RAILROADS.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The best of HOTEL Meals from full bill of fare is furnished for 75 Cents. The restaurant furnishes meals on the a la carte. and a-la-carte only one of the kind in the United States. Please pay for what you order.

Magnificent Dining and Restaurant Cars. $40,000 Expended by this Company in

These cars are run on the Great Overland Express Trains between Omaha and Chicago, and are the only one of the kind in the United States.

E. ST. JOHN, Gen. Passenger Ag't. A. KIMBALL, Gen. Supt.

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U. P. R. R.

:o:

UNTIL further notice trains will leave and arrive at Ogden daily as follows:

LEAVE.

Daily Express	10:20 a.m.
Mixed	5:00 p.m.
Freight	3:30 a.m.

ARRIVE.

Daily Express	6:15 p.m.
Mixed	6:40 p.m.
Freight	2:15 p.m.

Daily connections made at Ogden with Central Pacific R. R., and with Utah Central road for Salt Lake City and all points in Southern Utah.

At Bryan with stages for Sweetwater mines.

At Cheyenne with Denver Pacific road for Denver, Central City, Georgetown and all points in Colorado and New Mexico.

At Omaha with Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Burlington and Mo. River in Nebr., Kansas City, St. Joe and Council Bluffs railroads, and Missouri River line of steamers for all points East and South.

Tickets for sale to all points east at Banking House of McCornick & Co., Salt Lake City; also at Union Pacific Railroad Ticket Office in Ogden, at which office berths on sleeping cars can be secured.

THOS. L. KIMBALL, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Omaha.

S. H. CLARK, Gen'l Supt. d90

UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Pioneer Line of Utah.

On and After November 4th, 1878.

Name of Station.	No. 1 Passenger.	No. 3 Passenger.	Fare.
Trains leave			
Salt Lake	7 00	3 40	
*Wood's Cross	7 25	4 05	65
Centreville	7 39	4 16	75
Farmington	7 50	4 23	1 00
Kaysville	8 12	4 53	1 35
Arrive at			
Ogden	9 00	5 40	2 00

Name of Station.	No. 2 Passenger.	No. 4 Passenger.	Fare A.
Trains leave			
Ogden	9 40	8 20	
Kaysville	10 31	7 10	1 00
Farmington	10 48	7 31	1 35
Centreville	10 58	7 44	1 60
*Wood's Cross	11 12	7 55	1 75
Arrive at			
Salt Lake	11 40	8 20	2 00

*Passing places.

MIXED TRAINS

WILL RUN DAILY,

(Sundays Excepted,)

Leaving Salt Lake City, at 8.40 a.m., arriving in Ogden at 11.50 a.m.; Leaving Salt Lake at 5.05 p.m., arriving in Ogden at 8.20 p.m., leaving Ogden at 8.50 a.m., arriving in Salt Lake City at 10 a.m., leaving Ogden at 5.30 p.m., arriving in Salt Lake City at 45 p.m.

☞ For all information concerning Freight or Passage, apply to

JAMES SHARP, General Freight and Ticket Agent

JOHN SHARP, Superintendent.

UTAH SOUTHERN RAILROAD

On and after Dec. 13th, 1876.

Going South.

Name of Station.	No. 1 Passenger.	No. 3 Freight.	No. 5 Freight.	Fare.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Trains leave				
Salt Lake	7 00	6 10	2 00	
Little Cottonwood	7 28	6 45	2 25	50
Junction	7 46	7 15	2 55	75
Arrive at				
Sandy	7 53	7 25	3 15	1 00
Leave	mand			
Sandy	8 08			
Draper	8 15			1 25
Lehi	9 05			1 75
American Fork	9 20			1 90
Pleasant Grove	9 35			2 00
Provo	10 15			2 50
Springville	10 35			2 70
Spanish Fork	10 51			3 50
Payson	11 23			3 50
Santaquin	11 43			4 00
Arrive at	M.			
Terminus	12 00			4 00

Going North.

