

which reminds us of the distinguished clergyman who had the love of a married lady thrust upon him unsought. Glendenning's innocence of the ways of the world is well illustrated by his testimony as to the osculation. 'I have kissed her sometimes,' he says, 'but never at parting.' Like the Rip Van Winkle of the stage, if the kiss is 'not at parting,' he 'doesn't count this time.'

## Local and Other Matters.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, DEC. 15.

**Wanted Skates.**—Thomas Elsmore wanted a pair of skates and he took a pair without paying for them. Justice Pyper fined him \$10, which he will work out, for this transaction, to-day.

**Utah's Delegate.**—By note from Hon. Geo. C. Cannon, dated Washington, Dec. 9, we learn that he was well in health and in good spirits. He was kindly received by his friends on his arrival there.

**Gave Bonds.**—Last evening Mr. N. Boukowsky appeared before Justice Pyper, waived an examination of the charge against him of shooting Mr. Joseph Casso, and was bound over, in \$1,000, to appear before the grand jury, at its next regular sitting.

**Honest John Vane.**—This is a 259 page, neatly bound novel, partly in Washington and Congressional life, well printed on good, tinted paper. By J. W. De Forest. Published by Richmond and Patton, 296 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn.

**Going Off.**—The tickets for Savage's Art Union drawing, which comes off on Friday, the 18th, have been going like hot cakes, a good many being eager to get a beautiful prize to give to somebody else for a gift of the season.

**Limbs of the Law at Loggerheads.**—Lawyer Keithley charges lawyer Dilley and Mary Smith with assaulting and battering him, the story being that the female punched Keithley and Dilley lent her a willing hand in the operation. It is averred that the green-eyed fellow has something to do with the affair. The case is set for Thursday, before Justice Pyper.

**Appointments.**—Elders N. C. Flygare, Andrew R. Anderson, S. C. Hansen, John M. Larson, C. J. Gustavson, Hogen Hansen, and Soren Petersen, having been called by the First Presidency to a mission in Scandinavia, they proceeded on their journey, leaving Liverpool on Wednesday, the 18th inst. Elder Robert Easton is appointed to labor in the Glasgow Conference, under the direction of Elder David McKenzie. — *Millennial Star*, Nov. 24th.

**New Governor for Utah.**—It will be seen by our dispatches that S. B. Axtell has been nominated for Governor for Utah, and George A. Black renominated for Secretary. Governor Woods, we understand, will remove to California, where he purposes practicing law, as soon as his successor is installed in office.

**Mr. Axtell, we understand,** is a native of Ohio, is a Conservative Democrat, and represented one of the districts of California in the 41st Congress.

**Accident at Kaysville.**—We regret to learn that Brother James Bennett, of Kaysville, was severely injured yesterday by falling from a roof, at his residence, at that place. He was engaged in shingling, and when in the act of descending at the dinner hour, a plank gave way and he was precipitated to the ground. We have not learned whether any bones were broken, hearing nothing further than that his injuries were very serious.

**A Curious Deposit.**—To-day, while three or four men, employed by the City, were engaged in digging a ditch across the sidewalk, for the purpose of putting down a wooden flume, near the Eagle gate, in excavating under an old foot-bridge, they came upon a large quantity of watch-glasses, probably in the vicinity of a gross, of various sizes, which had been evidently cached there by some party, these glasses probably being a portion of the proceeds of some robbery. A couple of the men filled their hats with the articles.

**District Court Proceedings.**—This morning the case of John Beegan, indicted for larceny from the per-

son, was called up for trial. Mr. Dilley, his attorney, said he was not ready, and wished a postponement till Thursday.

A passage of words then ensued between the U. S. district attorney and one or two attorneys in criminal cases, regarding the necessity of an understanding as to about the time that the cases in which they were interested were liable to be called up.

The Court stated that after a prisoner had been arraigned and pleaded his trial was liable to move any time, and desired that it should be understood on and after to-morrow (Wednesday) any case wherein the accused had been arraigned and pleaded was liable to move, and this must be deemed sufficient notification to the parties to be ready.

The Court made some pointed remarks regarding the looseness of the ideas of some people regarding the nature of a subpoena to appear as a witness. It must not be considered in the light of a polite invitation to attend, for it was in the character of a command, which must be obeyed. Where parties refused or neglected to obey it a few of the most aggravated cases should be selected and the Court would make examples of them.

It is understood that the trial of Beegan will begin to-morrow.

The prosecuting attorney announced that the witnesses in the case of the People vs. J. J. Mahon, the People vs. Thomas Meaghan, and the People vs. Abraham Rasin, had been subpoenaed.

Allusion was made to the case of the People vs. George M. Norton, when his attorney, Judge Toohy, asked for delay of the trial on account of the accused being seriously affected in his mind. Judge Toohy finally announced that his client would be ready for trial next Monday.

