

has also been incorporated. It proposes to divert and distribute the water flowing into San Geronio Pass.

Two large sheep-raisers of Tulare county, California, have had a friendly contest as to the wool-producing qualities of their respective flocks. Each sheared 400 ewes, and those yielding the greatest number of pounds was to carry off the prize. Their names were J. A. Patterson and B. F. Pennebaker. A certificate has been signed and published by four persons, certifying to the fact that they assisted in shearing, sacking and weighing the wool from 400 of J. A. Patterson's ewes, which aggregated 4,163 pounds.

THE annual aggregate of wool raised in California has reached 20,000,000 pounds, or 10,000 tons, sufficient to load ten first-class ships, if it was all sent away. The Rural Press says:

If anything like this rate of increase is continued for ten years longer, our annual aggregate will reach not less than 170,000,000 pounds, or 85,000 tons—equal to the aggregate product of the United States, at the present time. From present indications, past experience, and the well known facilities for wool growing in this State, there is every reason to believe that our wool product will actually reach 100,000,000 pounds inside of ten years and about equal in value our present gold crop.

CHEESE is an article of food that should be manufactured in abundance in this Territory; we should not be under the necessity of importing it from other places to supply our home demand. A writer in the *National Live-Stock Journal* urges its more extensive use as an article of food, and assigns a number of reasons for this:

1. It is the cheapest of all the animal foods we eat.
2. It requires no fuel or time for cooking.
3. There is no waste in bone, which is the case with all other animal food.
4. It is easy and safe of transportation.
5. It is always ready to be set upon the table in a moment's time, in case of unexpected company, or in case we are obliged to eat a hasty meal, which often is the case with men of business.

It pays as well to card a cow as it does a horse. All who have fairly tried it find great benefit from the operation. Many people would laugh at the idea of using a curry-comb or card in the cow-stable; but the practice is attended with the best of results, especially in the winter.

THE writer of the Ogden Farm Papers in the *American Agriculturist* says he hardly knows which makes him the more glad, the rise of the Essex, or the fall of the Chester varieties of pigs. For a considerable experience, and a much more extensive observation, have convinced him, "that of all mongrel-bred, mix-blooded brutes that ever had a name given them, the Chesters are entitled to the palm." He has three or four of them now, he says, bred from parents, not akin, purchased from the best breeders in Chester county, and warranted pure, among which are clear traces of at least half-a-dozen distinct porcine races. The only quality in which they are alike is the size of their ears. There seems to be an effort of nature on their part to prove how much ear a given amount of pig can carry.

There are many animals sold, doubtless, as Chester Whites, which are bogus. Chester county is said to be scourged by drovers, hucksters, &c., for pigs—pigs that are not black, that is all that is required. Of course where such are sold dissatisfaction and disgust must follow. We saw a litter of improved Chester Whites the other day, in the pens of Hon. Joseph A. Young, that were perfect beauties; they were as handsome as pictures, and had the marked characteristics of pure-blooded animals.

SHOOTING AT CHEYENNE.—The Cheyenne Leader of the 20th chronicles "another shooting affair" at that place, which occurred the night previous. A man named Phillips became jealous of a young girl named Julia Cunningham, with whom he had been living illicitly, took something to drink to stimulate himself and shot her in the breast while she was in bed, inflicting a wound which will likely prove fatal.

INFORMATION WANTED of Elizabeth Brown, who left the Chelsea Branch of the London Conference in the spring of 1865. Her father, John Brown, is anxious to hear from her. Address him at, 5 York-terrace, Lower Park-road, Colney Hatch, Middlesex.—*Millennial Star*.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

HOUSE.

On motion of Kendall the bill for a new land district in Nevada was passed.

Butler obtained the floor under the suspension of the rules to make a personal explanation and proceeded to address the House in reference to the scene which occurred in the Senate between himself and Senator Davis of Kentucky. Assuming that if Davis' own description of the occurrence be true, he, Butler, would leave it to the judgment of the House and all just men, which of the two had played the part of the courteous gentleman, and which the part of the blackguard. Davis was shielded from responsibility for what he said, by his age and by his Senatorial toga, and thus shielded and protected, he had indicted the effluvia of his revenge after a most high toned manner. Butler continued, referring to the assaults made upon his, Butler's, character, and defended himself from the various charges made against him, citing the reports of the investigations of some of these charges. In this connection he accused Farnsworth of having published in the *Globe* a speech not delivered and highly slanderous to him, Butler. By that act that gentleman had put himself out of the rule of civilized warfare, and he would never, henceforth, consider that gentleman's tongue or pen a slander upon any body, certainly not upon himself.

