TELEGRAPHIC.

HOUSE AND SENATE.

The Quorum Counting Rule Quietly Adopted by the House.

EX-SPEAKER REED JUBILANT.

The Chinese Treaty and the Tariff Bill the Subjects Under Consideration in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The House today by an overwhelming vote decided to adopt a quorum counting rule, which, for all practical purposes, is the same as that which Speaker Reed of Maine inaugurated during the Fifty-fifth Congress. It won for him a world-wide reputation. Neither excitement or tumultuous scenes marked the crushing of the old legislative tactics.

Reed and the Republicans generally are in a happy humor over the victory they had achieved. Those who expected Reed would filibuster and give his political adversaries with their tactics another deep dose of gall, found themselves on a size were almost for debate, and Reed concluded that with an arrangement of the Democrats, good naturedly underlining most of it to the Democrats who desired to oppose the new rule, and when his time was exhausted he positively asked for more time to dole out among his friends on the other side, Mesars. Bryan, Cummings, Wheeler, Bilgere and Russell being the Democrats who were thus given an opportunity to protest against the adoption of the rule.

When the vote was taken forty-seven Democrats voted against it, but it scored every Republican vote and was carried by a vote of 212 to 47. The Populists did not vote on the proposition.

The adoption of this rule today, taken in conjunction with the decision to reinstate the old law of 1889 to dock the salaries of absentee members, saw an amount of sickness, will it be brought on so sad for ever in parliamentary obstruction.

After the adoption of the rule it only required a few minutes to straighten out the parliamentary tangle which the House had been in for some days, and for House then quietly proceeded with the consideration of the consular and diplomatic bill.

Amid speeches by McCreary in support of, and Hitt (Rep.) against the bill, the House, at 6:45, adjourned.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—There was a slight attendance of visitors in the galleries when the Senate met today. Senator Hoar asked that all petitions pertaining against the ratification of the Chinese treaty might be presented in open session, instead of in executive session, as is the custom, and his motion being agreed to, Senator Lodge and Gallinger presented several such petitions.

The tariff bill was taken up, and Senator Lodge offered a proposed amendment to the pending bill, for the imposition of retaliatory rates of duties against Great Britain, providing that when not in contravention of existing treaties, an article not admitted free, if it is the manufacture of Great Britain or any of its colonies, should pay double the duty imposed on the same, except on wool, which should be admitted under the duties of the act of 1890, and that these retaliatory and discriminating duties should remain in force until Great Britain consented to take part in an agreement with the United States for the coinage and use of silver, and when such agreement was made the discriminating duties should cease.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon sought to have the Chinese treaty considered in open session, but objection was made by Sherman. A long discussion was precipitated by a statement by Harris that the unanimous consent agreement under which the Senate operated last week having expired, a fresh agreement had been reached by him and Senator Aldrich, and he asked unanimous consent for the present week and until Tuesday next, that the agreement of last week should continue.

Senator Aldrich, as spokesman of the Republicans, said there would be no objection to the extension of the agreement till next Tuesday.

Senator Mills remarked that "general debate on the whole feature of this bill was terminable on Tuesday."

"Well, it won't," came a chorus from the Republican side.

The debate continued some time, Senator McLaurin, of Mississippi, began his machine speech, supporting the tariff bill.

Senator Smith, of New Jersey, followed him in an earnest speech, which was devoted entirely to an attack on the income tax.

At the conclusion of Smith's speech the Senate adjourned.

Harrison Secures Rest.

PALO ALTO, Cal., April 17.—Ex-President Harrison left at noon today on the Central Pacific for Indianapolis.

Beatles.

ASHVILLE, April 17.—Henry S. Teas died tonight. He reached Ashville about two months ago from Florida, in an almost dying condition. He has hardly left his bed since. The cause of his death was consumption.

HENRY KEARS.

BALTIMORE, April 17. — Henry Kears, the well known manufacturer, is dead.

THE GREAT NORTHERN STRIKE.

All the Lines of the Company are Tied Up.

