

Local and Other Matters.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 7.

A Female Fight.—There was a female set-to last night, the combatants being Nellie Bristo and Josephine Miller, resulting in both being arrested and each mulcted in the sum of \$5.

Tempering.—It is a matter of general remark that the climate of this part of the country has greatly moderated during the last ten or twelve years, especially with regard to the winters, which are considerably milder than formerly.

Left His Home.—About two weeks since John Timmins left his home in Sugar House Ward, and has not been heard from since. Any person having seen or heard anything of him will confer a favor by addressing W. G. Timmins, Paper Mill P. O., Salt Lake County.

Wrecked.—Montgomery Queen's circus and managerie outfit which passed through Ogden a week ago yesterday, was wrecked near Truckee last Thursday. A number of new carriages were demolished but no person was injured so far as we have learned. —Ogden Junction, March 5.

Waiting for Iron.—Work on the piece of railroad track, which is being constructed under the superintendence of Sup. O. P. Arnold, between a point opposite the south gate of the Temple Block and the east end of the Z. C. M. I. new building, will be delayed a short time until the arrival of sufficient iron to finish it.

Going South.—Elders Morris B. Young and M. H. Hardy purpose starting on a trip south this week, for the purpose of organizing Young Men's Mutual Improvement Associations in the settlements. They will not go further at this time than Nephi, and expect to return by Conference, after which they intend going on a similar mission as far as St. George.

Homestead Patents.—Homestead patents have been received at the Land Office in this city on the following entries, and can be obtained by the parties named, on surrender of the duplicate receipts—

- No. 32, George Howard
- 448, Albert Robinson
- 449, John Riggs
- 450, Geo W Bean
- 451, Isaac Bullock
- 452, Benjamin K. Bullock
- 453, James F. Pullen
- 454, Samuel Gates
- 455, Samuel Jackson
- 456, Phillip Baker
- 457, Henry Gale
- 458, Duckworth Grimslow
- 459, Charles B Baker
- 461, Nathan B Baldwin
- 462, Jens Hansen
- 463, Geo A Hadlock

In Ohio.—Bro. J. H. Ward writes from Marion Co., Ohio, Feb. 28, that there is much enquiry there concerning the principles of the gospel. He says—

"The presiding elder (Methodist) came here and preached against the 'Mormons,' but this was what Mr. Barnum would call a good advertisement. Nearly every day persons come, asking me to lend them some of our papers, while others declare they are the most interesting papers they ever read. As I have no authority to preach or baptize, I hope these lines will meet the eye of some good elder, who will deviate from his course and give us a call."

Interesting to Dyspeptics.—It is a prevailing opinion that soft or lightly boiled eggs are more easy of digestion than those that are boiled hard, but there are some who positively assert that the contrary is the case, having proved their position by actual experience. Some of these, having weak digestive powers, state that they can never eat lightly boiled eggs without experiencing distressing symptoms, while they suffer no inconvenience, but benefit, from using them hard-boiled. We know of some few, very few, physicians, who, when a person has been weakened with fever or other prostrating malady, recommend, as easy of digestion and affording good nourishment, an occasional or daily hard-boiled egg.

This is a matter of no small interest to dyspeptics, who can easily give the matter a trial, but it is frequently the case that what proves beneficial to one person is the reverse to another.

Deseret Silk Association.—The Deseret Silk Association met as per

adjournment at the City Hall, Monday, March 6th, Mr. A. C. Pyper presiding.

Mrs. Larinda Robinson, of Farmington, presented some sewing silk to the Association for inspection, which had been raised, reeled and twisted by herself. It compared favorably with the imported, which proves that silk raising can be made a success here providing the people will take hold of it and make a business of it.

Mrs. A. K. Dunyon said that it was time that those who intended to raise silk worms and had not yet got the eggs were looking after them, before warm weather set in, as it was more profitable to move them now. She said that she had some eggs left yet, and that any persons wanting any she could let them have some in large or small quantities, post paid to any address, the price being four dollars an ounce. She said that in two weeks she would be prepared to give lessons on reeling silk, at her residence, Draperville, Salt Lake County.

The question was asked if the osage orange leaf was good to feed the worms with. Those present who had had experience in raising silkworms said it was not profitable to feed with.

Meeting adjourned until the first Monday in April at the same place.

REUBEN SIMPSON,
Secretary.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 6. — Edmunds, from the select committee to which was referred the resolution and message of the House of Representatives, in regard to the impeachment of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, reported a preamble and resolution, declaring that the Senate will take order in the premises according to its standing rule, and directing the secretary to notify the House of Representatives; agreed to.

Harvey, of Kansas, presented resolutions of the Kansas Legislature, relating to the lands of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, and the right to tax the same, memorializing Congress in behalf of certain settlers on the public lands, and also asking an amendment to the existing lumber culture act.

WASHINGTON, 7.—Ingalls presented a petition of citizens of Franklin Co., Ky., asking the passage of a law to admit, free of duty, machinery used for the manufacture of raw silk; referred.

