

were paid, and a resident remarked, two or three years back, that he never had known the working classes better off or more comfortable there than at that time.

When the panic came about coal, a year or so ago, the price of that article went up prodigiously, and was followed by the prices of some kinds of food and other staple articles. This, of course, served as a check on the prosperity of that and many other towns in England. But the worst did not come then. Within a short time back greater privation followed. A strike came over the spirit of the Nottingham people. The lacemakers said they could not get along decently with the wages paid, and they struck for more pay. Eleven hundred men are thus thrown out of employment in that town. In the lace trade the labor of eight women, boys, or girls depends on that of each man, so that about 10,000 lace-makers are out of employment. Some firms have closed entirely, and others work very short time. Men and employers appear about equally obstinate, and some of the latter talk of removing their business to France or to America. The men are determined not to give in while they can hold out, and the employers, some of them, have plenty of money and with it a hard, harsh, unyielding, tyrannical spirit, which causes them to threaten to bring the men to their knees in submission. Between the two parties, they are ruining the business of the town and causing untold suffering and sorrow and probably much in confidence seems completely lost.

The workhouses are overflowing with inmates, local rates are very high, so high that many people can not pay them. Consequently rows of houses are empty and families are huddling together, two or more in one house, to reduce expenses as much as possible. Coal, meat, bread and potatoes are very dear, and in many houses the children cry for bread, and to obtain it the parents pawn their clothing, every article they can spare. Riots are anticipated, unless an arrangement is soon effected. The hosiery trade also is very flat, many making only half-time. The bailiffs have the best trade going just now, nobody else making full time.

This is a rather dismal showing, but we are informed it is a true one. The best thing that men and employers could do would be to submit the dispute to arbitration, and both parties conscientiously abide the result. But the chief trouble is that in the matter of conscience most people have greater poverty of endowment than in any other.

THE ISSUE IN 1876.

SO EARLY as the present date, speculations are being indulged in concerning the probable political issue of 1876, apart from the sensational Caesaristic articles which burdened many of the newspapers of the country last fall. The latest sensational speculation of the kind which we have seen is the following from the New York Herald—

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1874.—A rumor is afloat here that before the lapse of many days a republican member of the House will submit to that body a somewhat bold and startling proposition for the relief of the Southern States from their present disheartening financial embarrassments. This proposition, it is said, will be to advance to the Southern States several hundred millions of cash, or its equivalent, and partly in consideration of the heavy losses suffered by the Southern States in the loss of their slave property. Of course there is no hope of the success of any such scheme this side of the Presidential election of 1876; but suppose you have an ambitious republican or two intent upon a new departure for 1876, you will perceive that, in gaining the good will of the South, through the proposition suggested, the republican leading off in this movement will secure some capital to build upon. It seems to be understood here that a powerful bolt from the administration party is bound to be made for the campaign of 1876, and so if some leading republicans during this session of Congress shall lead off in some movement for the Southern vote not set down in the administration programme you need not be surprised.

A platform of justice, honesty, liberality, and generosity, not only to the South, but to all portions of the Union, would be an excellent one for the next presidential term. But what would become of carpet-bag officials then? Their chief business now appears to incite disturbance and to promote litigation. With such a change of policy, such

characters would have to be kicked out sure, to begin with. Then they could serve the country, better than they now do, by being lodged and boarded by the State and working on the roads at a dollar a day.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY JAN. 13.

Nomination for Utah.—Among the nominations sent by President Grant to the Senate, Jan. 6, a Washington paper mentions the following—Giles B. Overton, Receiver of Public Moneys, Salt Lake City.

Seven Bills.—There are now seven bills, to "aid" Utah, in Congress—Frelinghuysen's, Wilson's, Logan's, McKee's, Poland's (introduced Jan. 5), and the two by Sargent. Won't they number at least a baker's dozen before the session closes?

Accident.—"A. C." writes from Brigham City that on Jan. 11, a boy, 14 years of age, went to drive a horse from his father's stock yard, and killed the animal there with a pitchfork. The horse was owned by W. Packer, and it is understood that the boy was intoxicated.

