

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 9.

D. A. and M. Society.—A meeting of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society was held at the Historian's Office, Salt Lake City, March 7th, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, Hon. Wilford Woodruff in the chair.

The chair announced the business for which the meeting had convened, to wit, the election of a President and eleven Directors for the Society.

Mr. Musser moved that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to nominate a President and Board of Directors. Seconded and carried. Whereupon the chair appointed Messrs. Enoch Reese, A. P. Rockwood, A. H. Raleigh, H. J. Faust and George B. Wallace said committee.

The committee reported the following.

Wilford Woodruff, President. A. P. Rockwood, William Thorne, John Reading, John Pack, John R. Winder, Enoch Reese, A. H. Raleigh, Geo. B. Wallace, A. M. Musser, Robt. L. Campbell, and Henry Dinwoodey, Directors; Joan M. Campbell, Secretary; Robt. L. Campbell, Treasurer; George E. Wallace, Corresponding Secretary; Mary S. Campbell, assistant Secretary.

Director John R. Winder, chairman of committee on plans for ornamenting Agricultural Park, reported that they had the question under consideration, but begged leave to postpone the matter until after the election.

On motion of Director Rockwood the report of the Committee was accepted; said committee were instructed to still act in relation to the matter.

The Committee on Irrigation reported that they had taken levels from several points to the fair grounds and gave the results of their observations; also the cost of laying water pipes from the various points. The report was accepted and the committee instructed to further prosecute their labors.

On motion of Director Wallace A. H. Raleigh was added to the Committee on Irrigation.

On motion of Director Rockwood, supervisory committees were elected for the following classes:

Class A.—Field crops and Produce &c.—A. P. Rockwood.

Class B.—Fruits and Vegetables, —Geo. B. Wallace.

Class C.—Flowers, Medicinal Plants &c.—John Reading.

Class D.—Sheep goats and Swine, —A. H. Raleigh.

Class E.—Cattle—John Pack.

Class F.—Horses—John R. Winder.

Class G.—Poultry, Fish, Bees, &c., —Wm. Thorne.

Class H.—Minerals, &c.—E. Reese.

Class I.—Carriages, Farming Implements, Machinery, &c.—A. H. Raleigh.

Class J.—Leather, &c.—John R. Winder.

Class K.—Domestic Dry Goods and Clothing—H. Dinwoodey.

Class L.—Furniture, &c.—H. Dinwoodey.

Class M.—Fine Arts, &c.—A. M. Musser.

Class N.—Oils, Paints, Hardware, &c.—Wm. Thorne.

Class O.—Ladies' Work—Enoch Reese.

Class P.—Essays—R. L. Campbell.

On motion of Director Pack, A. P. Rockwood was elected Superintendent of Fair Grounds.

On motion of Director Campbell the Secretary was requested to furnish the city papers with a copy of the proceedings of the election.

Adjourned till 2 p.m. on Saturday next.

Attest, JOAN M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

The regular March term of the Third Judicial District Court commenced this morning, up stairs in the City Hall, Hon James B. McKean, C. J. presiding.

As it was no doubt expected, by the uninitiated, that something would transpire in relation to the inauguration of the persons recently appointed and commissioned by the Governor, for Territorial Attorney General and Territorial Marshal—Messrs. Strickland & Duncan, the attendance in court was rather more numerous than usual, and the court room presented a somewhat

animated appearance. The Bar was present in full force, the signers of the latest memorial for special legislation for Utah being, as usual, among the most prominent and glib tongued present. A stranger dropping into the room might have felt sure that something of more than ordinary interest was on the tapis. At the east end of the table provided for the bar sat Messrs. Snow and McAllister, the former Territorial Attorney General, and the latter Territorial Marshal, by Legislative election. On a back seat on the west side of the room, quietly reading a paper, sat Mr. Duncan, the Governor's appointee to supplant Mr. McAllister; while the Hon. Obed Strickland, the gentleman intended by his Excellency to supplant Mr. Snow, seemed in unusually good humor and spirits, and was busy chatting, now with one then with another of his friends. The Chief Justice, in his accustomed seat, was busy writing, grave and decorous as usual.