Mr. McBride, attorney for Nicholas Lawless, withdrew a pleading of not guilty and interposed a plea in abatement, which set forth that the prisoner had been indicted by the grand jury of the Probate Court of Tooele Co., to which he had pleaded not guilty; that he had been tried in said Court, the jury therein returning a verdict, adjudging him guilty of manslaughter; that the aforementioned Court pronounced judgment on him, which was imprisonment in the Territorial penitentiary for one year; this judgment was carried into execution, he being delivered to the Warden of the penitentiary, from whose custody he was subsequently released, on writ of habeas corpus. The plea holds that the aforementioned judgment still stands, no appeal or writ of error having been taken therefrom.

The jury were excused till to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

**Piscatorial.**—In our opinion one of the most interesting sights to be seen in the vicinity of this city is the Fish Farm of Hon. A. P. Rockwood, in Sugar House Ward. A member of our staff visited the place on Saturday. It is most interesting to see nearly 150,000 fish of different ages and sizes, from six or eight weeks old and upwards, and in size from three quarters of an inch in length to proportions enabling them to weigh from five to seven lbs.

The ponds are ten in number, all connected with each other and fed by springs, which is a great advantage over those fed from creeks or other means, for when the water supply is obtained in the latter way the spawning boxes have to be frequently cleansed because of the accumulation upon them of a slimy substance. In consequence of the water at Mr. Rockwood's farm going through the boxes before undergoing a chemical action which ensues after it is exposed a certain time to the outer atmosphere, they are always clean. This was noticed by Mr. Livingston Stone, the celebrated pisciculturist, when he visited and inspected Mr. Rockwood's place. In fact it is conceded that Utah possesses various advantages over the east and west in the matter of fish culture, one being that the fish at Mr. Rockwood's require a comparatively small amount of feeding to what they do in other parts of the country, the waters here being very full of feed naturally, proceeding from a thick growth of water-weed, which invariably covers the bottoms of the ponds, and which breeds a kind of insect which the fish take to readily. This growth of weed is also a great advantage, by way of protection to the fish, by it they are sheltered from extreme warmth

in summer, and from extreme cold in winter, evenness of temperature being quite a consideration in the raising of fish.

The fish at the farm which have been raised from the spawn by Mr. Rockwood are of three different stages of growth, being the productions of three different years, the smallest or youngest being much the most numerous. Besides these, however, there is a large number of fish which have been caught in the lakes and streams, and some of them are quite large and even those of three years growth appeared to be from five to seven inches in length. Most of the fish are trout and salmon, but in one small pond there is also a quantity of land-locked herring, or, as they are called in this part of the country, mountain herring, from Big Cottonwood Lake, and with these Mr. Rockwood is experimenting.

One disadvantage under which Mr. Rockwood labors is the number of muskrats in the neighborhood, which come up to the ponds in search of feed, and frequently burrow holes through the banks, and if a continual watch were not kept up they would do much damage, by letting out the water. Many of those pesky little fellows are captured by means of traps.

A very marked advantage in favor of Utah pisciculturists over those east and west is that whereas in other places hatching generally takes place in the coldest season, December, January and February, here it takes place in the milder months of April and May.

We have several times noted the enterprise and energy that Mr. Rockwood has manifested in this branch of industry, in the interests of which he has been at much personal expense of time and money. He has visited the principal fish farms in the eastern states, in search of information, he has read every book he could find on the subject, with the same object in view, and his observations of the habits of fish have been untiring, his leading desire being, all the time, to reach a point in his labors when the rivers, lakes and streams of Utah would be well stocked with fish of the choicest kinds. He has already put into the public waters large quantities of fish of various kinds, and gone to the trouble, in accordance with official request, to obtain specimens of every kind of fish indigenous to this part of the country to be placed in the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, where the specimens now are. He purposes placing another large batch of fish from the ponds in the rivers and streams next Spring, and for his labors in this direction he is entitled to the thanks of the people generally.

Besides what Mr. Rockwood has learned from books and by visiting eastern fish farms, he has learned a great deal by observation with regard to proper feeding, etc., which has never been published, the efficacy of which he has proved by actual experience.

Mr. Rockwood explains how persons with water facilities on their land can raise fish for the table probably at a smaller expense than they can supply themselves with meat. The plan he recommends is that the person intending to go into fish raising should make a suitable pond and stock it with a sufficient number of small fish and, in one year, make a second pond below the first, into which run the fish, re-stock the first pond and at the end of the second year make a third pond, into which let the fish of the second one go, and those of the first into the second and restock the first, supplying the table afterwards always from the third pond, and keeping up the process of restocking as described, thus keeping up a permanent supply of those of the largest growth in the third pond.

Fish is one of the best, because one of the most nutritious articles of food known, being considered especially adapted to persons engaged in mental pursuits, containing in a high degree the constituents which go to repair the wastes of the brain. The culture of fish is a matter that it would be well for those having facilities for entering upon it to take into consideration, and to all of whom, who might desire it, we feel assured that Mr. Rockwood would take pleasure in imparting such information as he may possess that would be useful to them.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

#### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 14. — Kelly, of Oregon, introduced a bill granting the right of way and depot grounds to the Oregon Central and Pacific Railroad Co., through the public lands of the United States, referred to the committee on railroads.