Name of Station.	No. 2 Passenger.	No. 4 Freight.	No. 6 Freight.	Fare.
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Trains leave				
Terminus	12 00			
Santaquin	12 57			25
Payson	1 17			50
Spanish Fork	1 49			1 00
Springville	2 05			1 25
Provo	2 25			1 50
Pleasant Grove	3 08			2 00
American Fork	3 20			2 10
Lehi	3 32			2 25
Draper	4 22			2 75
Arrive at				
Sandy	4 37			
Leave				
Sandy	4 47	9 15	5 00	2 00
Junction	4 51	9 25	5 10	1 25
Little Cottonwood	5 11	9 55	5 40	1 50
Arrive at				
Salt Lake	5 40	10 30	6 15	4 00

Nos. 1 and 2 will be run daily.

Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 will be run daily, Sundays excepted.

☞ For all information concerning Freight or Passage, apply to

JAMES SHARP, General Freight and Ticket Agent.

JOHN SHARP, General Superintendent.

(OFFICIAL)

Arrivals and Departures of Mails.

ARRIVALS.

East—Through mail, daily ..... 3 40 p m
Alta, daily ..... 5 50 p m
Parley's Park, Big Cottonwood, and Wanship Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays ..... 5 00 p m
Park City, daily exc pt Sunday ..... 5 00 p
Summit and Wasatch counties, Tuesdays and Thursdays ..... 8 40 p m
Rich county, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday ..... 8 40 p m
Morgan county, daily ..... 8 40 p m
North—Davis county, daily ..... 11 40 a m
Weber county, daily ..... 8 40 p m
Ogden, semi-daily 11 40 a m & 8 40 p m
Parley's Park, Big Cottonwood and Wanship, Mondays, Fridays ..... 7 00 a m
Corinne and Kelton, daily ..... 8 40 p m
Idaho and Montana, daily ..... 8 40 p m
Boise City and Idaho City, daily ..... 11 40 a m
West—Nevada, California, Oregon, etc ..... 11 40 a m
Ophir, Tooele, Stockton, Jacob City, &c ..... 2 20 p m
Bingham Canyon, daily ..... 6 30 p m
South—From Beaver an intermediate points, daily ..... 5 50 p m
Pioche, Star and San Francisco districts, daily ..... 5 50 p m
St. George and points south of Beaver, alternate days 5 50 p
Sanpete and Sevier counties, daily, except Monday ..... 5 50 p m
Cedar Valley, Fairfield and Tintic mining district, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays ..... 5 50 p m

DEPARTURES.

East—Through mail, daily ..... 6 30 a m
Alta, daily ..... 6 30 a m
Parley's Park, Big Cottonwood and Wanship, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays ..... 7 00 a m
Park City, daily, except Sunday ..... 7 00 a m
Summit and Wasatch counties Mondays and Fridays 6 30 a m
Rich county, Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays ..... 6 30 a m
Morgan county, daily ..... 6 30 a m
North—Davis county, daily ..... 6 30 a m
Weber county, daily ..... 6 30 a m
Ogden, semi-daily 3 30 p m & 6 30 a m
Cache and Box Elder counties, daily ..... 6 30 a m
Corinne and Kelton, daily ..... 3 30 p m
Idaho and Montana, daily ..... 6 30 a m
Boise City and Idaho City, daily ..... 3 30 p m
West—Nevada, California, Oregon, &c., daily ..... 3 30 p m
Ophir, Tooele, Stockton, Jacob City, &c., daily ..... 6 30 a m
Bingham Canyon, daily ..... 6 30 a m
South—For Beaver and intermediate points, daily ..... 6 30 a m
For Pioche, Star and San Francisco districts, daily 6 30 a m
For St. George and points south of Beaver on alternate days ..... 6 30 a m
For Sanpete and Sevier counties, daily, except Saturdays ..... 6 30 a m
For Cedar Valley, Fairfield and Tintic mining districts, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 6 30 am

OFFICE HOURS.

General Delivery open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sunday, 12:30 to 1:30 p.m.

Money Order and Register department from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Outside door open from 6 a.m. to 10 p m

J. T. LYNCH, *Postmaster.*

THE OLD RELIABLE

FORT WAYNE AND PENNSYLVANIA R R LINE

Continuous all-rail Route! No Change of Cars! One Road, one Management!

