

majority of people it continuing an unknown land; no systematic effort on the part of the State or the people to enlighten the distant public upon this subject; the riddling of emigrants by other States on the way west, only a remnant of original companies finding their way to the Pacific; depreciation of funds by exchanging greenbacks for gold; the peculiar policy of a portion of the California press in disparaging all California institutions and warning strangers from having anything to do with the State. Says the *Record*—

These papers are continually stating, for the benefit of whom it may concern, that there are no lands worth having to be procured at reasonable prices; that even if there were they never would be available, because of the oppressions of monopolies; and that both generally and specifically California is one of the least eligible homes for the emigrant to be found in the Union. If we could assure all who thought of coming this way that the money which counted for a dollar in their eastern homes would count for a dollar here; if we could satisfy them that they would not be compelled to pay famine and fancy prices for ordinary commodities, after having had their money shaved; if we could make them comprehend the advantages of climate and soil upon them at least as much pressure as the agents of other immigrant-seeking States do—we think it highly probable that a forceful and healthy stream of immigration would set in, and that once opened it would continue to flow steadily. But at least two things are indispensable. First, we must be able to show that California is not a dearer State than any other in the Union to live, to work, to purchase in. Second, we must assume that very little is really known about our resources, and must organize a system for the dissemination of such knowledge. We must act as if we were a business firm; first fix our prices at living rates; then advertise our wares. Hitherto we have charged more than anybody else, and have failed to advertise, and yet we wonder that prosperity does not attend our sluggish neglect of the most obvious means of advancement.

After all, California does not seem to be quite so fortunate as Utah. Here we have a Territory that can by no means compare with California either in natural resources or climatic advantages, and yet there is no lack of emigrants to Utah—they come from the East and the West, the North and the South, and from beyond the wide world of waters. Even those who to entertain a strong dislike to our citizens will come and live here, and it would be difficult to prevent them if the disposition existed. Utah, without exertion and in spite of slander and the deepest and rankest prejudices and limited natural advantages, is a favorite place for adventurous emigrants, while California, with its superb climatic advantages and manifold and exhaustless resources, dwindles and remains undeveloped for lack of men. How is it?

## BY TELEGRAPH.

SPECIAL TO THE "DESERET NEWS," PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

### AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON.—The preparations for the funeral of the Chief Justice were completed this morning. The Senate chamber was hung in black, the doorways and galleries in the rear of the Vice-President's chair being heavily draped, as also the entrances to the chamber. The galleries were densely filled at an early hour with spectators, and hundreds of persons were unable to obtain entrance. The floor of the Senate was reserved for specifically named officers and persons, who entered from time to time and took the seats assigned to them. Among these were full representatives of foreign legations, including the ministers of England, France, Spain, Russia, Brazil, Turkey, Austria and Peru, and the acting Charge d'Affaires of Japan, together with their respective secretaries and attaches, all in plain dress. The members of Congress present were Senators Cameron, Sargent, Kelly, Morrill of Vermont, Casserly, Cragin, Conkling, and Representatives Potter, Randall, Holman, Garfield, Charles O'Neil and Judge McCalmont of Pennsylvania. Reverdy Johnson was conspicuous in the assemblage, being one of the oldest and most intimate friends of the deceased. Seats were also occupied by officers of the respective houses, judges of the U. S. court of claims, and of the Territorial courts, and officers of the Department of Justice. There was a large representation of the clergy of the district. The assistant Secretary of State, Treasury and Interior, assistant Attorney-General and assistant Postmaster-General, and the heads of bureaus in several departments of the government; officers of the army and navy, counsel

of the house of delegates of the Territorial legislature and civil officers of the Territorial government and invited friends.

