

The officers engaged in capturing the accused have manifested an amount of zeal, tact and energy which shows their efficiency, sheriff Taylor and deputy Florida having traveled about 400 miles in connection with the case since last Thursday night. Detective Rose has shown keen perception and general professional ability in securing the clue and following it up tenaciously and assiduously. The sheriffs are much gratified with the manner in which they were assisted in their operations by Judge White and Mr. Burns, of Evanston.

The notes of which Mr. Simpson was robbed, besides other evidence are in possession of the officers.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, NOV. 5.

President Young and Party.—We learn that the health of President Young is steadily improving. Himself and party were to leave Richfield for Cove Creek this morning.

Emigrants Arrived.—The company of emigrants whose names appeared in yesterday's NEWS, in charge of Elder William N. Fife, arrived in this City yesterday evening. They had a prosperous journey throughout.

Guy Faux.—This 5th day of November is the anniversary of "Gunpowder plot," when Guy Faux's conspiracy to blow up the English Parliament was discovered, which fact we had forgotten until we heard an English boy of about sixty summers chanting the popular rhyme about that event.

Postponed.—Williamson, Phillips, Carroll and Barton, charged with being concerned in the murder and robbery of Mr. Simpson, were brought before Justice Poyer at seven o'clock last evening, but, owing to some of the leading witnesses being at a distance, the examination was continued till Saturday, November 14.

Baling Machines.—The Territory is becoming well supplied with improved hay-baling machines. "W. R." of Centerville, informs us that he lately witnessed the performances of one of the hay farm of Mr. N. T. Porter. The neatness and efficiency with which it did its work was, he says, really surprising.

Fraternal.—This morning we had a pleasant fraternal visit from Frank L. Thayer, Esq., correspondent of the *St. Louis Globe*. This gentleman wields a facile pen. He took a run from Denver to this city, and purposes leaving for home next week. He was here two years ago and is agreeably surprised to see the advancement in material improvements that has been made hereabout since then.

Returned Missionary.—To-day we met Elder Arthur Bruce Taylor, son of Elder John Taylor, who returned last night from a mission to England. Soon after reaching that country he was appointed to labor in the Nottingham Conference, subsequently in the Leeds Conference and latterly in the Bedford Conference. He left this city in May, 1873, and has consequently been absent a year and six months.

Gamblers Fined.—Lewis and Wyatt, proprietor and "capper" of the First South street plundering den, were fined \$100 each, which they paid.

The community does not owe any favors to such vultures of society, and a little imprisonment would not have a hurtful effect, should they be brought up again for plying their unlawful vocation.

It is supposed that Lewis is but the acting representative of a gang who are interested in the duping institution, which should be broken up.

Who Wants to Learn French?—There is an excellent opportunity now in Salt Lake City for persons who desire to make a thorough study of book-keeping or of the French language. Mr. White, whose advertisement appears in another part of the paper, is said to be a master of book-keeping, and of the French Language, and it is his intention to open classes in those branches in the different wards if he can obtain pupils. He brings excellent testimonials from prominent citizens in Oregon, who have tested his powers, as to his ability as a teacher, and as to his character as a gentleman. We understand that Mr. White's terms will be sufficiently moderate to enable all who may wish to avail

themselves of his services to do so; and as French is one of the most beautiful of living languages, and book-keeping one of the most useful of all arts, there should be little difficulty in procuring good classes among the young men and women in several of the wards of this city.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, NOV. 6.

Utah Iron.—Ten tons more of Utah iron is on the way to this city from the Western Company's works at Iron City.

Expected Home.—Bishop John Sharp, superintendent of the Utah Central Railroad, will arrive in this City to-night, having accomplished the object of his visit to the East.

The Extension.—The grade of the street railroad extension along South Temple street is nearly completed from the Valley House to the NEWS office corner, and the iron laid.

Iron for the Utah Western.—A private despatch received in this City to-day states that seven cars of iron for the Utah Western Railroad would leave Kearny junction to-night. It is expected that the balance will come along at the rate of from three to five cars a day.