The Utah Judiciary Bill.—The House committee on Territories dismissed [discussed?] to-day the bill recently introduced concerning the execution of the laws in the Territory of Utah, which prescribes more fully the duties of United States judges, marshals and the means of obtaining jurors in the courts of that Territory. They decided to hold three sessions a week until the bill is disposed of.—Washington Star, Jan. 7.

Rampant.—"What will keep a dog will feed a hog," so it is said. But many people do not seem to believe it. Hence, or for other reasons, dogs of various kinds increase and multiply out of all proportion to their utility, and even in spite of the dog tax. The way some of them show what they can do is peculiar. Last night, in the Sixth Ward, a clothes line, on which hung the latest specimens of the washerwoman's skill, was broken down by several curs, and much of the newly washed linen thereon was torn to pieces. Have those dogs paid their poll tax? They should not be allowed to work so hard if they have not.

Birch and "Equality."—By the Bolton (England) Guardian, of Dec. 20, we perceive that Elder Joseph Birch gives a parting word to "Equality" in defence of plural marriage, and that "Equality" had given up the subject in disgust.

Sad Accident.—About 12 o'clock to-day, as Thomas Oakey, proprietor of the steam planing mill, State road, was engaged in the mill, he was caught by a loose belt and wound around the main shaft, several times before it could be stopped. His arm was broken in two places, and his body and left leg were bruised very badly. Dr. Anderson was called in, who set the arm, and otherwise attended to his injuries.

Convict Mutiny.—This forenoon a member of the chain gang, who were at work in the 20th ward, obtained some liquor in a clandestine manner, which had the effect of making him boisterous, unruly and mutinous.

He refused to obey the guard, Col. Smith, used abusive language toward him, and at length threw a stone at the Colonel, which struck him on the head, making a wound which bled profusely.

Miller, the prisoner, was forthwith taken to the city jail and locked up.

School-house Dedication.—The new school-house in school district No. 25, South Cottonwood Ward, was dedicated on Monday, Jan. 12. Elder W. G. Young offered the dedicatory prayer. Addresses were made by Elders Wm. Boyce, Wm. G. Young, Thos. A. Wheeler, and A. Cahoon, also the trustees and building committee—Roswell Bradford, Jas. Godfrey, Simeon Atwood, and H. W. Brown, and Mrs. Pratt, the school teacher.

A vote of thanks was given to the trustees for their diligence in erecting the school-house, a first class one, costing about \$3,600, in procuring means for which liberal assistance was rendered by persons connected with the smelters in the district.

The Legislature.—The Legislative Assembly met in joint session

to-day. After prayer by the Chaplain of the House, his Excellency the Governor, having arrived, read his message, which appears in the NEWS to-day, and submitted therewith the usual accompanying documents.

Councillor Woodruff moved that 2,000 copies of the Message, with the accompanying documents, be printed in pamphlet form. Carried.

Councillor Harrington moved that David O. Calder be elected public printer. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Thurber, the joint session dissolved.

Legislative Pay.—Section 2 of an act, passed by Congress, on the 23d of January, 1873, entitled, "An act regulating the compensation of the members and officers of the legislative assemblies of the several Territories of the United States, etc.," provides, "That the members of each branch of said legislatures shall receive a compensation of six dollars a day during the sessions herein provided for, and they shall receive such mileage as now provided by law: Provided, that the president of the council and the speaker of the house of representatives shall each receive a compensation of ten dollars per day, and that the additional officers of each branch of said legislative assemblies shall consist of one chief clerk who shall receive a compensation of eight dollars per day, and of one assistant clerk, one enrolling clerk, one engrossing clerk, one sergeant-at-arms, one door-keeper, one messenger, and one watchman, who shall each receive a compensation of five dollars per day during the sessions."

By the same act, each session is limited to forty days.

WILD ANIMALS WANTED AND NOT WANTED AT PHILADELPHIA.

—The following, from Gen. James S. Brisbin, and dated Omaha, Jan. 1, we find in the Herald of that city—

"Will you be so good as to put a notice in the Herald and ask Western journals to copy, to the effect that no more black bears, brown bears, foxes, wolves, wolverines, lynx, Rocky mountain lions, cotton-tailed deer, or birds of any kind, are needed at present for the Zoological Gardens of Philadelphia?"