At noon the Rev. Dr. Tiffany entered at the main door, reciting the funeral services, commencing, "I am the resurrection and the life," and accompanied by the pall bearers—Admiral Goldsborough, General McDowell, Governor Cook, Montgomery Blair, W. D. Gallagher, Chief Justice Casey, Judge Sehley of Maryland, Dr. Peter Parker, Whitelaw Reid, W. W. Corcoran and Hon. A. F. Perry. The casket, covered with flowers, was next brought into the chamber by the colored servants of the Supreme Court and placed upon the catafalque in the area fronting the Secretary's desk, which was strung with floral wreaths, crosses, anchors, etc., the large cross from New York being placed on the Vice-President's desk. Next entered President Grant, Secretaries Fish, Richardson, Robeson and Delano, Attorney-General Williams and Postmaster-General Cresswell, accompanied by the ladies of their respective households and the immediate relatives of the deceased, followed by colored servants, male and female, in deep mourning. The minister concluded his reading by the time the assembly was seated. The Rev. Mr. Cleveland read a passage from the Scriptures, when the Rev. B. Peyton Brown delivered a prayer, after which the Rev. Mr. Tiffany delivered the funeral sermon. The ceremonies were soon afterwards terminated. The body will be temporarily interred in Oak Hill Cemetery, preparatory to removal to Cincinnati.

There were about eighty carriages in the procession, mostly private, the President, Cabinet and foreign ministers occupying their own. There were thousands of persons in the streets as spectators. The day was clear. There was a tolling of bells preceding and after the funeral services. All the public departments were closed to-day, excepting the Treasury, which was open until noon.

After the last sad rites in the chapel the casket was lowered into the temporary vaults beneath the floor, where it will remain till to-morrow; it will then be taken out and, having in the meantime been enclosed in a case, will be interred in the lot of Governor Cook, in the new part of the cemetery. The burial will be strictly private in accordance with the request of the relatives, only the family being present.

PHILADELPHIA.—The coroner's inquest on the bodies of Mary Jane Blacken and Jeremiah White, showed that the girl had been enticed by White into his room, and failing in his object he cut her throat; and then set fire to the bed and cut his own throat.

A *Herald's* special from London says:

"Khiva is taken. The troops from Tashkend and Fort No. 1, after concentration on the Bowkan Hills, marched directly across the Kizil Kum Desert to the Lower Oxus. There they communicated with supply steamers from Fort No. 1, thus practically establishing a new base within striking distance of Khiva. This makes the success of further operations a certainty.

The financial catalogue at Vienna disturbs all the money markets of Europe, and causes a shrinkage in values, on the Vienna bourse, of a hundred millions. The shrinkage in American securities in Germany is estimated at ten millions. In London there was a serious depression on Saturday, which increased this a.m. The market recovered this p.m., but recent American legislation and the hostile tone of a portion of the American press towards European capitalists, occasions general anxiety among investors in American securities.

WASHINGTON.—Much having recently been said concerning the present and prospective action of the President in relation to the Louisiana troubles, it may be stated that the President has received no telegram from Kellogg since last Friday, when the condition of affairs was represented as somewhat improved. While there is no doubt that the President would intervene to protect the State from domestic violence should the Governor make application to him for that purpose, provided the facts should warrant the proceeding, it is nevertheless the hope of the President, as he expressed himself to a friend to-night, that all disturbances would soon cease, and that no such contingency as that contemplated by

the constitution would occur; but if it should, he would take care to act clearly within the limit of the constitution and laws. Heretofore he had merely sustained the decisions of the courts.

ST. JOHNS, N.B.—Intense excitement prevails here owing to the landing of the Tyson party this p.m. Tyson and Meyers remained on board until they were supplied with clothing by the American Consul. All look well, and are in good health and spirits. Captain Hall died fifteen days after returning from his first expedition. He was paralyzed before his death, and gradually sank, dying at 3.25 a.m. Meyers says he never gave up the hope of being rescued, but never wants to get in so tight a corner again. The party never could have reached here but for the Esquimaux. Meyers makes the following statement:

Captain Hall returned from a sledge expedition October 24, and was taken ill on the same night. The next morning it was found that his body was paralyzed. He remained in that condition for three days, when he got better. In a few days he relapsed, and became delirious and so continued until the morning of Nov. 8, when he died. When the party separated from the ship it was quite dark, and the darkness continued for over two months, with but a couple of hours' light daily. We managed well so long as we had a snow house to shelter us, but we had to take to the boat and get on another ice field, which was too small for a house, and we were only kept warm by swallowing seal fat and blood, and burning fat in pans, the last of which was reserved as a signal light at night. We have suffered most since April. On the night of the 22nd of April the sea washed over the ice with great force. The women and children were under the boat, while the men were outside trying to keep the boat from being washed off. Several times after being rescued their feet and hands swelled and sickness set in, but they recovered and they are now well.

NEW YORK, 13.—James T. Gardner, chief of the geological exploration party of the Territories of the United States, and staff, left this city last evening, for the camp near Denver, Colorado.