Ingalls introduced a bill to refer to the court of claims and the Supreme court of the United States, for a determination of the rights of the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Co., under existing laws, and gave notice that he would, when Wright calls up his bill declaring the true intent and meaning of the Pacific Railroad acts, submit this bill as a substitute.

Hitchcock introduced a bill appropriating \$50,000 to enable the commissioner of agriculture to make a special distribution of seeds to those portions of the country which have suffered from grasshopper ravages the past summer; referred.

Conkling introduced a bill to amend the act for the creation of a court for the adjudication and disposing of certain moneys received into the treasury under the Geneva award; referred. It proposes to repeal that portion of the 12th section which bars the claims of insurance companies except for excess of losses over premiums or other gains, or war risks, and provides that any insurance claimants excluded by this prohibition shall have a like period of time within which to present and prove their claim as they would have had if not so excluded.

Morrill, of Me., called up a bill reported from the select committee, to frame a new government for the District of Columbia, which was read at length and, on his motion, three hundred extra copies were ordered printed. Morrill then yielded to a motion for adjournment, with the understanding that the bill should retain its place on the calendar, and be the unfinished business for to-morrow.

The chair appointed Cameron and McCreery members, on the part of the Senate, of a joint committee, to take measures for the reception of King Kalakaua.

Washington, 15. — Wright submitted a joint resolution, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution. It provides for the election of the President and Vice-President by the direct vote of the people, fixing their term of office at six years, and makes the President ineligible for re-election; a majority of votes cast elects, and in case of no choice, a new election must be held, at which only the two candidates receiving the largest number of votes at the previous election, shall be voted for; the returns to be canvassed by the Supreme Court of the U. S., which shall issue certificates of election.

#### HOUSE.

Harris introduced a bill providing for the payment of one-half the import duties in legal tenders or national bank notes.

Phelps moved to take up for consideration his bill for repealing the press-gang law in Washington.

Cox suggested to Phelps that the motion should be to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Poland protested against such a bill being passed without his having an opportunity of stating his views; he asked that the bill be referred to the judiciary committee. The house refused to second the previous question on Phelps' motion.

Cox then moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill; the house also refused to second the previous question on this motion by a vote of 68 to 110; the bill was then referred to the judiciary committee, with leave to report at any time.

McKee offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five, to proceed to Vicksburg and investigate and report all the facts relative to the recent troubles in that State, especially in Warren County.

Lamar hoped the House would adopt the resolution. The citizens of Vicksburg and Warren County did not shrink from an investigation, but courted it, and were only anxious to have all the facts connected with that transaction exposed to the country.

Holman offered a resolution that, in the judgment of the House, in the present condition of the financial affairs of the government, no subsidies in money, bonds, public

lands, or pledges of the public credit, be granted by Congress to associations or corporations engaged in public or private enterprise, and that all appropriations ought to be limited to such amounts as shall be imperatively required for the public service; without action upon it, and leaving it to go over until next Monday, the House adjourned.

A concurrent resolution for a joint committee on the reception of King Kalakaua was adopted, and Ortherie, Hoar and Cox were appointed by the House.

Parsons, rising to a question of privilege, referred to a newspaper article reflecting on him in connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy, and denied emphatically the insinuation, and said that he had no knowledge of any money being paid to any member of Congress in the matter.

WASHINGTON, 15. — Dawes, from the committee on ways and means, reported a concurrent resolution for a Christmas recess, from Dec. 23rd to January 5th. Adopted, 128 to 123.

### ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession a red COW, four or five years old, illegible brand on left shoulder. The owner can have by paying charges. N. CLAYTON, Brighton Ward.

## AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic.

Curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach and Breath, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruption and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetters, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neurologia, as a Dinner Pill, and Purifying the Blood.

ARE THE MOST congenial purgative yet perfected. Their effects abundantly show how much they excel all other Pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organ into action; and they impart health and tone to the whole being. They cure not only the every day complaints of everybody, but formidable and dangerous diseases. Most skillful physicians, most eminent clergymen, and our best citizens, send certificates of cures performed and of great benefits they have derived from these Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as effectual. Being sugar coated, they are easy to take; and being purely vegetable, they are entirely harmless.

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## Ayer's AGUE CURE,

For the speedy relief of Fever and Ague, Intermitting Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, etc., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

HAS been widely used, during the last twenty-five years, in the treatment of these distressing diseases, and with such unvarying success that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. The shakes, or chills, once broken by it, do not return until the disease is contracted again. This has made it an accepted remedy, and trusted specifically for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of the South.

Ayer's Ague Cure eradicates the noxious poison from the system, and leaves the patient as well as before the attack. It thoroughly expels the disease, so that no Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dysentery or Debility follow the cure. Indeed, where Diarrhoeas of the Liver and Bowels have occurred from Miasmatic Poison, it removes the cause of them and they disappear. Not only is it an effectual cure, but, if taken occasionally by patients exposed to malaria, it will expel the poison and protect them from attack. Travelers and temporary residents in Fever and Ague localities are thus enabled to defy the disease. The General Debility, which is so apt to ensue from continued exposure to Malaria and Miasm, has no speedier remedy. For Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy.

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