ST. PAUL, April 17.—The end of the Great Northern strike was the American Railway Union ordered a strike on the Great Northern. Since the strike switchmen over all the lines of the company except a short distance from this city, and of the 4,000 miles of the system, not to exceed 200 miles are in operation tonight. This has been accomplished with the greatest anything resembling of his order, and he says there is no danger of any trouble. They are determined, however, and will allow no trains to be made up or moved.

Arthur, Morrissey and several chairmen of the Brotherhood committee being decided not to recognize the American Railway Union in any way. The Brotherhood men who are members of the new association are receiving severe cut the order has not been sanctioned by the lodges.

BUTTE, Mont., April 17.—The situation here is unchanged. Jesse Hogan, who is acting in the interest at this point, is in receipt of telegrams from concerns from on the Northern Pacific refusing the American Railway Union and endorsing the action of Clerk Dunford and Clerk of the old departmental railway organization.

Superintendent W. W. Cutter of the Great Northern was arrested today at Great Falls by the United States marshal for refusing to carry the mail.

HELENA, Mont., April 17.—An informal meeting of citizens was held in the auditorium tonight to take action on the Great Northern strike. Speeches were made by railroad men, prominent business men and others.

Resolutions were adopted, setting forth that the Great Northern had reduced the pay of the employes to below that of other transcontinental lines and to a point where it is not sufficient to support the men and their families, and that the men as a last resort, had struck in protest. Both rights and expending to the employes equality in their struggle for living wages and best wishes for a speedy and satisfactory adjustment of the matter in dispute.

KELLY IN THE RAIN STORM

His Army Scattered in Every Direction to Find Shelter.

The Men Returning Very Restless—The Railroad Tracks Patrolled by the Militia.

OMAHA, Neb., April 17.—During the entire day the men slung in their camp in the timber near Platte Mill, waiting for something to turn up. Rations were apt to be curtailed to a few hours, for the uncertainty of delays suggested the certainty of hunger. And then the rain came. It fell in torrents for a few moments, and sent scattered the men in search of shelter. This was extremely scarce. The mill (a complex the only buildings in the vicinity, and would not allow any lodgers to enter. As a result, the entire commissary was soon drenched. The shower ended, the rain came on warm and bright and the army gathered again, and regathered and unbuttoned, and something of a feeling of despondency prevailed. General Kelly was in good humor, however, and cheerfully accepted the situation. Some of the men were discouraged. Some had been 40 days, and his idea to camp at eight full was enthusiastically seconded by the men.

When Kelly went back to camp he took with him $180 in cash and three wagons loaded with provisions, which arrived by the mission of Omaha. Shortly after Kelly's return to camp the rain began to fall steadily, and it looked like the shower would continue all night. This renewed the situation of the men almost unbearable.

Quite a sensation has been developed in Council Bluffs against Governor Jackson for his action in calling out the militia. The citizens secretly protest that they have been to unnecessary expense. So far there has been no clash between the authorities and Kelly's men, and none is expected. Today papers were presented for an application for an order to restrain the governor and militia from further interference with the army. The papers were not filed, however, as the expediency of such a move was doubted.

During the day the Western Union Telegraph company put in a telegraph wire to the camp. A message from Omaha received saying that the men are becoming very restless, and it seems almost certain some decisive move will be made during the night. All the railroad tracks in the vicinity are patrolled by militiamen, and even the cages is guarded so closely that a reporter was compelled to get a permit from Adjutant General Dyers before he could gain entrance to his a message.

Like a Dog.

OGDEN, April 17.—Rose Frank, an Indian, went in the house of J. West, at 720 North Fourteenth street, tonight, and assaulted Mrs. West. He bit out one large mouthful of her cheek, then seized her left arm in the mouth and tore it as a dog would. He bit her in both thighs, tearing out large pieces of flesh, and then, jumping with both feet in her face. Mrs. West's screams brought assistance. Her injuries are dangerous. She was bitten seventeen times.