Severely Injured.—We are informed that a son of Bishop A. H. Raleigh, of the 19th Ward, met with a severe accident last night, being knocked down by a horse, which stepped upon his chest and face, causing lock-jaw. We are told that his condition last night was considered precarious.

Snowing in City Creek.—A man who came down from City Creek Canyon yesterday, where he had been getting out wood, states that it had been snowing there more or less for a week, and that in the gullies it was from three to five feet deep. The weather was so severe that he had to give up his work and return home.

Corner Loafing.—Philadelphia has an ordinance against "corner loafing." The report of the chief of police of that City, for 1873, states that 377 arrests were made during that period for that offence. If the corner loafers in this city just now were to be arrested there would be quite a stream of offenders flowing City Hall-wards from the corners of the business centre.

A Harvest.—There are at least two classes of workmen who have plenty of employment—tailors and shoemakers. Customers have generally to wait from three days to three weeks before their orders can be filled, the reason assigned for the delay being invariably that there is so much work on hand that it is impossible to fill orders more promptly. This is indeed a harvest for the knights of the goose and St. Crispin.

Land Office Business.—We are informed by Mr. W. Pottinger, Register of the Land Office in this City, that an agent and attorney of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be at the Land Office in this City on the 19th of the present month, when it will be to the interest of all parties, whose entries have been suspended or held for cancellation on account of the claims of the U. P. Company to attend. All interested should bear this in mind.

Pushing Ahead.—We learn that the Utah Southern Railroad Company have one and a half miles of iron on hand towards the track of the extension from Provo to Santaquin. The surveyors have already run the direct lines as far south as Payson, and are now at work on the cross sections in order to hasten the letting out of grading contracts. A hundred and fifty men are at work on the grade, and others are being employed daily as the contracts are being awarded.

The Absorbing Topic.—In Salt Lake, as everywhere else in the country, the political revolution is the principal topic of conversation in every circle. The extent and suddenness of the change of popular sentiment, and its expressions from republican to democratic has astounded even the most sanguine among those of the latter class of political persuasion.

We have already alluded to the principal causes which have led to those unexpected results, and they must be patent to the most unthinking, but the future effects of the present political commotion

and revolution are considerably more difficult of definition. Never was there a time in the history of the Republic when the extremes of party feeling ran higher, or when conscience was so conspicuously absent from every species of political affairs. This is a dangerous condition for a country to get into, indicating that lack of the cohesive element, which is so necessary for the well being and prosperity of the community at large. There is a fair prospect that, for a while at least, there will be a House of Representatives in which the democratic element will predominate, and, for a time, a Senate with a republican majority. It can scarcely be expected that there will be union at the head of the government then; but rather it may be inferred that at the top of the government fabric there will be sparring and cross-purposes, and if such be the case, the same spirit will be manifested in the various branches of the government throughout the Union. Now this would be very bad for the country, as nothing is so hurtful to a people or more destructive to their best interests than division in their ranks.

Still a little further on and the outlook does not improve. The voice of the people utters its unmistakable thunders of disapprobation against the existing centralizing, arbitrary administration, and yet that administration has many supporters, of the bread and butter sort especially, and they are largely of that class whose unscrupulosity has brought the country to its present deplorable condition. Nor is there any assurance that they will suffer themselves to be kicked out of office without a struggle, if by an effort they think they have a shadow of a chance to retain power and place. Should Grant be nominated for a third term—and "Caesarism" has its supporters—the whole machinery of the administration would be put in operation to secure his election, and in such a case it would be unlimited means against the expressed will of the people. A leading question hereabout as well as elsewhere is, "Will the present administration accept the fiat by the emphatic voice of a majority of the representatives of the people, which is likely to be sounded when the proper time comes, and gracefully "step down and out," or will they tenaciously hold on to power? This question may become all-important, as giant issues may hang upon which way it may go. Should there be such a holding on to power, which would be but the extreme end of the centralizing policy, then there would be a fair prospect of squalid and uncomfortable times.