Being the first morning of the regular term, the court was not opened with its accustomed precision and regularity, and some probably attributed this to a delicacy on the part of the Chief Justice as to which of the Marshals present should be called upon to give the accustomed, "Hear ye," &c. Finally the suspense on this question, if any was felt, was terminated by the Chief Justice himself, from whom, in his usual cold and passionless style, came the announcement—"Hear ye, hear ye, hear ye, the Third Judicial District Court, for the Territory of Utah, is now open for causes arising under the laws of the United States; all persons having business will draw near, and they shall be heard." This opened the court for United States business, and was followed by the calling up, by Hon. Mr. Carey, U. S. Attorney, of several cases on the calendar, which were, for the time being, disposed of. Before closing this part of our report we feel that a few words are due to Mr. Carey; we think this gentleman has been rather neglected by the press. He impresses one as a nice gentleman; his tone of voice, quiet and measured enunciation and his whole manner in Court almost involuntarily force on the mind of the beholder that he is a model man, a man who must have availed himself largely of the "means of grace" religious people are so fond of talking about, and all believers in the externals of modern fashionable religion can hardly help feeling that he is more fitted by nature and training for the cure of souls than for the conviction of sinners; and one could hardly ever suppose that he was capable of leaguering himself with such a set of unmitigated scoundrels as the anti-Mormon "ring" and their adherents are known to be. But then, after all, this personage is only another illustration of the truism that appearances are deceiving, and that it will always pay to be on your guard against smooth, oily-tongued and very nice gentlemen.

Next in order to the U. S. business, disposed of as above, came the Territorial business, and the formality of opening the Court must again be gone through. Who shall be mouth this time? Duncan or McAllister? No need for anxiety on the point, the issue need not be urged or declared at present. The "ring" are aware that the McKee bill is about to be pushed, for hasn't the Hon. Carey just returned from Washington and informed its members that everything is lovely, and that the prospects for special legislation for Utah were never so bright as now? Certainly, then, there is no need of delivering more decisions just now, which the U. S. Supreme Court might hereafter reverse in toto. In a few weeks, at longest, in all probability one of the many bills already introduced to "aid in the execution of the laws in Utah," will be passed and then the "ring" will have it all their own way, and no bugbear from the highest judicial tribunal in the land to fear in the future. So again the Chief Justice steps into the gap, and the announcement is heard—"Hear ye, hear ye, hear ye; this court is now in session for causes arising under the laws of the Territory;" and then, scarcely waiting for time to take breath, the preceding announcement is succeeded by the following from the court—"Hear ye, hear ye, hear ye; this Court is now adjourned until the first Monday in April next, at ten o'clock in the morning."

This was a denouement evidently totally unexpected by the spectators present, and some among the bar expressed their surprise at the adjournment of the Court; but there is not the least doubt in the world that the programme had been cut and dried by the Chief Justice, the Governor, the Hon. Carey and a few others, in the hope that by the time to which the Court is adjourned the longed, labored, and lied for special legislation will have been passed, in which case the Courts can be run as they please. If the fates are not propitious by that time, why another adjournment can easily be made, and so on *ad libitum*, anything to escape further snubbing at the hands of the Supreme Court.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 5.—Dorsey introduced a bill for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma; referred.

Buchard, a member of the finance committee, addressed the House on the necessity of maintaining the public credit; he urged that if the expenditures cannot be reduced further, new taxes must be imposed. Government must maintain its credit and fulfill every national pledge. There was no resource but the severest economy, and even then, possibly, more taxation would be necessary.

HOUSE.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill, and was addressed by Garfield, chairman of the committee on appropriations. He referred to the statement made to them at the beginning of this session of Congress, that the surplus was gone, and said three questions presented themselves, first, if there was to be a deficit in the far future, what was the cause of it; second, was there any danger of such a deficit; and third, what was the duty of Congress? On the first point he explained that one cause of the deficit was the reduction of taxes every year since the war, except two—'68 and '73. Taxes had been reduced to an amount in the aggregate of \$319,500,000, and yet at the close of the last fiscal year, there was a surplus of \$43,000,000 of receipts above expenditures. Against all the theories as to the cause of the deficit he simply arraigned the fact that the revenues had been cut down \$146,000,000 since July 1870, and that, according to his arithmetic, was sufficient to cut away one hundred millions of supplies. He had the clerk read an extract from Dawes' speech, to show that Dawes had frankly and manfully acknowledged that the sinking fund was included in his statement of the year's expenditures, and that it was not included in his statement of the previous year's expenditures. He said that while accusations go on horseback, refutations travel very slowly on foot.