Lawlessness at a Law Office.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 17.—The law office of Miller, Winter & Elam was the scene of a sensational shooting at noon. W. F. Copeland, of Madison, Ind., shot Addison C. Harris in the arm, inflicting a painful wound. He also shot W. H. Branting, of Madison, in the face. Mr. Harris is one of the most prominent of the young men in the state, and is leader of the Iron Hall attorneys.

A quarrel has been brewing between Wm. C. Copeland and Wm. Branting, rival litigants of Madison, Ind. Branting, his attorney, Hon. A. C. Harris and Fred Winter being already in the room, Copeland came in, and without saying a word, began shooting at Branting. The first shot struck him in the arm, and the second sent the mouth.

W. H. H. Miller attempted to seize Copeland, who, as alleged by the interference, tried to shoot the attorney general but was prevented. In the meantime he had shot his weapon at a chair, and beating Branting unpleasantly about the head. Men in the adjoining offices prevented further shooting.

In the suits that caused the shooting, Clark Copeland is the plaintiff and William H. Branting the defendant. The question is the division of the estate of John F. Branting, father of Clark Copeland and William H. Branting. Copeland married Branting's sister in opposition to her family. Bad blood resulted. Harris is the attorney for Branting and Winter for Copeland.

California Crop Prospects.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—A bulletin issued by the state's weather bureau shows that for the week ending April 16th the average temperature was two degrees above normal in the Sacramento valley, with high winds drying northerly winds. These conditions were unfavorable to crops.

Pasturage is getting very scarce and very short, and is drying up rapidly in the foothills, as well as in the valleys.

The fruit prospects are reported good everywhere.

In some portions of the San Joaquin valley grain has not suffered much from want of rain, but in the majority of the wheat growing counties dry winds have ruined the wheat crop to a large extent. In some counties stock is suffering for want of pasturage.

JAPANESE NOTES.

VARNISH FOR A CENTURY.—RARE PEACOCK WOOD.

The curiosity of the Japanese has made the Japanese very impatient of the electric light. The Mikado ordered the illumination of the palace on the evening of March 9th, his silver wedding anniversary, to be with candles. It was estimated that this would require 500 candles. The Mikado ordered 500 silver bonbon boxes in the form of lanterns to be given in the guests at the banquet. These were made by the silver silver, Naomi Uchiyeiai, who died at the twenty-fifth of the Japanese exhibit, at Chicago.

Telegrams from many parts of Japan to the Mail of Yokohama give details of spring frost and the state of crops or discovery minerals for fishing or battery. Forty street fights occurred in several places between rival electrifiers. Many men have killed themselves with poison and razors, and from the disgusters it is evident there will be considerable trouble before the election is over. The worst elements of popular election appear to have been added also for the large class of life insurance, which seems to be willing to take service quite any candidate for a money consideration.

OBITUARY NOTES.

JAMES HOLT.

TRENTON, Wayne County, Utah, April 16th.—Not having seen a notice of the death of my father in your paper I take the liberty of sending you a short sketch of his life.

James Holt was born Feb. 10, 1818, in North Carolina. He was the son of Jesse and Elizabeth Holt. His parents moved to Tennessee where he was married to Mary Ann Hall, by which union he was blessed with twelve children, three of whom died in the year 1837 and was baptized. In 1839 he emigrated to Nauvoo, where he became intimately acquainted with the Prophet Joseph. He was an eyewitness to the martyrdom of Joseph and Hyrum in Carthage, and was preaching on the day the Prophet was killed. He was filled with glorious at the time and said, "Now I know that I have witnessed the Prophet of God, for he sealed his testimony with his blood and my soul is sealed for the time." He was ordained a priest under the hands of Joseph Smith, and was ordained a seventy in the year 1844. He was faithful in all his duties. He left Nauvoo in the fall and suffered all the hardships of that trip. His daughter died from exposure and fatigue. He was one of those who helped to build Winter Quarters, and spent a year in the Mormon Battalion. He was one of the first to settle Ogden valley, in 1851, and lived there until he was called to Wayne county, where he died at the age of 76 years