Now the principal handle that the democrats are using against the republicans is, that the rule of the latter has brought unwieldy burdens upon the country, which are scarcely susceptible of handling; that the result of the present republican administrative policy has involved the nation in a labyrinth of apparently irretrievable ruin. None can deny the unsatisfactory nature of the present condition of affairs, and none believe the present administration really capable of bringing things into a more satisfactory condition. That the present condition of matters is extremely bad is true enough. This is easy to discover, but the means and method of righting them are not so readily distinguishable. If the political atmosphere has become vitiated, it can scarcely be expected otherwise than that all classes have sniffed it in to a greater or lesser extent, and are more or less tainted with the fetid particles thrown into the political atmosphere.

Whatever change may come, Utah can scarcely be worse off, so far as federal matters are concerned, than she has been for some time past. If the generality of the representatives of the government have lacked in exhibiting the centralizing and arbitrary characteristics of the administration, now so vehemently condemned by the voice of the people, it has been because they have not known how to more intensely manifest those really un-republican qualities. A change for Utah in those matters appears to be approaching, and it is generally conceded that in whatever shape it may come it must needs be for the better.

—By a decree of the Peruvian Congress, all political prisoners in that republic have been released.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, NOV. 7.

Arrived.—Bishop John Sharp arrived from the east last night, as expected.

Prisoner Escaped.—On Monday last a prisoner named Cunningham, an alleged horse thief, escaped from the penitentiary. He was pursued by the warden and others, but they had to give up the chase without capturing him.

Stormy.—Yesterday's U. P. passenger train from the east encountered a big storm at Evanston. At that point it commenced snowing heavily, and a terrific wind blew up, which latter so impeded the progress of the train that for some distance it could not travel faster than about six miles an hour.

Woman's Exponent, for Nov. 1, contains "Parting Lines," "Woman, a Subject," "To the Girls," "To Mother," "Duty of Women," "Woman's Record," "Courtship," "The Boys," "Don't Trifle," "Air," "Don't Let Talent Rust," "The Future," "Notes" of various kinds, "Boston Sewing Girls," "A Woman's Invention," "A Test of Friendship," etc.

Winter Set In.—After an afternoon's steady rain, snow commenced to fall last evening and continued most of the night, leaving about five or six inches on the ground, the surrounding country having now assumed its winter habiliments. It is probable, however, that a day or two hot sun will change the snow into slush and mud.

Attacked and Beaten.—About five o'clock last evening, Eugene Lascelles, a member of the Salt Lake bar, was attacked and beaten by a man on East Temple Street, nearly opposite the Federal Court House. Mr. Lascelles had just come out of a saloon in that locality, when the attacking party stepped out of an alley, struck him on the head, knocking him down, finishing off with a few kicks while he was on the ground, inflicting injuries of a serious but not dangerous character. The person, whoever he was, then ran off and escaped in the darkness. The injured man was taken to the Pacific House, where his injuries were attended to.

Got Back.—Mr. C. R. Savage, who has been on a professional trip on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, returned last night, bringing with him a number of views of the Valley of the Platt, Omaha and vicinity and other localities. He went as far east as Chicago.

We learn from him that the gigantic flume at Hilliard, thirty miles long, is now complete, and an average of 400 cords of timber cord-wood is floated down it daily. The flume is constructed on an incline and a stream of water is turned in at the head, which floats the timber down to its lower terminal point, a man being stationed every mile to guard against obstruction. This is a splendid enterprise. The major portion of the wood thus procured is converted into charcoal on the spot.

The British Mission.—According to the *Millennial Star* of Oct. 13, a district meeting was held at Nottingham Oct. 3 and 4, the Saturday evening meeting being a priesthood meeting, held in the meeting room, Shakespeare Street.

Present on the stand—Joseph F. Smith, President of the European Mission; F. M. Lyman, President of, and Elder John Squires, Travelling Elder in, the Nottingham Conference; Elder R. V. Morris, President of, and Elder John Henry Smith, Travelling Elder in, the Birmingham Conference, and Elder John H. Burrows, from the *Millennial Star* office.

The meeting was addressed by Pres. Jos. F. Smith and Elders Lyman, Morris, and Squires.