Frelinghuysen called up the Senate bill for the protection of agriculture against injurious insects, which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, and the Commissioner of Agriculture to appoint a commissioner, having the requisite scientific and practical knowledge, to investigate and gather information relative to the Rocky Mountain locust, chinch bug, army worm, Hessian fly, potato bug, and other insects injurious to vegetation, in order to devise successful methods for their destruction, &c.

Logan spoke in opposition to the bill.

Edmunds moved to amend by striking out the clause authorizing the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute and the Commissioner of Agriculture to appoint a commission and to insert—"The President of the U. S., by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," so that the appointment may be made by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, &c. agreed to.

Morey moved to amend so as to have the investigation extend to the cotton worm; agreed to.

Logan submitted an amendment providing that the investigation shall be made by the agricultural department instead of by a special commissioner.

Sargent argued that the agricultural commissioner could make the investigation, and would accomplish the same result as if a special commissioner was appointed.

The question then being on the amendment of Logan providing that the investigation be made by the Commissioner of Agriculture, it was agreed to, yeas 29, nays 28.

The bill was then read the third time and passed.

Hitchcock moved that the bill to enable the people of New Mexico to

form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, be committed to the committee on territories; agreed to.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Cameron, of Wisconsin, presented a petition of over 16,000 persons, in regard to secret societies. The petitioners declare their opposition to all secret organizations, and ask Congress to withdraw the charter granted to the Masonic Hall Association of the District of Columbia, and that a law be passed making it unlawful to appoint any person to office under the government who is a member of a secret organization, and that the members of such organizations may be challenged as jurors; referred.

Cameron, in presenting the petition, said he had been informed that the petitioners were residents of every state and territory in the United States. He asked that the petition be read and printed in the Record, and it was so ordered.

Wright submitted a concurrent resolution instructing the President *pro tempore* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives to adjourn their respective houses *sine die* on the 1st of May, 1876, at noon. Wright said he need hardly state that he offered this resolution without consultation with any one; he believed Congress could get through with all business and adjourn by that date. He asked that the resolution lie on the table.

Edmunds moved that it be referred to the committee on appropriations, as it was usual to refer such resolutions to that committee; agreed to.

WASHINGTON, 8.—At the expiration of the morning hour, the chair laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the resolution for the admission of P. B. Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana.

The question then being on the amendment of Edmunds to insert the word "not" before the word "admitted," so that the resolution should read—"Resolved that P. B. S. Pinchback be not admitted as a Senator from the State of Louisiana for the term of six years, beginning on the 4th of March, 1873;" it was agreed to, yeas 32, nays 29.

The question then being on the adoption of the resolution as amended, it was agreed to, yeas 32, nays 29. The yeas and nays being taken and recorded as above.

Anthony submitted a concurrent resolution to amend the fifth and sixth rules of Congress, so as to have bills printed on paper instead of engrossed on parchment.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 6.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that on the presentation of articles of impeachment against the late Secretary of War the Senate would, according to its standing rules and orders, take the proper order thereon, of which due notice would be given to the House.

Buckner, chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia, introduced a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire whether any person, an officer or employee of the District of Columbia, or any other person, has used or attempted to use any corrupt or other illegal means to obstruct, impede or defeat the administration of law in any of the courts of the District, especially with reference to appeals to the court of claims or to the Supreme Court of the U. S., and in the recent trial and proceedings in the so-called safe burglary conspiracy, with power to send for persons and papers; adopted without objection.

Knott, chairman of the judiciary committee, offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire whether any officer or employee of the government has, in any way, advised or counseled, or directly or indirectly, verbally or in writing, communicated to any of the defendants or friends, agents or attorneys of the defendants in the recent whiskey conspiracy trials in St. Louis, any of the facts, papers, or other evidence on which the government relied, or was expected to rely, and whether any attempt was made by any officer or official of the government, other than the district attorney and his assistants, to interfere with the advice of the counsel, or in any way to control the conduct of said prosecutions, or any of them, with power to send for persons and papers, etc.; agreed to without objection.

WASHINGTON, 7.—Walling, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill to amend the homestead act by authorizing the proof of residence, occupation, cultivation, &c., to be made before July, in any court of record in the county and state in which the lands are situated. After discussion the bill was passed.

Crouse, from the same committee, reported a bill declaring subject to state taxation, lands heretofore granted to the Pacific Railroad companies; after debate the bill was amended and passed.

Clymer, rising to a question of privilege, stated that a subpoena had been served on him last evening, issued by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, sitting as a criminal court, to appear before that court and bring with him all papers, checks, documents, etc., and to testify in regard to the charges pending in that court against the late Secretary of War. Two of his colleagues, Robbins and Blackburn, had been similarly subpoenaed. He (Clymer) had appeared before the court and stated that, in obedience to the law, he appeared at its bar to obey its order, but that, as a member of a committee of the House, he felt that it would be prejudicial to the highest interests of the country that his colleagues and himself should be compelled to state what had transpired in their committee room; he believed that such a course would not only close the mouths of all witnesses, but in many cases it would drive them from the land. He had said, furthermore, that, while not pleading their privileges as members of the House, they must nevertheless protest against being examined, and would only consent to be so examined after an order being made specially to that end by the court. The court had taken time for deliberation, and had determined, if it needed their attendance hereafter, to send for them. He had felt it his duty to bring the matter to the attention of the House, in order that the House might take such action as might be right, just and necessary.

