

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Tuesday, January 2, 1872.

THE present holiday season is a peculiar one. It is the mildest time atmospherically that we have ever known in this locality at this time of the year, and this has been a blessing to many who have neither plethoric purses nor abundant stores of fuel.

Some of the stores have done a "rush" business in holiday articles, others would have done much more than they have, had it not been for the snow "blockade" eastward and the injury by rains to the railroad westward. So much freight is now detained eastward en route to this city that many of our largest stores have been seriously inconvenienced and they must have suffered great losses in consequence. Of some staple articles, there is already quite a scarcity in the city, and when the scarcity will be remedied from the east by incoming trains through the blockade, who knows?

Probably partly on this account and certainly much on account of the operations of those peculiarly constituted persons who evidently think the grandest thing they can do is to hatch up litigation and override justice and law in the much abused name of the law, the state of business, trade, and labor in this city and Territory is just now unwontedly flat, stale, and unpromising, and the consequence is that at this trying season of the year many who depend upon their daily labor for the support of themselves and families, find themselves suddenly pinched in resources, and subject to privations even at this festive season. If those who can find or make work and furnish the pay, will be good enough to cast around and endeavor not only to live and enjoy themselves, but help others, who may not be so fortunately situated, to live and enjoy themselves a little also, it will be an excellent beginning of the new year, and nobody would be much the poorer for it this time next year.

SAN FRANCISCO appears to be seriously afflicted with rowdies and ruffians, according to the following from the *Chronicle* of that city—

Almost every day we read of organized gangs of ruffians visiting stores about the suburbs of the city, and sometimes indeed in the more populated portions, and insaluting with drawn revolvers upon being served with liquor or whatever else they may desire, for which they do not make the slightest pretense of payment, relying upon their numbers and the terror inspired by their well-known ruffianism to enable them to escape without payment. Such pests of society deserve the most severe treatment at the hands of justice, and it would be well if the police should make an extraordinary effort to bring some of these fellows to a position to receive their just deserts. If a severe example was made of one of these gangs, it would have the effect to deter others from their depredations, and quiet citizens could attend to their business in peace and without fear of outrage from these social outlaws.

THE *Sacramento Union* discusses the question of admitting Utah as a State, and among other things, makes the following remarks on the subject—

That the census has been imperfectly taken in many of the States and Territories is not questioned. The Mormons are a peculiar people, and their enumeration by other authority, that the enumeration of the people of Utah was but half done. If it is possible to raise the proof sufficient to establish the statement as a fact, there is no good reason why Utah should not be admitted as a State. All persons who understand the industrial progress of the country, and the progress of the people, apart from their polygamous practices, will sympathize with them in their desire to save themselves from the contamination of Gentile adventures and to rid themselves of the presence of such fanatics as McKean and his narrow-minded coadjutors. Self government is the right of every American citizen if he is fit for the condition, and the Mormons in most respects are better men than some others who are supporting State governments.

(SPECIAL TO THE DESERT NEWS.)

By Telegraph.

Afternoon Dispatches.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, 2.—Jim Macie announces his willingness to fight any man in the world for two thousand dollars. Ned O'Connell is preferred.

SACRAMENTO, 2.—The Board of Aldermen assembled at the City Hall to wind up the affairs of the old year. The board, which had possession till 12 o'clock at noon, opened, and after the transaction of the usual business, the board committee to investigate the accounts of the city and county gave in their report, in which they demand that the Mayor be impeached by the Common Pleas for malfeasance in office, and for neglecting his duties; and in the absence of any rule by the Court of Common Pleas, defining the mode of impeachment and the designation of the counsel to prosecute the same in accordance with any rule which may be adopted by the Court of Common Pleas.