On Sunday meetings were held, morning, afternoon, and evening, in the Assembly Rooms, and were attended by a goodly number of saints and strangers, who were addressed by Pres. Jos. F. Smith and Elders Morris, Squires, J. H. Smith, and Lyman.

During the day President Lyman baptized nine persons, eight of them new members, making a total of 60 persons baptized in the Conference the last six months. The same number had emigrated to Utah within the same time.

On Monday the Elders and Saints had a tea party and concert in their meeting-room.

The following are from the *Millennial Star* of Oct. 13—

"INFORMATION WANTED.—Mrs. Mary Smithies, of Sabdan Bridge, near Whalley, Lancashire, wishes her brother, James Smithies, to communicate with her, sending his present address.

"Ann Grey, who emigrated to Utah from London, about sixteen years ago, will please communicate with her sister, Mary Rickwood, 13 Hollowstone, Nottingham."

"Elder A. McFarland writes from Tyne Dock, Durham, Oct. 6: 'Our prospects at present are very good. We baptized three persons in Newcastle last week.'"

Provo.—To-day we had the pleasure of meeting with Bishop A. O. Smoot of Provo. We were pleased to learn from him of the material prosperity of the people of that place. The factory is doing a splendid business. The sales latterly exceed the productions about twenty-five per cent. There was a stock on hand of \$28,000 about six weeks ago, which, by the increasing demand, has been reduced since that time to from \$16,000 to \$18,000. Notwithstanding this the factory is turning out 900 yards of material, all kinds included, daily. Exclusive of the usual run of wool purchases, there is enough on hand to keep the machinery going at its present rate, until the beginning of January.

Steps have been taken for the purpose of procuring the additional machinery sufficient to fit the full capacity of the huge building. To make this purchase it will require \$15,000, which is being raised by an assessment of six per cent on stock. This six per cent will raise \$30,000, one-half of which will be used for the purchasing of raw material. The party who will go east to buy the machinery, probably Bishop Smoot himself, will start on that errand in a short time.

The factory is now going largely into the manufacture of the heavier class of goods, such as blankets, shawls, doeskins, etc. When it is fitted up with machinery to its full capacity it will be in a position to turn out 2,000 yards of fabric daily.

The surmises and assertions that have sometimes been indulged in by some persons, that the Provo factory was too huge a concern for this Territory, are now proved to have been fallacious, as the trade has kept steadily increasing since it started in operation, until now the demand exceeds the supply, and the stock on hand continues to be reduced. We, in common with all sensible citizens of Utah, are highly gratified with this triumph of home manufacture, because it is now demonstrated, beyond doubt, that the Provo and some other factories of the Territory need not have any fears about the competition of outside markets, as they can successfully compete therewith in point of prices for the same quality of goods.

Returned Missionary.—This morning we had the pleasure of a call from Elder William N. Fife, of Ogden, who returned a few days ago from a mission to Scotland, his native land, having had charge of the last company of emigrants.

He left Ogden Oct. 20th, 1873, and on arriving at Liverpool he proceeded to Glasgow, having been appointed to labor in the Scottish Conference. After the release, to return home, of Elder Robert McQuarrie, Elder Fife was appointed President of the Conference, which position he filled till he left Europe for home. He organized a branch of the Church at Eastern Benhar, near Edinburgh. A great many people had become interested in the work through the preaching of the gospel, in different localities, and during last Summer quite a number of persons were baptized. The meetings, especially those in Glasgow, are well attended by strangers. Elder Fife left Elders David McKenzie and Peter Sinclair in good health, feeling well, and with a good prospect of doing an excellent work. Elder Fife is in good health and spirits, and much gratified with his visit to Scotland, and has pleasing recollections of his ministry there.

CITY OF LONDON.—London, the largest city in the world, is estimated to contain a population of 4,000,000. Supposing this city of Salt Lake to contain 20,000 inhabitants and to cover three miles North and South, then it would be equal to London in population if it were lengthened out, with its present density of population and width East to West, until it were 600 miles long, or 250 miles beyond St. George.