Lamar continued his remarks, which he closed by offering a resolution, reciting the history of the case, declaring the mandate of the court to be a breach of the privilege of the House, and directing the members of the committee to disregard it.

Finally the debate closed, and the House proceeded to vote on the resolution offered by Hoar as a substitute for Lamar's, and which proposed to declare that members subpoenaed were at liberty to attend a criminal court and give such evidence, and to produce such documents as relate to the charge against W. W. Belknap for receiving a bribe from one Marsh; the substitute was rejected, yeas 84, nays 128. Lamar's original resolution was then agreed to, yeas 130, nays 75.

Whithorn, from the committee on naval affairs, submitted the testimony of E. F. Wolf, former bookkeeper to S. P. and A. P. Brown, navy contractors and claim agents, of Washington, in which he declined to answer the following questions—

"1st—Did you ever take any money from Brown and hand it to anybody connected with the naval service?"

"2nd—Did you know of any commission or payment having been in any way paid to any one connected with the naval service?"

Whithorn also offered a resolution directing the Speaker to issue his warrant to the sergeant-at-arms to take in custody Elchios F. Wolf, and to bring him to the bar of the House, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt; adopted. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The Speaker announced the appointment of the following committee in the matter connected with the so-called whiskey frauds and the Attorney General's office—Knott, chairman; Harris, of Va., Glover, Cochrane, McMahon, McCrary and Plaisted. On the request of Harris he was excused, and the Speaker said he would appoint another member in his place during the day.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Randall, chairman of the committee on appropriations, reported the legislative and executive appropriation bill, and made a statement as to the reduction proposed in it. The estimates from the departments for subjects embraced in the bill amounted to \$20,773,806; the appropriations in the same bill last session were \$18,714,000, and the appropriations reported in this bill were \$12,799,893,

so that it was a reduction of about eight million on the estimates, and a reduction of about six million on the bill of last year. Besides that, the committee had laid, in this bill, the foundation of further reductions to the amount of five million more. The committee recommended the transfer of the Indian bureau to the War Department, which would effect a direct reduction of one million in the Indian appropriation bill, and he had the authority of General Sheridan for saying that it would effect a reduction of \$3,500,000 more in the army appropriation bill. The committee had also recommended the abolition of fifty-three special agents of customs, because they were believed to be utterly inefficient or unnecessary, and they would admit amendments to be offered by the chairman of the committee of invalid pensions, Jenks, to transfer the pension bureau from the Interior to the War Department, by which the services of three hundred persons could be dispensed with. The report had been reached by the committee with great unanimity; there was no difference in the committee with regard to the propriety of the reforms and reductions recommended.

Holman, another member of the committee, concurred in what Randall had said, and added that the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department would in no wise affect the efficiency of the agencies heretofore resorted to to civilize and ameliorate the condition of the Indians, and would leave in full force the peace commission.

The recusant witness A. B. Wolf, who had refused to answer certain questions put to him by the committee on naval affairs, was brought before the bar of the House, and Whitthorne, chairman, was proceeding to state that the witness had, this morning, appeared and answered, and that he might therefore be discharged from custody, when the witness himself fell on the floor in an epileptic fit, producing much excitement and sympathy in the chamber; he was attended by a physician, and was subsequently carried from the hall, when Whitthorne concluded his statement, and had the witness discharged from custody.

On motion of Whitthorne the two sub-committees of the committee on naval affairs were authorized to carry on the investigation at the navy yards of Charleston, Mass., and Kittery, Me. The sub-committees are Mills, Burleigh, Jones (N.H.), for Kittery; and Mills, Harris (Va.) and Jones (Ky.), for Charleston.

Knott, chairman of the judiciary committee, made the following report in the case of the impeachment of the late Secretary of War—

The committee would respectfully report that, in pursuance of the instructions of the House they have prepared articles of impeachment against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office; but since preparing the same they have been informed and believe that Caleb P. Marsh, upon whose testimony before the committee on the expenditures in the War Department referred to them by the House, said articles were framed, has gone beyond the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States, and probably his attendance as a witness before the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment cannot be procured. To convict the said Wm. W. Belknap of high crimes and misdemeanors in office they, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution—

"Resolved, That the resolution instructing the committee on the judiciary to prepare articles of impeachment against Wm. W. Belknap, the late Secretary of War, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, be recommitted to the same committee, with power to take further proofs, to send for persons and papers, to sit during the session of the House, and to report at any time."

"Your committee, impressed with the importance of securing the fullest indemnity to such witnesses as may be required to testify in behalf of the government before either House of Congress, or any committee of either House, or before the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment, would also recommend the immediate passage of the accompanying bill, entitled a bill to protect witnesses who shall be required to testify in certain cases."