# TELEGRAPHIC.

## CONGRESS RECORD.

### Senator Butler Addresses the Senate on the Repeal Bill.

BLACKBURN DEFENDS CLEVELAND.

The Federal Election Law Repeal Measure Further Discussed in the House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—In the Senate Morgan of Alabama reported from the foreign relations committee a bill making appropriations to enable the secretary of the treasury to enforce the Chinese exclusion acts. Referred.

Morgan offered a resolution, which went over, instructing the committee on judiciary to report what provisions, if any, of the coinage act of January 18, 1837, were now in force.

A resolution by Dolph, calling for information as to pensions paid per diem relating to foreign countries, was agreed to.

The [illegible]ent bill was taken up and Butler (rep.) of South Carolina addressed the Senate. He said: We are told that compromise means defeat—a surrender to the majority. Compromise is the very essence of our form of government. Not a measure which is acceptable to all in the House of the other becomes a law except as a result of compromise. Butler defined this there had been filibustering on the repeal bill and ridiculed the idea that the proceedings of the opponents of repeal were revolutionary or treasonable. When the suggestion of a compromise had been made, he said, it had been whispered around that the President will not accept a compromise. "That does that high official a great injustice, because it is none of his business what the Senate does. I don't believe he has attempted to use his high office to influence legislation in this body." As to what the bankers wanted, he said, the most valuable advisers for Congress on financial questions were the bankers of New York and Boston. In the very nature of their calling they had become selfish and sordid.

Blackburn of Kentucky addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. He said he was a bimetallist in the broadest and truest sense of the word. The repeal of the Sherman law would not cure the trouble; nor would the country relieve. The tariff system must be revised and the prohibitive feature eliminated. Wider markets must be established for the products of labor. The financial system must be remodeled. Gold and silver must be made standard, the paper money based upon this standard and issued direct by the government, and not issued through the agency of petted and favored national banks.

Blackburn had but one condition to impose upon a compromise. Unlock the doors of the mints for the silver metal. The people are demanding a settlement of this question. Bimetallists then entered into a long defense of the administration.

Call spoke in opposition to the bill and the debate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—In the House today, after the presentation of several resolutions, Pearl, from the committee on public lands, reported adversely Bowen's resolution, calling on the attorney general for information whether the United States could be made a party to the cases of the Southern Pacific, now pending, to dispossess settlers in California.

The House passed a joint resolution expressing to the foreign governments participating in the World's Fair concerning the acknowledgments of Congress.

Under the call of committees, Outes reported the bankruptcy bill and McCreary reported the substitute for the Everett bill, amending the Geary exclusion act.

After a rather heated debate on the propriety of recognizing war claims to the class of which a petition have been paid by the confederate government, the elections debate was resumed by Compton, of Maryland, in support of the measure.

Sweet, of Idaho, denounced Cleveland for his course on the silver question, and said Andrew Johnson was impeached for acts less odious. Cleveland imagined himself a dictator.

Lane, of Illinois, maintained that armed men at the polls should be withdrawn now and forever.

Murray, the colored Republican from South Carolina, closed the day's debate. "If I see anything that is my government," said he, then the government which squeezes my life-blood out in taxes, owes protection to me. The guardian of state's sovereignty is again hovering about the dome of the Capitol. I submit that men armed with rifles and shooting guns who stand at the ballot box to murder or intimidate me, to prevent my voting, are as much armed enemies of the United States as an invading army."

Just before the House adjourned Chairman Fitch of the committee reporting the bill, introduced a substitute, which strikes out the section of the revised statutes empowering the military to keep the peace at the polls, and repealing all laws regarding the appointment of supervisors of deputy marshals. The substitute would leave in force the election laws relating to the punishment of private individuals for bribery, and about all the criminal bill leaves in force are the declaratory principles of the fifteenth amendment. The Northern Democrats, after an informal conference, decided that the Turner bill was too sweeping, and this substitute was introduced to meet the objections.

Adjourned.

WORLD'S FAIR AWARDS.

Wyoming, Nevada and Idaho Come to the Front Winners.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—The bureau of awards of the World's Fair has made the following awards:

Wyoming—State Board, Cheyenne, quartz; State Board, Cheyenne, agate and marble mosaic; J. H. McCrary, Harlaville, large stone agate; W. W. Beck, Shoshi, small flat; Wolcomb Mines Rock public, marble mosaic specimen; State Board, Cheyenne, collective exhibit of copper; State Board, Cheyenne, stream; State Board, Cheyenne, collection of minerals.

Nevada—J. Grandelmeyer, Hamilton, collection of minerals; State of Nevada, mineral collection; S. Morrison, Elmira, mineral collection; Jackson Gangel, Hamilton, collective exhibit; Gang James Hamilton, Hamilton, geological and mineral commercial; and metallurgical classification of ores.

Idaho—Stanton Silver Opal Mine, fire and peacock opals.

George F. Kunz of the Mines and Mining building, associated by Dr. Huntington of Harvard, produced specimens with cast of meteorite found at Canon Diablo, Arizona. This is the first time a meteorite was found on ground or polished, except with diamond dust.