Farnsworth obtained leave to make an explanation in reply to Butler. He said it was too late in the day for that gentleman to put on airs, and profess to rule non-intercourse: he trusted that his, Farnsworth's, great age had nothing to do with such non-intercourse, as was suggested by him in reference to the Senator from Kentucky (laughter). In reference to the investigation of the management of the national Asylum for disabled soldiers, he complained that the committee had not acted fairly in refusing, among other things, to require the treasurer of that institution, Butler, to produce his bank book, which would show that he had constantly on hand some one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of government money, which he kept in his own private bank in his own name, and with which he speculated. Butler made it a point of order that this was an attack upon him, not a personal explanation; and at the request of the Speaker specified the language used by Farnsworth, which the Speaker pronounced unparliamentary and called the gentleman to order. Farnsworth was allowed, by a vote of the House, to proceed in order. He then referred to the sale of a piece of property at Hampton, Va. for the National Asylum, the property having been owned by Butler, but having been transferred by him to his brother-in-law, Hildereth, to cover appearances, and said if that transaction and testimony given by Butler before the Committee on military affairs, the last session, were before any petty jury in the United States, it would convict him, Butler, of embezzlement and perjury; (laughter and great excitement); that was all he had to say. Butler defended himself from the charges of Farnsworth, and read the report of the Committee on the investigation of the National Asylum, exonerating him from any suspicion, misappropriation, neglect or misconduct. And in the course of further remarks he referred to Farnsworth as a man he would not believe under oath. In conclusion he said he would not again be drawn into a controversy on the subject. What was the use, he asked, of the investigation of a report, exonerating a man from all blame when such exoneration was made only a foundation for fresh charges and fresh calumnies, direct from hell. (Laughter.)

Beck obtained leave to make a statement on behalf of the Senator from Kentucky, who, he said, had been so foully denounced by the member from Mass. After recalling the circumstances of the controversy between Davis and Butler, Beck said the latter, when asking leave to speak to-day, had, in reply to a question of Beck's, stated that he would not assail the Senator from Kentucky, and on that statement the members of the Democratic side voted to give him the privilege. I did not believe what he said, and therefore voted against it. (Laughter) He hurled back assertions that the Senator from Kentucky had been guilty of falsehood. He never did wilfully tell a lie, and no man before ever accused him of it.

When the member said that the senator was shielded by his age and that he did not seek the proper redress, I have only to say that while the senator is neither a bully nor a blackguard, the member can get any redress from him that he seeks out side this hall or anywhere else. (Laughter.) I do not believe that it lies in the mouth of the member from Massachusetts to talk about the senator being shielded by his age, or not seeking the proper redress. I have witnessed scenes with that member which satisfied me that he would not seek the redress to which he alludes. (Laughter.) He does not forget that I have in the presence of fifteen members of the House seen the member from Ills., Farnsworth, put his fist in the face of the member from Mass., and denounce him in every way that one man can denounce another, until I had to say to another member of the company standing by, that I did not think a white man would take it without fighting and that decent negroes in New York State would fight over it. (Uproars and laughter.)

Farnsworth derisively, "It was on account of his extreme age perhaps." (Shouts of laughter.)

Butler, pointing to Farnsworth, "He's not a white man."

Eldredge, "Now is the proper time to call in the chaplain." (Continuous laughter.)

Cox, "The coroner should also be sent for."

Slaughter, who was a member of the military committee of the last House, defended the action and report of the committee on the national asylum investigation, and repeated the statement therein contained that there was not a particle of proof that Butler had misappropriated a dollar of money.

At this point the hammer of the Speaker, descended and he announced that the first session of the House of Representatives of the Forty-second Congress was adjourned.

The House received a message from the Senate announcing its agreement to the conference report on the Ku Klux bill and its passage, also a concurrent resolution for a final adjournment at two o'clock to-day.

Poland presented the report of the conference committee on the Ku Klux bill and proceeded to explain and advocate it. A discussion ensued at the close of which a vote was taken and the House agreed to the report by a strictly party vote, yeas 93, nays 74.

The Senate concurrent resolution for a final adjournment to-day at two o'clock was then passed also a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a committee to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was ready to adjourn. Messrs. Dawes, Maynard and Ely were appointed such committee on the part of the House.

Mr. Beck asked leave to offer a joint resolution asserting the power of the House to make or withhold an appropriation to carry out the treaties requiring appropriations of money. Bingham and Maynard objected, and Beck moved to suspend the rules and pass a joint resolution which was agreed to without yeas and nays.

GENERAL.

WASHINGTON.—The fifty-second anniversary of the establishment of Odd Fellows, in this country, will be observed by the members here, on Wednesday, as a day of thanksgiving, and extensive preparations have been made for it. There will be a procession and orations will be delivered in the national theatre.