A resolution was adopted appointing Chas. O'Connor and John Hardie to prepare articles of impeachment and to prosecute the same before the proper tribunal. At one minute to 1 p.m., the board was adjourned sine die. The clerk commenced to read the call for the assembling of the board for the ensuing year, and just then a loud knocking was heard at the door, and the sergeant-at-arms opened it cautiously, when admittance was demanded by Henry L. Clinton, the lawyer heading the new board of Aldermen, who said he had a writ from Judge Brady to serve on the old board, ordering them to vacate the chambers for the reform board. The clerk was then ordered to read the writ, and the door caused the members to rush to assist the sergeant-at-arms, among them Sidney Irving, an ex-assemblyman, who represented the old board, and based on the lawyer. The door was slammed in the faces of the reformers. The clerk finished reading the call and Combes was re-elected president for the coming year, and the clerk was reappointed and the board adjourned. The door was then opened and the new board rushed in, and with them a small boy who actively served the old board with writs. The Mayor on arriving at the City Hall commenced writing a document recognizing the old board, when, being informed that he had impeached him, he left the document unfinished and then showed the effect of the action of the old board, and appointing thereto the

newly elected aldermen and assistant aldermen. He also issued an address to the court of common pleas, objecting to their taking action on the resolution to impeach, on the ground that when the resolution was passed the court had not prescribed any mode of procedure with regard to impeachment. The new board organized, with Gance chairman. All the members were present except Common and Plunkett, who also belong to the old board. At the request of the board, the Mayor presided at and administered the oath of office. The resolution of impeachment was then unanimously received. The board then resolved into a board of supervisors, the Mayor presiding. The action of the old board created great excitement, the impeachment of Hall was a surprise to the community and the Mayor, but the latter says he retaliated effectually. It is not probable that the new board will do anything further concerning impeachment.

ANALYSIS.—In the Wharton trial yesterday several analytical experts testified that the analysis made by Messrs. Alken & Toney of the contents of Ketchum's stomach were unreliable, and that the appearances they described were such as might have been produced by natural causes.

EUROPEAN DISPATCHES.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Cyrus W. Field gave a lecture on the telegraphic cable, and at which twenty-one countries, 600,000,000 of people, twenty-six languages and private companies were represented. The lecture was an eloquent speech invited a conference at St. Petersburg in 1875.

THE PAVEMENT QUESTION.

A report has been made lately to the Common Council of Philadelphia, by a special committee, appointed to investigate the question of the best material for street paving. They discuss the materials and methods of paving used in various Eastern cities, and give the experience of each, and the main result of all the experiments seems to be that the pavement known to them deserves to be considered satisfactory. Cobble is too rough and wood too perishable. The Belgian stone block is durable and tolerably smooth, and is recommended for the main business streets frequented by heavy teams. In Broad street, which is to be "the most beautiful boulevard in America," admirably adapted, on account of its length and width, for processions, military displays and a fashionable drive, the committee recommend a pavement of preserved wood.

The Nicolson pavement has been extensively tried in the cities of the Mississippi and Lake basins and is generally commended on account of its rapid destruction by wear and rot, and its placement by swelling. In Columbus, Ohio, unpreserved wood lasts five years. The chief engineer of the public works in St. Louis thinks the Belgian pavement will supersede everything else. In Chicago prominent officials said that in places where cost is a secondary consideration a wooden block pavement is preferable. The expense of Nicolson is \$1.50 per square yard, and the abundance of rain throughout the year, the moisture of the atmosphere and the coldness of the Spring and Fall prevent the use of wood. The Belgians and the consequent frequent changes in the pavement and swelling and the rapidity of decay observed in California towns. The report makes no mention of the effect of the use of wood in the city, and the reports which we have from other sources are contradictory. We have seen one article in which the writer asserts not only that the pavements were better, but that the loss is a most severe blow to the finances of the city, but adds that one of the chief causes of the rapid progress of the fire was that the flames ran along on the coal tar in the pavement and that the loss was a most severe blow to the finances of the city. On the other hand John W. Forney, in a public letter from Chicago, speaks of his astonishment at finding the wooden pavements in good condition after the conflagration.