FROM CHICAGO TO

Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, AND New York.

GREAT SHORT LINE

TO BOSTON

Via New York City.

Reaches all Points in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

ON ALL EXPRESS TRAINS.

MAGNIFICENT CARS

Equipped with the celebrated Westinghouse air brakes and Janney's New Patent Safety Platform and Coupler.

ELEGANT EATING HOUSES

With Ample Time for Meals.

3 Express Trains

Leave Chicago as Follows:

8.30 a. m. Special Fast Express Except Sunday.

With the popular vestibule sleeping car.

Reaches Pittsburgh 7.30 a m; Harrisburg 11.45 a m; Philadelphia 4.00 p m; New York 6.45 p m; Boston 6.15 a m; Baltimore 6.30 p m; Washington 9.00 p m next day.

5:15 p. m. Atlantic express,

DAILY,

With Drawing Room and Hotel Car.

Reaches Pittsburgh 12.15 p m; Harrisburg 10.35 p m; Philadelphia 3.35 a m; New York 6.45 a m; special Philadelphia sleeping car on this train, which remains in depot until 7.30 a m, affording Philadelphia passengers a full night's rest.

9:10 p. m. Night Express

EXCEPT SATURDAY,

With Drawing Room Sleeping Car.

Reaches Pittsburgh 7.30 p m; Harrisburg 3.50 a m; Baltimore 7.45 a m; Washington 9.05 a m; Philadelphia 6.00 a m; New York 10.25 a m; Boston 9.40 p m. Through Baltimore and Washington sleeping car on this train.

FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS ANY OTHER LINE.

Through Tickets for sale at all Principal points in the. Ask for tickets via the FORT WAYNE and PENNSYLVARIA LINE.

V. R. HYNES, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent. CHICAGO.

NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah:

In the matter of the Estate of EZRA OAKLEY, deceased.

PURSUANT to an order of said Court in said matter, notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1879, at 10 a. m. of said day, at the County Court House in Salt Lake City, has been appointed by said Court the time and place for the hearing of a petition filed in said Court, by Albert Best, praying that a certain document therewith filed, purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, be admitted to Probate, and that letters testamentary be issued to him, at which time and place all persons interested may appear and contest the Probate of said will.

Salt Lake City, Feb. 1, 1879.

D. BOCKHOLT, Clerk Probate Court, Salt Lake County, Utah.

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SWORN EVIDENCE.

The following Cure is probably the most remarkable ever effected by any medical preparation for the treatment of Catarrh:

Gentlemen,—I hereby certify that I have had Catarrh for ten years, and for the last six years have been a terrible sufferer. I was rendered partially deaf, had buzzing in the head, pains across the temple, dizzy spells, weak and painful eyes, swollen and ulcerated tonsils, hard and constant cough, severe pain across the chest, and every indication of consumption. My head ached all the time. The matter accumulated so rapidly in my head and throat that I could not keep them free. Frequently at night I would spring out of bed, it seemed to me, at the point of suffocation. I would then have recourse to every means in my power to dislodge the mucus from my throat and head before being able to sleep again. For a period of six years my tonsils were ulcerated and so much inflamed that I could with difficulty swallow. I finally consulted an eminent surgeon in regard to an operation on them, but at his request postponed it. The constant inflammation and ulceration in my throat caused by the poisonous matter dropping down from my head had so irritated and inflamed my lungs that I coughed incessantly,—a deep, hard cough. Meanwhile my system began to show the effects of this disease, so that I lost flesh, grew pale, and showed every symptom of an early death by consumption. When matters had reached this stage, or about six months ago, I began the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. After using the first bottle I began to improve rapidly. The first dose seemed to clear my head as I had not known it to be for years. It seemed gradually to arrest the discharges. *It stopped my cough in three days.* By using it as a gargle I soon found the inflammation and swelling of my tonsils, so that they soon ceased to trouble me. The soreness across my chest disappeared, the buzzing noises in my head ceased, my hearing or seeing and of hearing were completely restored, and every symptom of disease that had reduced me to the verge of the grave disappeared by the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH.