"The animals now needed to complete our Western collection are:

- "Two young grizzly bears.
"Five antelopes.
"Five Rocky Mountain sheep.
"Six black tailed deer.
"Four buffaloes.
"Fifteen beavers.

"I hope, through you, to be able to obtain speedily all these specimens. The response to our first notice in the Herald was very large, scores of animals in Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado and Montana being offered. The directors of the Garden feel under many obligations to you for your kindly assistance in forwarding a scientific enterprise, and the society have with pleasure elected you an honorary member, and will be pleased to furnish both you and your friends complimentary tickets, whenever you or they visit Philadelphia."

RAILROAD TRAFFIC.

UTAH SOUTHERN.

For the year ending December, 1873.

INWARD.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Tons. Lbs.
Crude Bullion, 7916 603
Fire Clay, 524
Hay, 10
Ice, 169
Lead, 2615 1121
Lumber, 220
Ore, 13474 317
Produce, 180 1250
Rock, 4353
Sundries, 1683 1115

Total, 31,140 716

OUTWARD.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Tons. Lbs.
Building Material, 3278 972
Crude Bullion, 2090 161
Coal, 8612 635
Coke, 7036 529
Charcoal, 5115 1060
Iron Ore and Limestone, 7105 1743
Lumber, 2425 21
Live Stock, 111 750
Merchandise, 3848 1339
Machinery, 478 68
Ore, 1410 1256
Produce, 1593 633
Railroad Material, 3720 1117
Sundries, 78 763
Wood, 40
Wagons, 258 1410

Total, 47,404 958

Inward, 31,140 716

Grand Total, 78,544 1674

RAILROAD TRAFFIC.

During the Years, 1871, '72, '73.

UTAH CENTRAL.

INWARD.

Table with 6 columns: Item, 1871 TONS, LBS., 1872 TONS, LBS., 1873 TONS, LBS.
Building Material, 478 409
Crude Bullion, under the head of Minerals, 3,121 1,026
Coal, " " " " of Fuel, 1,579 1,247
Coke, " " " " of Minerals, 1,751 803
Charcoal, under the head of Fuel, 46,514 133
Fuel, 14,651 704 37,395 1,559
Hay, under the head of Sundries, 124 441
Iron Ore, " " " " of Minerals, 6,445 670
Ice, " " " " of Sundries, 777 900
Lumber, 12,267 984 13,668 530 12,993 1,080
Live Stock, 611 1,100 1,071 685 1,131 700
Merchandise, 12,636 1,178 19,254 1,306 17,284 1,823
Machinery, 728 945 749 189 862 593
Minerals, 3,339 749
Ore, under the head of Minerals, 214 1,358
Produce, 4,977 970 7,861 1,103 6,137 1,525
Railroad Material, 5,165 1,145 4,064 161 4,739 1,847
Sundries, 274 1,572 1,756 69 774 1,630
Wood, under the head of Fuel, 1,560 1,080
Wagons, 810 890 1,075 1,580 1,346 1,295
Total, 53,372 1,348 93,337 948 116,766 1,450

OUTWARD.

Table with 6 columns: Item, 1871 TONS, LBS., 1872 TONS, LBS., 1873 TONS, LBS.
Crude Bullion, 1,750 187 5,663 1,000 8,632 334
Lead, 192 1,000 2,067 49
Live Stock, included in Sundries, 102 86 500
Merchandise, 1,182 249 1,593 1,048 1,822 1,642
Ore, 11,034 852 10,347 42 13,584 535
Produce, 463 1,675 214 293 1,748 1,072
Sundries, 273 1,572 255 1,101 283 1,569
Wool and Hides, included in Sundries, 482 1,581 524 1,603
Total, 14,723 663 18,739 985 27,693 1,754
Inward, 53,372 1,348 93,337 948 116,766 1,450
Grand Total, 68,095 11 112,076 1,933 144,459 1,204

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Hugh Hilton, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned administrators of the estate of Hugh Hilton, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within three months after the publication of this notice to the said administrators, at their residence in Virgin City, Kane County, and Territory of Utah. And all persons indebted to said estate are required to make payment to said Administrators forthwith.