Nicolson is denounced in Cleveland as a failure, and also the De Golyer No. 2 wooden pavement made at Toledo has a similar experience, and also Buffalo. The authorities of the three cities agree in demanding that, Cincinnati, after trying many other materials, prefer cobble, but in every article in measuring the size of the stones and in requiring them to be put down with care. In San Francisco, the proper strictness has never been governed by the pavement, and consequently the cobble pavement, as a class, is in material and construction.

The Chicago judgment that wood is preferable where cost is a secondary consideration, "must be approved. Perhaps we would say "where cost is not taken into consideration." No pavement is so good for a life within a place of wooden blocks, but in most places, cost is not a secondary but a primary consideration. Properly held, do not wish to be put to the expense of a new pavement, and the expense of a new pavement would not be longer than that of the old. The Philadelphia Committee do not seem to know anything about the wood-paving process used in this city, and therefore their opinion has no bearing upon it. The opinion of the experts upon the protection furnished by the existing pavement against decay is very favorable; as to the time in which a preserved wooden pavement would wear out, additional evidence is needed. Belgian pavement is made of rectangular blocks of hard stone—trap, granite, or granite, and is set in a bed of sand. In this State, though not very near to San Francisco, and not very near to the line—about three inches wide, from six to twelve long, and six deep. If the upper edges are broken off for the thickness of half an inch, the stone presents a fair foothold to horses and does not hurt their feet so much as cobble. Both Belgian and wooden blocks are slippery in wet weather. Hard granite would make good Belgian pavement, but the breaking of hard stone into rectangular blocks would be very expensive in California. In the streets, are remarkably smooth, clean and hard, but we have no document describing the method in which the work is done, though the best are paved with asphaltum.—*Alta California*.

Manager of Planting and Cost of Gathering Grapes in California.

The fathers planted their vines all the way from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and there has been much controversy among viticulturists as to the proper distance for planting. In this, as in many other things, one general rule cannot be laid down; the proper planting should not be governed by a hobby of distances, but should be guided by the nature of the soil, and by the character of the species of vine planted. As a general rule, vines planted in rich soil run to wood, and should be planted in light soils, they should be planted closer together. The old method was to plant in squares; but the more recent plantations have been all been made in rows, which method is the more rational, and presents, among many other advantages, that of allowing the plantation of a greater number of vines to the acre, without decreasing the yield. The following are the usual distances between the vines, in vineyards thus set out, in four feet one way and six the other. It has been found that a greater number of vines to the acre, produce more than a less number. The old plantations contained generally 650 vines per acre, while the new ones contain 1,000 and 1,500 vines to the acre. The following are the average yields, for the vines thus planted, in these different modes of planting, when the vines are seven years old:

650 vines per acre, 10 lbs per vine, 6,500 lbs per acre.
1,000 vines per acre, 8 lbs per vine, 8,000 lbs per acre.
1,500 vines per acre, 5 lbs per vine, 7,500 lbs per acre.

It is now conceded, in those localities where the soil is rich, and that of these different modes of growing the vines, that the ten pound grapes produced by two vines are superior in every respect to the ten pounds produced by single vines on the same amount of space. The pruning of the vine costs about \$4 per thousand; the hoeing and suckering, when properly done, about as much more; so that the expense, in a good vineyard, per acre, would increase somewhat the cost of cultivation; but this would be more than made good by the increased quantity of grapes. The cost of picking is nearly \$1.25 per acre, and that of hauling, within a distance of five miles about \$1 more, making in all, \$2.25 per ton. The average price of grapes is \$1 per hundred pounds delivered, and the gross income of a vineyard containing 650 vines would be \$68. Deducting packing and hauling, \$8, cultivation, \$15, would leave a yearly net income of \$45 per acre, an investment of \$2,000, and interest up to the fourth year. This reckoning is based upon the blue Mission grape; and where the vineyard is planted with choicer varieties, the income is from two to four times greater, according to variety. When wine is made, instead of selling the grapes, the net income can be reckoned upon as amounting to at least fifty per cent. more. This income holds, per acre, with vines made from the choicer kinds of grapes.—*Overland Monthly*.