I have been this explicit because, as a druggist, I have seen a great deal of suffering from Catarrh, and hope to convince many that this is a great remedy.

I am familiar with the treatment of Catarrh as practised by the best physicians, and have consulted the most eminent about my case. I have used every kind of remedy and apparatus that have appeared during a period of six years past, and have, while following their use, taken great care of my general health, but obtained no relief or encouragement from any of them.

BOSTON, Feb. 23 1875. GEO. F. DIXMORE.

SUFFOLK, ss. Feb. 23, 1875.

Then personally appeared the said George F. Dixmore, and made oath that the foregoing statement by him subscribed is true, before me.

SETH J. THOMAS, Justice of the Peace.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Price, $1.00. For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

Affords the most grateful relief in all Affections of the Chest and Lungs.

CHRONIC PLEURISY CURED.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER: *Gentlemen,*—Having for many months past suffered with a very lame side, called by my physician Chronic Pleurisy, caused by a former injury and strain, and for which I used many prescriptions and liniments, as well as the so-called rheumatic cures, without the least benefit, my physician recommended one of your COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS, which, to my great surprise, relieved the pain and soreness almost immediately, and I have been able to attend to my household affairs ever since with perfect ease and comfort, whereas, before the application of your invaluable Plaster, I was scarcely able to do anything. I consider them inestimable, and shall with pleasure recommend them to the afflicted. Yours respectfully, MRS. FRANCES HARRIMAN.

ORLAND, Me., April 21, 1875.

There is no medical or protective appliance that will prove so grateful and effective in Tickling Coughs, Irritation and Soreness of the Chest and Lungs. We believe them capable of preventing serious diseases of these organs.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Do not confound these Plasters with the ordinary Plasters of the day, that by comparison are absolutely worthless.

Be careful to obtain COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER, a combination of Electric or Voltaic Plates with a highly Medicated Plaster, as seen in the above cut. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

STAKE AND WARD REPORTS.

We are now prepared to furnish Presidents of Stakes with the necessary blank forms for their reports.

Stake Reports, 5 cents per copy.
Ward " 35 cents per doz.

☞ Mailed on receipt of price.

Address—

CANNON & YOUNG, Deseret News Office, Salt Lake City.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Rates of Domestic Postage.

LETTERS:—The standard single rate weight is ½ oz. avoirdupois.

Single rate letter throughout the United States	3 cent
For each additional ½ oz. or fraction	3 "
Drop Letters, single rate	1 "

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—The postage on newspapers has to be paid at the office of publication.

Newspapers are not charged postage when sent from the publication office to subscribers in the county where the paper is published.

Single Newspapers, not exceeding ounces in weight, 1 cent to any part of the United States, prepaid.

PACKAGES.—Parcels, unsealed, 1 cent per ounce.

The maximum weight of any package of printed or miscellaneous matter is 4 lbs. avoirdupois.

Registered Letters and Money Orders.

REGISTRATION:—Letters may be registered on payment of a fee of ten cents, in addition to the regular postage, but the government takes no responsibility for safe carriage or compensation in case of loss.

Rates of commission, in United States currency, charged for issuing International Money Orders, to be transmitted by the Postmaster at New York to Switzerland:

On orders not exceeding $20	10 cents.
Over $20 and not exceeding $30	15 "
Over $30 and not exceeding $40	20 "
Over $40 and not exceeding $50	25 "

Rates of Foreign Postage.

	Letters.	News papers.
Greece, closed mail, via England	5 cts.	2 cts.
Hong Kong, American packet, via San Francisco	10 cts.	2 cts.
Italy, direct closed mail via England	*5 cts.	2 cts
Italy, via North German Union, direct	5 cts.	2 cts
Japan, American packet, via San Francisco	10 cts.	2 cts
Mexico	10 cts.	2 cts
New Zealand, via Southampton	12 cts.	2 cts
Norway, via North German Union direct	5 cts.	2 cts.
Norway, closed mail via England	5 cts.	2 cts
Portugal, via England	*5 cts.	2 cts
Russia, via North German Union direct	*5 cts.	2 cts.
Russia, closed mail via England	*5 cts.	2 cts.
Sandwich Islands, by mail from San Francisco	5 cts.	1 ct.