The hat and cap makers hereabouts are organizing for an effort to secure better wages than five or six dollars a week of sixteen hours a day. The journeymen tailors, in the wholesale manufacturing branch of the trade, who make from eight to ten dollars a week, working sixteen or seventeen hours a day, are reorganizing with the hope of improving their condition.

BALL'S BLUFF, 11, via Yreka 12, 8 p.m.—Donald McKay and his Warm Spring Indians found the Modocs in the lava beds, four miles south of their stronghold, strongly entrenched.

YREKA, 12.—One of the party who started out for Bogus Charley has returned, having seen nothing of him.

A courier has arrived and brings news of the 4th battle with the Modocs, who attacked Captain Hasbrouck's command and were repulsed.

The following are the particulars of the attack upon Captain Hasbrouck's command from the Yreka *Journal* extra of this a.m.

A dispatch from Lt. Boyle's camp states that at sunrise yesterday, the Modocs came into the camp and fired on the picket guard. The command under Captain Hasbrouck were scouting all day. It turned to Sorass Lake for water, making efforts to secure some by digging; but none could be found.

At dawn of the following day Captain Jack and band rode up within 100 yards of the camp, and all dismounted and charged the camp, firing into the herd and guard. The first volley stampeded the heard and while the men were getting under arms the Modocs gave volley after volley, killing four soldiers and one Warm Spring Indian. A rally was made and the charge sounded. At this time and the Modocs were driven into the timber the troops capturing twenty-one ponies and three pack mules. There was one Modoc tent on the field and nineteen mules packed with six bodies before they retreated. The trail is covered with gore. The Indians beat a hasty retreat towards the McClure range of mountains, south of Sorass Lake.

Gen. Davis is determined to keep them moving until the last Modoc is killed. Captain Hasbrouck thinks the Modocs have no ammunition,

except what is in their pouches, as they lost their entire stock of ammunition in the fight.

PROVIDENCE.—Most of the cotton mills at Woonsocket started operation, this forenoon, with more or less of their former operatives.

NEW YORK.—Henry Coulter of Pittsburg, failing to secure admission into the race between Elgin Ward and John Bigler, challenges the winner to row him five miles for one thousand a side, at either Pittsburg or Springfield, giving or taking suitable expenses. He has deposited \$2,000.

The Secretary of the Navy said, to-day, that from what he could learn the *Polaris* would probably be able to search some of the extreme northern parts, but if after allowing a reasonable time she should not do so, a vessel would be dispatched with the object of relief and of obtaining information if possible concerning her. The department will do all in its power for the safe transit and comfort of the survivors.

### BORN.

On the 12th inst., to the wife of G. F. Culmer, a son.

### DIED.

At Grantsville, April 21st, ELIZABETH H. MATHEWS.

Deceased was born at Grantsville, April 23rd, 1858.

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Main St. opposite Post Office.  
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### ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession the following described horses, which if not claimed and taken away within ten days will be sold at public auction on Friday, May 23rd, at 2 o'clock p.m., at the stray pound in this city.

One brown horse about nine years old, branded 8 on left shoulder, small white spot in forehead, left hind foot white, shod all round.  
One bay horse about six years old branded 8 on both shoulders, hind feet and right fore foot white.  
JOSEPH HORNE,  
District Pound Keeper.

S. L. City, May 12th, 1873. d s & w l e a

### ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession the following estray, which if not claimed before Saturday the 24th of May, will be sold at the stray pound in Nephi, at 9 o'clock a. m., as the law directs.

One red and white cow, 9 or 10 years old, with young calf, brands on left hip and side illegible. THOS. WRIGHT, Sen.,  
District Pound-keeper.

Nephi, May 11, 1873. d146 s w l e a

### ESTRAYS.

I HAVE in my possession the following described animals, if not claimed they will be sold on Thursday the 22 inst., at 4 o'clock p.m., at the stray pound Fillmore City:

One dark iron grey mare and colt, mare 3 years old, no brand, small white spot in forehead, snip on nose, 2 white feet.  
One dun or blue mare, 3 or 4 years old, star in forehead, 2 white feet, no brand.

JAMES C. OWENS,  
District Pound Keeper.

Fillmore City, May 10th, 1873. d s & w l e a "a"

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