Dated this 4th day of January, 1874. ISABELLA HILTON, Administrators CHARLES H. HILTON, of the Estate of Hugh Hilton, deceased. wsl lt a

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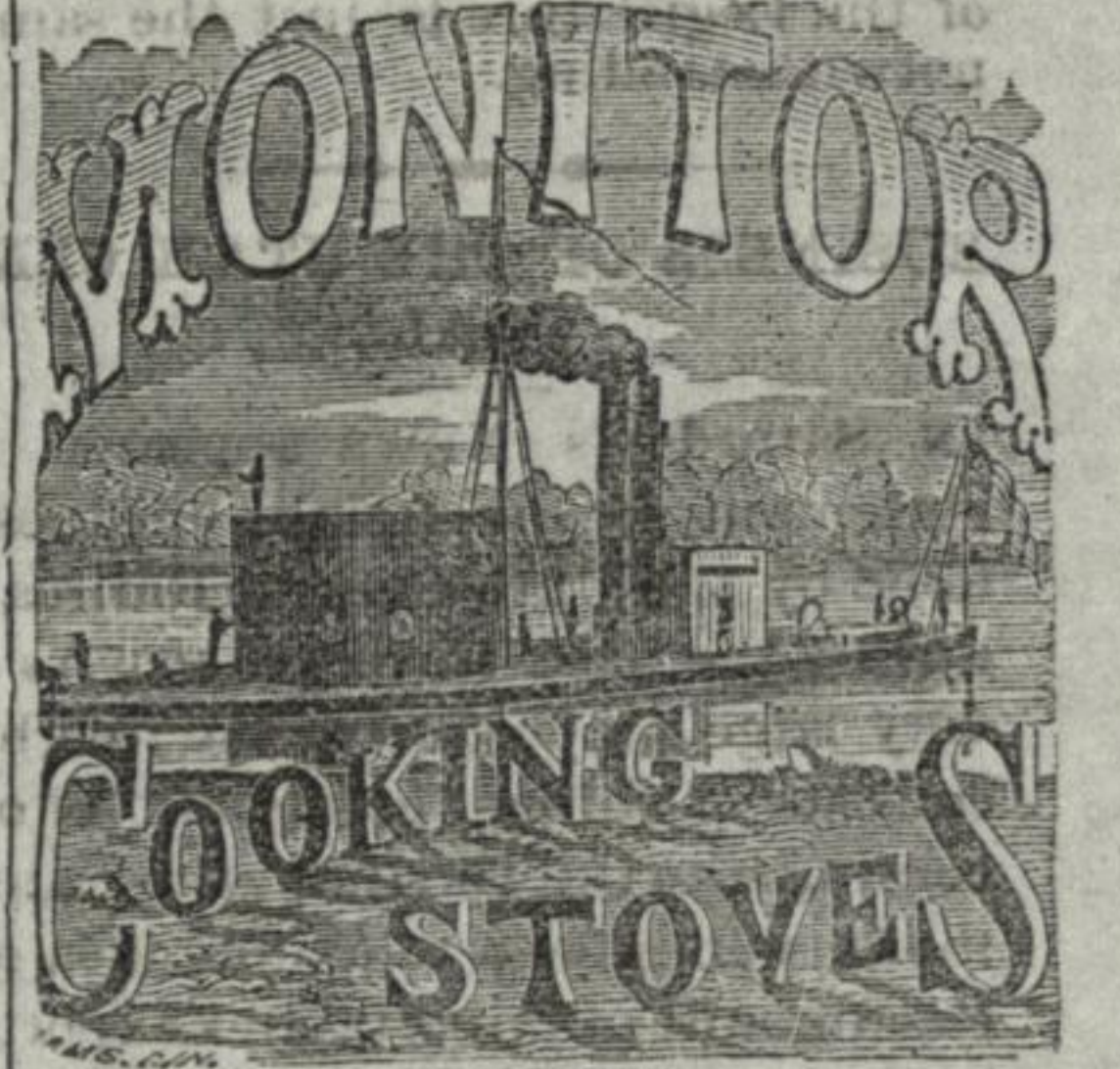
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