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT.

The apportionment bill, as it has passed the lower House of Congress, contains several new and important features, and the time of its introduction to the Senate is of great interest to the public mind, as that increasing the number of Representatives to 283. During the debate on this section a strong influence, in favor of one development, in favor of limiting the representation, and of a small House. Cardinal de Retz was quoted as saying that an assembly of more than one hundred persons was a mob, and an assembly of more than one hundred members was a mob. The House did not accept the idea, and adopted in its stead the opposite theory and an increased representation. The best answer to the argument in favor of a small representation is that our National Legislature is already divided into two houses; that this plan has worked successfully, and will never be repeated; that one division is already limited in membership; that a large lower body elected directly by the people is a nearer approach to the true idea of democracy, which is representation—and that a smaller number of Representatives would vest a few men with powers altogether too great and dangerous, and remove the Government still further from the governed.—*Gold Hill News*.

FAILURE NOT A FAILURE.

These sort of happiness is to make the best of everything, no matter what happens to annoy, let it all glide along as easily and with as few words of complaint and fault-finding as possible. Little contentions will intrude upon the most fortunate people; so the only way to be master of every situation is to make up your mind not to notice small annoyances, but to notice and themselves in a constant broil over what amounts to nothing; and without accomplishing the least good, may ruin the peace and quiet of a household. We cannot have everything just as we want it in this world, and the sooner a person understands that fact, the sooner he may have a true basis for happiness. It is the greatest folly to set the heart upon things which are not to be had, and if disappointed, refuse to be reconciled. Do the very best you can, and then take things as they come. If a man strives with his back, knowledge, energy and untiring labor, to accomplish certain object, working with skill and patience, he will be a success, and he will not regret it. If he fails, it is inevitable, but if his labors have been of brain and hand, he is better fitted to succeed in other undertakings.

MEANS TO INVESTIGATE.—The Reese River *Reveille* talks concerning in this way concerning an interesting circumstance, alleged to have transpired thereabouts:

"When a bloated aristocrat comes all the way from Salt Lake, with his insinuating ways and frank physiognomy, but with delicate and nervous constitution, brought to capture and carry off one of Austin's fair ones, is fully time to ask, 'What's the matter now?' These aristocrats are the most respectable young men in this burg, and it is a blighting reflection on their reputations for enterprise and tact, that this thing should be thought of. We should like to see their reportorial business to investigate this thing further, and see to it that on whom the blame shall fall for this inexcusable state of things."

BADLY EDUCATED AT HOME.—The St. Louis *Journal of Commerce* talks in this way:

"It is said that never before in the history of the country have there been so many robbers and swindlers of every description in city and country. In New York not a day passes without scores of citizens suffering from robberies committed on their person, while in the country depredations are made upon barns, stores, postoffices, dwellings, stables and carriage houses, and even upon cattle, pigs and poultry. The universal vigilance and caution are required to thwart these scoundrels. People should carry the bulk of their money in inside pockets, that cannot be reached."

Strong enough, instead of reformation beginning at home (and it is shockingly needed, judging by the above), this is just the identical time that official persons choose to run out to Utah, to censure and chastise the people here for alleged wrong-doing. Consistently, then, act a Jew! But whereart thou?"

ARRIVALS.

FOUNDS HOUSE.

Dec. 31.
T. W. Ireland, Birmingham; S. M. Redington, Sacramento; T. R. Jones, J. M. Mills, A. M. Musser, City.

Jan. 1.
G. F. Brown and wife, Ogden; N. W. Osborn, Salt Lake; J. W. Lamoda, Cal.; W. Moore, Montana; A. Dickinson, Little Cottonwood.

SALT LAKE HOUSE.