MONEY ORDERS.—A principal post office now receives small sums of money and issue drafts for the same upon other post-offices, subject to the following charges and regulations:

On orders not exceeding $10	25 c
On orders not exceeding $20	15 "
Over $20 and not exceeding $40	20 "
Over $40 and not exceeding $50	25 "

INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDERS on Great Britain, Germany and Switzerland, may be obtained upon the payment of the following fees, viz:

GREAT BRITAIN.

On orders not exceeding $10	25 c
Over $10 and not exceeding $20	50 "
Over $20 and not exceeding $30	75 "
Over $30 and not exceeding $40	$1.00 "
Over $40 and not exceeding $50	1.25 "

GERMANY.

Fees same as Great Britain.

SWITZERLAND.

South American States, Atlantic Coast, via England	27 cts.	4 cts.
Brazil alone, from New York	15 cts.	2 cts.
Argentine Republic and Uruguay, via American packet from New York	23 cts.	10 cts.
Pacific Coast, Para, Ecuador, Bolivia and Chili	31 cts.	4 cts
Spain, via New Orleans	5 cts.	2 cts
Sweden, via North German Union, direct	*5 cts.	2 cts.
Sweden, closed mail via England	*5 cts.	2 cts.
Switzerland, direct closed mail via England	*5 cts.	2 cts.
Switzerland, by North German Union direct	*5 cts.	2 cts
West Indies (British and Danish) American packet from New York (British), British mail via St. Thomas	12 cts.	4 cts
West Indies (British)	5 cts.	2 cts

The standard single rate to Great Britain is half an ounce avoirdupois. To France and the Continent (French mails) it is 15 grammes, or one-quarter ounce avoirdupois. The asterisk (*) indicates that prepayment is optional.

EVENING NEWS.

Tuesday, March 4, 1879.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

Last Night's Dispatches.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, 3.—Following is a continuation of the report of the proceedings of the Senate in session last night:

The question was then taken on the amendment of Shields to pension Mexican veterans, as amended on motion of Hoar, excluding Jeff Davis from the pensioners, and it was disagreed to—yeas 41, nays 3—Eaton, Garland, Hereford.

Allison made a report from the conference committee on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, that it was unable to agree. He said the committee could agree upon every question in the bill except political questions. It might as well be understood that the question of an extra session depends on the political questions involved in two or three bills, and if it was the intention of gentlemen to insist on that legislation, there could be no agreement, and there must be an extra session. On this motion another committee of conference was ordered, and Windom, Allison and Beck were appointed.

On motion of Ferry, the Senate bill establishing post routes in various States passed.

Allison made a report from the select committee appointed at the instance of Senator Matthews in June last. It concludes as follows: "After full consideration, they find unanimously the statements of Senator Matthews to be true, and that he had no connection with any real or supposed frauds in the election in Louisiana, and he has not been guilty of any corrupt conduct in any of the matters referred to in the testimony.

At 7.20 a.m., the Senate adjourned till 1 p.m.

After executive session, the nonconcurrence of the House in the Senate amendment to the river and harbor bill was announced. The Senate insisted and a conference was ordered.

The census bill was agreed to with the House amendments.

Davis, Illinois, called up the bill for the relief of totally blind soldiers. Passed.

The conference report on the fortification bill was agreed to and the bill passed.

McMillan called up the bill appropriating money for the payment of claims reported by the southern claims commission; passed.

Wilson submitted the report of the conference on the deficiency appropriation bill; agreed to.

Windom submitted the conference report on the sundry civil bill, but Edmunds objecting to its present consideration, it was temporarily laid aside.

Recess till 8 p.m.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 3.—The first hour was passed in the disposal of some business on the Speaker's table.

The bills in relation to the Northern Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroads were referred to the committee of the whole.

The bills relating to homestead settlements on public lands within railroad limits were passed.

The conference report on the fortification bill was agreed to.