Beck took the floor and said the House and country had been startled by the statement that for the current year the appropriations had increased to 319 millions, against 290 millions last year; in other words, that the extravagance of Congress had swollen the expenditures twenty-nine millions in a single year. But when that twenty-nine millions had to be taken bodily out of Dawes' statement to make it correct, not only the bottom had gone from the cause of alarm, but the alarm ought to have gone with it. He said the committee on appropriations had settled it as a principle, that they would not undertake to cut down the appropriations at all hazards to the level of the revenues, they proposed to cut off such appropriations as might be cut off with safety, and to postpone such expenditures as might be postponed without serious injury to the interests of the government, but beyond this the committee did not intend to go. If the receipts then did not equal the expenditures the House must provide ways and means to make up the deficiency. He then went into a detail of the estimates and appropriations for the next fiscal year and stated that the reduction would be thirty-four millions three hundred thousand dollars below the gross estimates, and these figures were liable to be diminished by ap-

propriations such as for the Centennial Exhibition and for the Washington Board of Public Works, but he thought himself perfectly safe in saying that the expenditures for the next fiscal year, exclusive of the sinking fund, would be reduced to 270 millions provided the House would continue to support the Committee, and he believed that the government would go through this year and the next without additional taxation, and that when Congress met next session there would be no deficit, but a reasonable surplus. Beck said he was prepared to demonstrate the fact that the sinking fund was embraced in Dawes' statement of the expenditures of former years as well as that of the current year, and when Dawes took back the statement which he had made in that respect he did what facts did not warrant.

AMERICAN

DES MOINES, Ia., 5.—The House, yesterday, by a vote of fifty-six to thirty-eight, voted to strike the word "male" out of the article in the Constitution in relation to the elective franchise.

BOSTON, 5.—James Dwight shot and killed Wm. McLaughlin, in a club house at Charleston last night, and then attempted suicide; Dwight was arrested.

CINCINNATI, 5.—An immense temperance meeting was held to-night, in the Wesley chapel, the most capacious church in the city, which was full to overflowing. Nearly every Protestant church in the city was represented by its pastor. The object of the meeting was to consider the best means of carrying on the temperance work. A number of speeches were made, but no plan was fixed upon.

LANSING, Mich., 5.—The House of Representatives, to-day, voted 56 to 39, to strike the word "male" out of the article in the constitution on the elective franchise.

COLUMBUS, O., 5.—The temperance crusaders, this p. m., met the first attempt to interfere with their operations. At a saloon, on West street, kept by an Italian, a crowd of men and women interrupted the services with cornet playing, shouting, singing and ridicule; the police were finally obliged to interfere.

NEW YORK, 5.—In the case of Woodhull, Claflin & Blood, on trial for libel in the court of general sessions, to-day, an application for reduction of bail was refused, and the prisoners were taken to the Tombs.

The strike on the Lehigh Valley road continues. At Wilkesbarre, to-day, about fifty brakemen attempted to stop the mail train, but a sheriff's posse arrested the ring-leaders, two of whom were sent to jail in default of bail. At Waverly the strikers refuse any compromise, and the track is filled with disabled trains.

CHICAGO, 6.—Washington specials have the following news: The contest over the Colorado Territorial offices develops some new and interesting phases. A delegation of eighty from Denver, headed by Gov. Elbert, have been working vigorously all day against the confirmation of McCooke, while the President has been confronted by a resolution and memorials from western Penna., asking for the removal of Seabright, who has just been confirmed Surveyor-General of Colorado. These represent that Seabright, who lives in Fayette Co., of that State, is a Democrat, who rejoiced over the assassination of Lincoln, opposed the draft, &c., and is otherwise wholly unfitted for the office. It seems that Cameron recommended the appointment and the Senate confirmed it without question.