Professor Kunz, in a paper read before the Chicago Academy of Sciences, contended that the meteorite could be diamond, or a substance fully as hard. The experiment is attracting great attention as it is entirely novel.

The Vigilant and Valiant.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The cup defenders are both ready for the first race for America's cup. They are anchored in Erie Basin, and everything is shipshape for one of the greatest, if not the greatest race of an old sloop which has ever been in class.

The yachts lie within twenty yards of each other, and a comparison of the two is an easy matter. The most noticeable points of difference are the greater beam of the Valiant and higher channels and lighter hull. The floating of the Valiant is much heavier than the Vigilant. The official measurements of the Valiant and Vigilant, given out tonight, show the Vigilant to be a longer boat throughout. In comparison the Vigilant will have to give the Valiant a time allowance of 1 minute and 47 seconds.

THE BIMETALLISTS.

Addresses Listened to and Resolutions Adopted.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—At the afternoon session, while waiting for the report of the committee on resolutions, Governor Stone of Missouri said it was his conviction that free coinage was for the best interests of the people. He favored maintenance of the existing ratio of 16 to 1. The question of bimetallism existed with the convention was sheer nonsense. He desired neither political, commercial, nor financial independence of the East. He was the happy kind of an independent man. He had no peace till the necessity of closer relations between the people of the South and West to protection of their safe industries, not in a hostile sense, but as a measure of self-protection. Nine northeastern states, in national banks, state banks and trust companies, possessed legislative taxation resources equal to about 55 per cent of all the country, against 45 per cent possessed by all other states and territories. From this section came a more equal to the convention to protect the people from the rapacity of the East, and to assert their national to be dependent further.

The committee on resolutions presented a lengthy report. It declared:

Whereas, The prominent manufacturers, merchants, financiers, transportation and other business interests of the United States are paralyzed by a universally confessed lack of actual money to meet the requirements of trade, and

Whereas, This convention believes in giving full and equal legal power to every dollar bearing the stamp of the government, it is essential that Congress take such action relative to the coinage of the two money metals as will recognize silver to the position it held in 1873.

The present deplorable condition of the interests of the country is the legitimate fruit of the various financial system established by and maintained in the interests of a plutocratic work threatens the liberties of the people, and united action is necessary. The Western and Southern states and territories, by their capabilities and resources, are happily fitted for mutual interchange and independence, exceeding alike in the same respects or determinal influence and efforts, whether legislative, financial or commercial.

The resolutions declare it the sense of the convention, in view of these facts and of the sectional rivalry emerged of the vital interests of the great producing states by the dominant influences in national centers, financial and political, that a closer alliance between the industries of the West and South is indispensably demanded for the purpose of mutual protection and advancement along all political lines.

"We assert that while this is true of southern and western states, it is also true that the manufacturing states of the East cannot enjoy prosperity while the South and West are depressed and not provided with money to purchase the products of their factories. The coinage of silver upon the basis demanded below has been repeatedly invited, and is demanded to be powerful to the upbuilding of these related industries. We therefore demand the coinage of the silver metal, issued by the United States and the sister republics of North and South America.

The resolutions then demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the established ratio of 16 to 1, giving to such coin equal legal tender powers with gold; absolutely opposed to any form of a gold monometallic law, and to the passage of a law providing for such free coinage. Representatives in Congress are instructed to instruct the President to issue a call for an early convention of all nations interested in and favorable to the free coinage of silver at the ratio named, for the purpose of establishing closer commercial and financial relations with them.

They further declare that the total amount of gold now in existence, or capable of production under the stimulus of increased value, is totally inadequate to supply the demands of the world for money, and the adoption of a single gold standard will result in universal bankruptcy and ruin. The resolutions oppose a further issue of bonds as a perpetuation of the national bank system, to which they are unalterably opposed, as it confines a few selfish individuals at pleasure to control or expand the volume of the currency, to the great injury of the masses. A financial system is demanded which will prevent a scarcity of money in the financial centers of the East.

The report was unanimously adopted, amid great enthusiasm.

Governor Waite of Colorado wanted to introduce a supplemental resolution demanding the right of states to issue a currency within their own borders, of the same standard as the national, but it was by the time due to the call, and the convention adjourned until tomorrow.

Nebraska Democrats.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 4.—The Democratic state convention to nominate a candidate for associate justice of the supreme court and a members of the state university, was called to order today by Richard Metcalfe, of the state central committee. There were about seven hundred delegates in attendance. Ex-President Cleveland's financial policy and the free silver issue led by Congressman Bryan, and it came to the adoption of a monetary platform, and resolved in a vote for the administration which a heated conflict, in J. Malcolm, of Omaha, lasted 200 to 115. The committee on resolutions and credentials was appointed and the convention adjourned.

It was 9 p.m. when the convention resumed.

Amendments to the report of the committee on resolutions declaring for free silver brought forth an impassioned appeal from Congressman Bryan for its adoption. The amendment, however, was voted down by a vote of 115 to 115.

Judge J. Irvine was nominated for associate justice of the supreme court, and Simon Dunlisle and A. S. Dowling for regents.

The convention adjourned after midnight.