By a strict party vote the report of the committee on expenditures in the state department for the impeachment of George F. Seward was taken up.

The Speaker refused to recognize Conger, who moved the reference of the Seward impeachment case to the judiciary committee.

The majority report of the committee on expenditures in the State Department was read. It presents 17 articles of impeachment against George F. Seward, and concludes with a resolution directing that said Seward be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors while in office, and providing for the appointment of seven members to proceed immediately to the bar of the Senate and there impeach the said Seward in the name of the House and people of the United States, and for the appointment of seven managers to maintain and support the impeachment proceedings in the Senate. The views of the minority recite the difficulties of the position of the Shanghai consulate in the early years of Seward's administration of office, when he was young and inexperienced, the inadequacy of the clerical service furnished him, and his appropriation of certain consular fees to pay for clerical work. While the minority do not mean to approve that method they say that it had been known to and received the unqualified approval of government. They recomend that the whole subject be referred to the judiciary.

Bundy, by whom the minority report was prepared, addressed the House in advocacy of it. He yielded the floor to Atkins, who presented the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill. He said the total estimate for items on the bill was about $35,500,000. The bill, as it passed the House, appropriated $17,000,000. The Senate added $1,500,000, making the amount now about $18,500,000, as against $26,000,000 last year. It contained no appropriation for deputy marshals' pay, $40,000 has been appropriated for new telegraph lines in Texas, Montana and Dakota; $300,000 for arrears due the land grant railroads; $20,000 each to the Hayden, Powell and Wheeler surveys to close up the business and $200,000 for a museum of articles given this government at the close of the centennial by other nations.

Blackburn objected to the provisions for the sinking fund for 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia. Eight millions of these bonds were void and illegal and the objectionable provision was inserted at the instance of the First National bank of New York, which held a large amount of these bonds.

Atkins, Hale and others objected to this statement and denied its truth. The report was finally agreed to—143 to 107, the negative votes being mostly democratic.

The Seward impeachment case again came up, Butler insisting upon presenting the judiciary report upon the subject of Seward holding back certain consulate books, and Springer insisting on the question of impeachment.

The Speaker sustained Springer.

Butler claimed his report was of the highest order of privilege, involving the privileges of the House. Butler said the judiciary committee had instructed him to report that Seward was justified in retaining those books, yet the fact of his retaining them had been made a ground for one of the articles of impeachment.

Springer said he had been instructed to withdraw the article.

Hanna said he could not withdraw it.

Banks sustained Butler, that his report was of the highest privilege, and said that it could interrupt even impeachment proceedings.

Garfield—Here is a proceeding begun in the first place to bring a party before the House for contempt. He is under arrest; he is logically and technically in our custody; our hand is upon him; he is, by us, restrained of his liberty. While that restraint is still on him, a proposition is made to impeach him. First, it is a question of personal liberty, and then a question of judicial proceedings against him. The personal liberty feature is of higher privilege. It ought to be heard first. The man ought to be heard first. The man ought to be free when we proceed to impeach him. To put him in chains, to strike him when he is in chains, to say that we will follow the law of Rhadamanthus, punish and then hear, is not American law, is not American liberty.

Sparks, Ills.—Is the man restrained of his liberty?

Garfield.—Yes.

Sparks.—I see him sitting in the diplomatic gallery yonder. He looks free.

After further discussion of the point in which the practices of courts of law were referred to, the Speaker said, the chair does not propose to discuss court practice in such proceedings as have been cited. The duty of the chair is to administer the rules only. If left to his own volition the chair would prefer to go at once to the decision of the question, that detains a citizen in custody, but the House has decided to consider the report presented by the gentleman from Illinois, (Springer). That gentleman is on the floor discussing a question, and the rules do not allow him to be taken off the floor except in the manner as provided by the the rules; that is, by a motion to adjourn, entering a motion to reconsider, or a conference report. The Chair, therefore, decides it is not competent for one committee to interfere with a report from another committee when the gentleman who has made the first report is on the floor and declines to yield.

Banks appealed from the decision of the Chair.

After further discussion, the appeal was laid on the table—yeas 125, nays 107.

