed than in the maintenance of peace.

Later in the day Admiral Seymour received all the local government and municipal officers, who visited him on state and presented the British admiral with a most flattering address of welcome. The whole press of Italy today joins in greetings to the British fleet.

The significant fact of the ceremonies, when seven vessels of Russia are gained in French waters, is not to be thought lightly of, and whatever is the intent of the British squadron to Taranto, it is looked upon on all sides as a counter move to the presence of the Russian squadron at Toulon.

A Death Dance.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Oct. 17.—Thirteen bruised and mangled bodies lie in the station-house at Wolfing, Lake county. Last night's dance at the town hall had a bloody ending. It was a battle waged to the bitter end between Polanders and Italians who had taken possession of the hall for the purpose of giving a dance. The officers were unable to quell the riot. John Poskinski was literally scalped alive, while a dagger thrust severed the jugular vein of another unfortunate. A large number of arrests were made.

A Sculptor Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The sculptor Charles Bellinch is dead.

The Murder of Blochen.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—At a late hour tonight, what is probably the correct version of the murder of Count Blochen reached this city. It now appears that the man who murdered the count is a gamekeeper named Thiel, who had been retained for murdered by the count. Thiel soon afterwards returned with a gun, which he aimed at the count. The latter attempted to seize the gamekeeper and a struggle followed. Thiel managed to shake himself free and fired both barrels of the gun at the count's head, inflicting injuries from which Count Blochen died a quarter of an hour later.

The murderer, hearing the shots, hurried to the scene and was fired upon by Thiel, the shot entering his shoulder and arm. The countess is still alive. Thiel had frequently been rebuked for dissipation.

A Horrible Night.

ALTOONA, Pa., Oct. 17.—A serious accident occurred on the New York & Pennsylvania railroad, just below the city, this evening.

Seventeen were seriously injured and in a number of instances the injuries may prove fatal. A work train was run into by the local train, running at a high rate of speed. The construction car was demolished and the stoves overturned. The car caught fire and some men came out of the debris with their clothing ignited. After some difficulty the fire was extinguished and steps taken at once to carry out the injured.

The sight was horrible. Thrown in every direction, men could be seen writhing in pain and calling for help.

...Wonderland...

SECOND SOUTH STREET.
EAST OF DALTON HOTEL.
Our Stock Company in Literature.

First-Class Performances Hourly; New features in Curio Hall.

10c.—ADMISSION—10c.

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS.

As an Apt Illustration of Remarkable Successes That Are Accomplished in the Treatment of Catarrhal Troubles by Dr. Hartsold and Blount, the Following is Submitted as One In Point:

Mr. W. Hart, one of Salt Lake's well known and highly esteemed citizens, living at No. 25 North West Temple street, is speaking of the rapid improvement under treatment with Dr. Hartsold and Blount, and

MR. W. HART, NO. 25 NORTH WEST TEMPLE.

"I have suffered from catarrh for the last twelve years. My case appears to be very bad indeed. My nose stopped up, I have had hawking in my throat, and thought the top of my head so much of it. Medical has probably been worse than any other case. I have tried everything I could hear of without any benefit. I have now been under treatment with a month. My nose was broken. I could not do anything more than walk when I retired. My hearing was very much impaired. I was so bad that I could not hear a watch ticked two feet from me. I have received very decided benefit in a month's treatment and feel like I can do my work. My hearing and sense of smell have been restored. My nose is now in good shape, and I feel better and free than for years. I can't say too much in favor of the treatment."

"I am very little afraid of anything not within the realm of the business of the Lord, except of the loss and injury of my business. I have spoken to the medical fraternity about the treatment, and they are all astonished at the rapid improvement. Some of them are inclined to be very much prejudiced against the treatment, but I have no sympathy with the prejudice. In the further extension of this property the medical profession will be benefited, and I am willing to do my share, and to the very partial or complete restoration of health of many of our people, and to this end I will gladly give my testimony."

Patients at a distance can be treated by correspondence and receive the benefit of the treatment by adopting the use of a proper course of home treatment, for which the Doctors will furnish medicine, if the effects of which, in the opinion of the Doctors, a cure can be effected, or a consultation at their office, if the condition of the sick will permit of such a course.

In most cases of deafness, catarrh, bronchitis and lung troubles, a cure can be expected in a reasonable time, and in many cases the worst forms of these diseases, such as consumption, scrofula, scald head, and constitutional blood diseases.

All Diseases treated at $5 a month. Medicines Free. Apply before Nov. 1.

THE POOR TREATED FREE.

Drs. Hartsold and Blount, of the Zion Medical Institute, are now in the city and will remain for the Free of Charge, on Friday, October 20th, and bring as many from their friends along the lack that they are without money.

TREATMENT BY MAIL.

No Necessity of Coming to the City for Treatment.

Almost every mail brings letters asking Drs. Hartsold and Blount, if it is necessary to come to Salt Lake in order to take the treatment. Can you not remedy at home by mail, and other questions of a similar import.

Dr. Hartsold and Blount desire to state, that in a great many cases they can do as good work by mail as by personal treatment. In fact, they have treated many of them, that in their opinion, they could do as well by mail. Their patients live in almost every state. Their patients live in almost all parts of the world, and they are cured. Medicine is sent by express, or regular correspondence, in plain wrapper, and with the proviso that the patient are able to pay the expense and patient are able to do so