Dec. 31.
W. B. Webb, Va. City, Montana; R. K. Borch, Birmingham; M. Johnson, Carson, Nevada; J. Stann, Idaho; D. C. H. McFarland; H. M. Garvey, Ireland; L. Morgan, Central City; J. McLean, Miss. Hayes, City, La. Voodoo; J. T. Byrne, W. J. Cox and wife, J. W. Smith, Ryan; F. Stammer, Elko; N. P. Woods, J. W. Clester, City.

Jan. 1.
J. Carbett, Lewiston; H. Gray, Ogby; J. Barrett, Pittsburgh; S. Martin, St. Louis; M. Redington and child, Ogden; C. H. McFarland, City; Jackson, Roma; R. F. Woods, M. G. Gibbons, T. W. Bates, City.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALT LAKE

THEATRE.

Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 7:30.

TUESDAY EVENING,

JANUARY 2, 1872.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE

OF

Mr. Oliver Doud Byron

Will be presented, for the third time, the Great Sensational and Emotional Drama,

BEN McCULLOUGH:

CERTAIN AS DEATH!

See McCullough.

Mr. OLIVER DOUD BYRON

Hand McCullough, (With beautiful Song)

Mrs. KATE BYRON

New Scenery! New Music! New Properties!

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY EVENING

Farwell Benefit and Last Appearance of

MR. OLIVER DOUD BYRON,

When will be presented, the Thrilling Drama,

THE FOOL'S TREASON!

BOX OFFICE open for the sale of Tickets on the day of performance, at 11 o'clock.

COAL OIL!

At the

GROcery DEPARTMENT

Z. C. M. I.

Found!

On the State Road on the first of January, a Time Book and Money. The owner will find them at JAMES JENKINS, 2nd Ward.

WANTED.

A COMPETENT School Teacher to commence School on the 9th of January. Apply immediately to the Trustees of 3rd District, Provo City.

NOTICE!

All persons are hereby notified that the Salt Lake City Tunnel Co., will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any one in their employ, unless upon written order of the Superintendent.

H. T. SELBY, Sup't.
Salt Lake City, Dec. 30, 1871.

UTAH SOUTHERN RAILROAD!

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-

HOLDERS OF THE U. S. R. R.

For the Election of Officers, will be held on Saturday, January 20th, 1872, at 10 o'clock, a.m., at President Young's Office.

GEORGE SWAN, Secretary.

Salt Lake City, U. T., Dec. 30, 1871.

SUGAR CURED HAMS

AND BACON!

ASA WORSTER & CO'S

Celebrated Brands.

ASA WORSTER & CO.

Wholesale Provision Dealers and Curers.

784 and 786, State Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.

NEW YEARS!

THE

MAMMOTH BOOT, SHOE

AND

HAT STORE,

DUNFORD & SONS,

Have on hand and are constantly receiving a

LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS,

Gents' Gloves,

Gents' Furnishings,

ETC., ETC.

Which they are selling at a Small Advance on Eastern Cost.

For the Holidays,

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S

Furs at Cost!

225 to Dec. 31,

DANIEL GRENI

IN AT

His Old Stand,

ON EAST SIDE OF EAST TEMPLE ST.

And has a Choice Stock of

GROCERIES

and

VARIETIES

Too numerous to mention, at exceedingly

Low Prices.

Also, deals in

Grain & Produce

Of All Kinds.

Give him a call at his

NEW STAND,

Erected on the old spot.

Choice brands of

FLOUR

Constantly kept on hand,

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CHRISTMAS & NEW YEARS!

CHOICE APPLES

AND

GODDARD'S

Celebrated Cider,

FOR MINCE MEAT!

Nine Thousand Pounds of

Dixie Peaches

(Peeled and Unpeeled.)

For Sale at

GEORGE GODDARD'S.

Flour, Bran, Shorts, Utah Corn

Meal, Shelled and Cob Corn,

Oats, Barley, Wheat,

Buckwheat Flour,

Beans, &c.,

For Sale at

GEORGE GODDARD'S.

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