A statement made by Mr. Dodge, of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., to the Ways and Means Committee, to-day, made a deep impression upon those present and there was scarcely any dissent from the opinion that the treatment of this firm was wholly unjustifiable, and little if any better than robbery. The committee was thoroughly satisfied that the representations made to the Treasury by Jayne and his confederates, and upon which the department acted, were false. The fact came out that General Butler acted with Jayne or for him, and that he boasted, while the case was in progress, that he had a single letter that would convict the firm in any court of competent jurisdiction. After Mr. Boutwell left the Treasury the firm felt that Butler had too much influence for them to face, and so they were partially badgered

into payment and were partially induced to make it to get rid of the annoyance. Dodge also said that other Congressmen besides Butler, acted for Jayne in their case. The amount paid by the firm was \$281,000, and of this Jayne received \$65,000. The feeling is that Dodge's statement alone would be sufficient to procure a report in favor of the repeal of the law in regard to moieties and informers.

During the absence of Anthony Coggavell, of Chapmanville, Pa., his wife died and was buried; on returning he had the coffin opened, and it was found that the body had turned in its place, indicating that the woman was only in a trance when interred. The discovery so affected the husband that he is now a maniac.

SAN FRANCISCO, 6.—The women of this city have organized a praying crusade, and will commence the war on Monday next. They have designated nine saloons on Front and Sacramento Streets, where they will make their first assaults. They ask the co-operation of the ladies of all parts of the coast.

The snow storm in the Sierra mountains continues, and trains are delayed by drifts of snow. Trains are kept constantly engaged breaking through the banks caused by the severest storm ever known in that part of the country.

BELLEFONTAINE, O., 6.—The results of one week's campaign against the saloons is that six out of twelve are closed, and the drug men have pledged themselves to sell no liquor except for medical purposes.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., 6.—The temperance mass meeting was addressed by prominent men to-day; the ladies organized in bands for praying with the liquor dealers.

Charges were formally presented in the House to-day, by the Speaker, affecting the official and personal character of Gen. Baker, Commissioner of Pensions; they were made by Mrs. Helen T. Barnard; who wants them examined with a view to his impeachment. They were referred to the committee on invalid pensions.

RIPLEY, Ohio 6.—The crusade against the suburban liquor dealers continues, the ladies have been shut out of the saloons and insulted by songs.

DAYTON, O. 6.—The women's prayer league, in two columns of twenty women each, headed by Mrs. Meakly and Mrs. Thomas, visited the principal saloons to-day, being barred from almost all, and obliged to offer prayers outside. Hadlech, the heaviest dealer in Dayton, took their names, and threatened to prosecute his visitors for damaging his business. One dealer sold out to them for twenty dollars, the only success of the day. The ladies propose to continue their meetings.

PARSONS, Ks., 6.—The druggists and saloon keepers received postal cards to-day, informing them that the friends of temperance would call on them next Wednesday.

NEW YORK, 6.—The grand jury have found a bill against detective Leahy, for murder in the first degree for the shooting of McMamara.

The stock market was depressed to-day by the announcement that one million in Lake Shore bonds will be sold by auction on Tuesday next.

OTTAWA, 6.—The Anglican Bishop of Ontario has formally excommunicated the Rev. J. B. Stacy, of this city, for participating in the reform church movement.

Earl Carnarvon, colonial secretary, replying to a deputation to-day, deprecated the proposed annexation of the Feejee Islands.

A dispatch from Victoria to-night, states that there is a great rush for the new placer mines of Cassair.

It is now stated, positively, that the notorious robber and murderer Tiburcio Vasquez was here a few days since disguised as a female, and that he left for Mexico on the steamer *Constitution*; the shopkeeper who sold him the raiment has identified the picture of Vasquez in possession of the police.

SAN FRANCISCO, 7.—Robert Manning, convicted of murder, for killing a Chinaman, has been sentenced to the state prison for life.

NEW YORK, 7.—Edward York fatally stabbed David C. Stiles, at an hotel in Rakway last night, during a quarrel about drinks; both are well known citizens.

Gen. Schenck, U. S. minister to England and ex-senator Cattel, representing the Treasury Department