A Washington special dispatch says that Chief Justice Chase and all the members of the Supreme Court are in conference, to-day, on a question involving the constitutionality of the legal tender act. One of the justices stated, to-day, that he thought the court would reverse the decision rendered at the last term. The court is known to be four to five, as follows: Sustaining the former decision; Chase, Clifford, Mason and Field, for reversing it; Miller, Strong, Bradley and Swayne.

In the Supreme Court. It is not known how Davis stands. He has the casting vote. It will be some days before anything is known about it.

The organ of the administration makes a statement to the effect that the joint high commission has disposed of the questions before it, and the British commissioners have received partial information from their government that the terms agreed upon are satisfactory. It is ascertained on authority, however, that there are still some matters unsettled, and it is not certain that there will be a full argument, but, to use the language of one of the commissioners, everything looks hopeful.

The Comptroller of the currency informed several members of Congress, to-day, that of the fifty-four millions of national bank circulation provided by the act of last Congress, only fifteen millions are taken, and that there are applications for twenty-five millions. The impression of the Comptroller is that the Southern States will not be able to take their quota for some years, and by December next, there will be at least twenty-five millions remaining.

It is the intention of the President and the Secretary of War not to carry out the wishes of Congress concerning cadets of the first class, at West Point, who were implicated in the outrage on the three cadets of the fourth class; also, to settle the difficulty about the colored cadet who was tried by court martial.

The English High Commission are anxiously awaiting advices from their government concerning the proposition submitted for its sanction.

NEW YORK.—This afternoon, the Deputy Sheriff sold, by public auction, in the vestibule of the City Hall, by virtue of several writs of execution, the right to and interest in the elevated R. R. C., upon judgment obtained by William Woodward, Daniel Dorrs and others, in the Supreme Court, 21,440,593 dollars, this being the amount of the plaintiffs' claims against the company. In the case of Gen. Lawrence, ex-pension agent, it is said that Government has been defrauded by a system of raised checks, and that in foreign pensions which are paid in gross, by government, by drafts payable to the order of the agent. Lawrence was in the habit of reporting the total sum as much larger than it really was, and obtaining a check for a false amount. It is believed here that he went to Chicago, as first stated, and that he is now in Canada. It is said that a woman is the cause of the whole matter and that she accompanied him in his flight. The ultimate losers by the defalcation will be General Lawrence's bondsmen, whose liabilities are sufficient to indemnify Government.

ALBANY.—Professor Houghton, of the Andrieu observatory, has announced the discovery of a new comet. It was first seen by Lewis Swift, of Manhattan, New York, on the evening of the 5th instant, and reported to Professor Houghton who, owing to the cloudy weather, was unable to observe it until last night. Its approximate position was 3 hours and 30 minutes, right ascension, and 46 degrees and 6 minutes north declension. The right ascension is increasing 3 minutes and 20 seconds and the declension is diminishing 30 minutes daily.

NEW YORK, 23.—Daniel Symonds, who was messenger of the Olympic Theatre, in this city and well known in the dramatic profession, died yesterday at Joe Jefferson's residence, Hohoker, N. H.

John M. Null, ticket agent on the Atlantic Pacific R. R., at Fort Scott, Kansas, was arraigned in this city yesterday on a charge of embezzlement of fifteen thousand dollars from the funds of the company. His confession and promise to replace the money and the fact of its being the first offense, secured his release with the consent of Vice President Dennison of the company, who had followed him to this city and effected his arrest.

NEW YORK, evening.—Gold steady. Exports to-day, \$1,178,199; for the week, \$3,332,799. Governments dull but firm. 6's of 81, 16½; 5-20's 62, 64, 65, 12½; new, 12½; Stock market unsettled and irregular, opening with no abatement of the recent, excitement, afterwards weakening again. Canton 83½; W.U.T., 57½; Quicksilver, 3½; Mariposa, 6½; Pfd., 11; W. F., 43; Pacific Mail, 46½; N. Y. C., 102½; Erie, 21; N. W., 90½; Pfd., 99; R. I., 113½; U. P., 34.

FOREIGN.

TUSCON, 14.—Yesterday the Indians attacked the San Pedro settlement near Camp Grant, killed A. McKinzerly, H. C. Long, Owen Chapin and E. G. Cardunter, wounded Nicholas Lap, and stole a lot of stock, arms and ammunition. This settlement, which has existed for six years, will be abandoned.

LONDON, 22, 4 p.m.—There is a report that, yesterday, Cluseret claims to have repulsed the Versaillais at all points. Other accounts say the fighting was murderous. The entrenchments were filled with wounded; and it is stated there is an armistice to-day for the burial of the dead, and to allow the inhabitants of Neuilly, Clichy and other bombarded places to remove. Barricades are being erected under the Arc de Triomphe.

A demonstration of English Democrats have congratulated the Commune. The Austrian Reichsrath demands the introduction of the promised bill in relation to church and state.