Reagan presented the conference report on the river and harbor bill. He submitted that the aggregate amount appropriated in the bill was about $17,000,000. It also contained a provision to pay $650,000 to Captain Eads for the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi, and made some alterations in the terms of the contract with him, requiring the same depth as the original contract required.

Hanna demanded the yeas and nays on the adoptiou of the report, remarking that that was the only mode members had of recording their protest against bills. The yeas and nays were ordered and taken, and resulted—yeas 107, nays 62, so the report was agreed to.

The House then took a recess till 9 o'clock.

EASTERN.

Grain Shipments, etc—Trade Dollars.

NEW YORK, 3.

The five steamers which cleared from here on Saturday, for various parts of Europe, carried full cargoes of freight. There was a falling off in grain shipments, but a noticable increase in provisions and dairy products, chiefly bacon and cheese. There was no cattle on board any of the vessels.

There has been so much loss sustained lately in the exchange of trade dollars that a number of grain and feed dealers have resolved on and after Wednesday next that trade dollars will not be received by them except at a discount of three per cent.

WESTERN

Relief for Reno.

SAN FRANCISCO, 3.—A movement is afoot among merchants of the city to relieve the wants of sufferers by the Reno fire. Supplies have already been forwarded from Carson and Virginia, and a dispatch received from Reno, this evening, says no further aid is needed. A citizen's relief society has been organized and is distributing supplies, and those who have been burned out are already housed. Business men are putting up temporary structures. Another body has been found in the ruins, making the sixth.

Political Clap-Trap.

At the Sand lots there was an unusual attendance, about 7,000 being present. The President was roundly denounced by the speakers, and in circulating through the crowd it was noticeable that a general sentiment of disappointment of the veto prevailed, coupled with the intention to keep up the agitation and unite for a more radical cure of the Chinese evil in the future. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the bill was a piece of political clap-trap, which the working men would have accepted in good faith for what it was worth, and demanded more, but that they did not consider the veto of sufficient importance to mourn over it or strike a blow for it. Everything is perfectly quiet, in the city, and there is not the slightest reason to apprehend any violent or incendiary action.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Death of the Ameer.

LONDON, 3.—The Viceroy of India has telegraphed that he received the following letter from Yakoob Khan, son of the Ameer of Afghanistan, dated the 26th of February: "News is received of the death of my father on the 21st of February. As my father was an old friend of the British government, I send this information out of friendship."

Yakoob Wants to be Friendly.

A telegram from Calcutta says: The Viceroy of India received a letter from Yakoob Khan, dated February 20, making overtures for friendly relations.

Will be Referred to the Viceroy's Proclamation.

A dispatch from Calcutta states that Yakoob Khan will be referred to the Viceroy's proclamation, which stated that the war was waged only against the Ameer, and he will be told that future relations will depend wholly on himself. It is probable that the Viceroy will not insist on the army entering Cabul if negotiations proceed smoothly. Generals Brown and Roberts report that the troops are ready to advance if necessary.

Trade Difficulties.

The trade difficulties continue. The Country Miners Association repels the wages offered by the masters, and the Clyde shipwrights are looking to a united action against the employers.

A Blockading Squadron.

Telegrams from Paris state that a Chilian squadron is blockading Mesillones, Antofogasta and Caracotes. It is reported that a Chilian force has landed and taken possession of the Nitrate mines.

The Cattle Disease.

In the House of Commons, today, Lord George F. Hamilton, vice-president of the council, replying to a question, said: "As long as pleuro-pneumonia existed in the United States it would not be consistent with the contagious disease act to rescind the existing regulations."

New Telegraph Line.

It is believed the British government has about laid a cable to Zanzibar, Mauritius and Natal, from Aden, where it would join the eastern telegraph company's system.

Natives Repulsed.

The Viceroy of India telegraphs that General Stewart reports that General Biddulph's rear guard was attacked at Kushi Nokhud by 2,000 Alizai duranies. The enemy was repulsed with a loss of 150, and pursued till night-fall. The British lost a major and five natives killed, and a colonel and eleven natives wounded.

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