BOLD WITHOUT BAIL.

Man Charged Jointly for the Murder of Adolph Gilbert.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—Eugene F. Weir was today released without bail to answer for the murder of Adolph Gilbert, the girl who so mysteriously disappeared, after having been made pregnant by Weir. Weir and Gilbert, with whom matters day was afterwards found in the bay.

Fire and Brimstone.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—In the fifth game of the Tree-Roberts series Tree scored 2012, which placed him 115 ahead of Roberts, although he was 314 behind when the game's page began. Roberts made 82. The total score now is Tree, 4012, Roberts, 4897. Tree's highest break, 511, 311 and 304, Roberts made 1011 and West 407 the century mark five times.

A BERLIN BUBBLE.

Large Sum Sought to Borrow $10,000,000.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—The Cologne Gazette believes that the United States government has asked a syndicate of Paris bankers to take $10,000,000 of three per cent bonds, on which they are to advance two-thirds of the value. Berlin bankers commented on the rumoring that they have the right to sell the bonds at a profit mutually agreed on.

The Hawaiian Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—Advices to the Associated Press from Honolulu by steamer today are to the effect that it is believed that a commissioner has been received by the cabinet council to carry out the original terms of the proclamation of last January, which was suspended without formal cancellation by the United States.

Minister Smith and King have stated this is the final conclusion of the government. The matter is at a standstill pending. The cruiser Boston sailed for San Francisco, September 26th, and the Philadelphia has taken her place.

Spaniards and Moors.

MELILLA, Oct. 4.—Dispatches from Melilla say 17,000 Moors, including local cavalry, have surrounded that place. The Moors near Tuy will never permit the erection of a Spanish fort at Fastiron. The ministry have decided to send the fort at any cost. Reinforcements are being sent to the fort as rapidly as possible.

The goldsmith Cuervo has arrived at Melilla and has been visiting the Moorish forts on that coast all day.

The Great Gulf Storm.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—Over two thousand miles and nearly $5,000,000 worth of property constituted is the record of the great gulf storm in Louisiana.

There never has been anything approaching it since the country was settled.

Now than half the population in the devastated region are dead.

Everything is wrecked and the survivors are without food, shelter or clothing.

CARLISLE'S REPLY.

Why the Full Amount of Silver Was Not Purchased.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Secretary Carlisle has sent to the House a reply to the resolution of that body asking why 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion were not purchased during July and August, as required by law. The reply says the United States is the largest purchaser of silver in the world, and the secretary of the treasury, after an examination of the offers and questions each day, should determine what, in his judgment, is best to do. He either has to purchase 4,500,000 ounces at the Gatell's price, or make no purchase, or else make a certain, or no such money such means at his command to ascertain the actual market price. The efforts of the department were found to have been in simply ascertain the fair market price of bullion on each day it was offered for sale, and when ascertained to make purchases at that price.


Bald Heads!

Sanoderm Root Hair Grower

THE SANODERM ROOT HAIR GROWER CO., 43 Beach 27th Ave., New York, N. Y.

Now is the Time.

To go to the World's Fair, only $20.75, via the Union Pacific. On Oct. 3, 4 and 7th, second and Chicago Day.



Only 3 Days More

In Which to Take Advantage of Drs. Mansfield and Bissett's Grand Offer of Free Treatm. and Free Medicines for Two Weeks.

An Overwhelming Response Was Made During Last Week, and a Greater One is Expected During the Remaining 3 Days.

The people are grateful. They express their appreciation of the opportunity offered to avail themselves of the skill of the specialists, who are now in Salt Lake City. Many testimonials are received, showing the wonderful cures effected, and many thanks are expressed for the relief afforded. They are so pleased to find the means of relief and cure so within their reach. The offer made by these gentlemen is a most generous one, and it is a matter of congratulation that the Mansfield and Bissett Medical Institute is able to make it. It is a fact that the gentlemen are not doing it for the purpose of making a profit, but they do it because they know that they can do good to the sick and afflicted, and they are willing to do it at a loss rather than not do it. Does anybody believe that they are doing it for money? No, they are not. The Mansfield & Bissett free treatment offer is on for a few days longer. Do not fail to call at the office of the Mansfield & Bissett Medical Institute, 157 Main street, Salt Lake City, and see the specialists, who are now there, and who may be relied upon to be strictly fair and honorable in every way.

CATARRH SINCE A BABY

Was the condition of Miss Craig of Denver, Colorado. She writes a personal letter to Dr. Mansfield and Associates:

"Friends should wish their children cleared, and when they see their little ones with their noses stopped up, never stop to see about the same, but at once send for a specialist and have the trouble cured for all time.

MISS HELEN CRAIG.

Aged 16, 165 Ann st., Denver, Colorado.

"I am sixteen years old and never took effective with which cured I was one of those poor children who had catarrh since a baby. I was so stuffed up I could not breathe through my nose, and had to breathe through my mouth. Sometimes had to stay home from school on account of the trouble. I was so deaf that I could not hear the tones of a piano. I was so deaf that I could not hear the tones of a piano. I was so deaf that I could not hear the tones of a piano