

chief of these is that thieves have too many facilities for driving it off. It is a temptation to which men of loose principles easily and naturally yield. Thousands of head have been driven off in various directions without their owners' knowledge, and in searching for which, afterwards, they have lost much valuable time. This game will be repeated this year, if great vigilance be not exercised. We can not afford to raise stock for thieves, and measures should be taken to check them in their operations.

#### CALIFORNIA & IMMIGRATION.

California is anxious to promote immigration and to have her soil occupied by settlers. If our information is correct, the population of that State has not increased of late years as it should to have its prosperity maintained. The numbers of those leaving have nearly, if not quite, equalled those immigrating to the State. Merchants and others whose interests are closely identified with the State, and who have its prosperity at heart, have felt that prompt and efficient measures should be entered into to check emigration from that country and to encourage agriculturists and other industrious classes of men to make California their permanent home.

A meeting of merchants was held on the 7th instant at San Francisco, in the committee room of the Merchant's Exchange, for the purpose of taking steps towards the establishment of a "Labor Exchange." The Mayor of the city occupied the chair. After some discussion of the objects to be accomplished by and the necessity of such an organization, a committee of four was appointed to get up the plan of organization to be formed for the purpose of aiding immigrants to find employment within that State, and to report at a subsequent meeting. From the perusal of the notices of this meeting which appear in the papers, it is very apparent that those who participated in it do not all as yet agree on the proper method to be adopted to accomplish the object they have in view, and there is room to doubt whether they will agree when the committee they have appointed report a plan to them. It is a very difficult matter to bring about a union of feeling and concentration of effort under such circumstances. All may recognize the necessity of such action in the case; but who shall prescribe what that action shall be?

It is in the carrying out of such plans that the lack of union among men is painfully apparent. Being so successful in these matters ourselves we are qualified to criticize and pass judgment upon the efforts of others. Governments and private companies have entered into measures for the promotion of immigration, and in some instances, have been tolerably successful; but there has been no system of immigration practiced that has been so uniformly and continuously successful as that which is carried on by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The results of its system, spread out over so many years as they have been, are marvellous. In this respect, at least, our example can be profitably followed by the merchants and people of California. The British Government was not loth to avail itself of the benefit of our experience in such matters. When a new emigration law was before Parliament, the Committee of the House of Commons, who had the business on hand, sent for Elder Samuel W. Richards, who was then acting as the President of the Church in Europe, to meet with it. He did so, and the members of the committee expressed considerable gratification at receiving so much valuable information from him upon the subject; and they made use of it in framing the law.

The superiority of our organization over everything else extant is very apparent when concentration of effort is needed. We can almost act as a unit. It is this peculiar feature in our organization, so much scouted at and denounced by many, that makes us, a people numerically weak, so mighty in accomplishing any object we undertake. We lose no strength in division; but, whether it be much or little, it is exerted in one direction. When all the circumstances under which this Territory were settled are taken into consideration the progress which has been made is very astonishing. The first settlers came here with the smallest possible quantity of food and clothing. The teams and wagons in the most of cases were wretchedly poor. The people had been compelled to abandon their homes, and but few were able to raise anything beyond

the most meagre outfit. Leather was so scarce here for the first winter that moccasins were the only coverings for the feet that many had to wear in working in the cañons and at other outdoor employments. Cloth was so scarce that clothing made of buckskins was almost universally worn.

Since that time the immigration which has reached here has not numbered in its ranks men of large capital; but the larger portion has been brought through the aid rendered by the first settlers. The people who have thus come have not had any experience in living in a new country. In the majority of instances they have not even been accustomed to tilling the soil. They have been brought from factories and other places where employments were followed which could not be engaged in here. They have had to be taught how to live—how to use the elements around them to the best advantage for their own and their families' comfort. And that they have lived in a forbidding country like that which we occupy, and have become self-sustaining instead of being paupers is, a great proof of the excellence of our institutions and the measures which have been adopted to elevate the people. For several years in succession five hundred teams, of four yoke of cattle each, with teamsters to drive them, and the necessary complement of guards to act as herdsmen at night, and provisions to feed themselves and the people whom they were to bring, have been sent down to the Missouri river to bring up immigrants who were too poor to provide themselves with the necessary outfit. When the cost of these teams and the provisions, and the value of the men's time, are reckoned, an idea can be formed of what can be accomplished by a comparatively poor people acting in concert. This year, besides the raising of the teams, there is money to be furnished to bring the people across the ocean and by rail to within four or five hundred miles of this city! In view of this expenditure, in one year, for the immigration of the people, are we not justified in awarding the palm of success to the Latter-day Saints? Yet there can be no credit claimed by the people themselves. They are merely the agents, not the originators of the system. To God belongs the glory. He has inspired the plan, and the people have accepted it and unitedly carried it out.

Utah can put California in the way of obtaining immigrants; this, however, she may not need, as they are coming there, it is said, at the rate of six thousand a month; she can also teach her how to take care of them after they are obtained; but would her suggestions and guidance be acceptable?

#### HOME ITEMS.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for publication are requested to write on one side of the paper only.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Correspondents' names must in every instance accompany their communications, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of reliability.

NEW SYSTEM OF PHONOGRAPHY.—Last evening Mr. M. J. Shelton lectured on his new system of phonography, in the 14th Ward Assembly Rooms, to an audience of about 200 persons. After explaining the principles and giving illustrations of the system which he has invented, the lecturer wrote sentences on the black board which were read by two boys, who had been studying it for two days. The audience then requested that sentences be written in the reporting style of the new system, and in Pitman's reporting style. Bro. D. Evans was requested to write at the dictation of the audience in Pitman's phonography, and Bro. Shelton wrote the same in his own. The advantage was decidedly in favor of the latter, for while it occupied about the same space, and every element was represented, in the Pitman style all the abbreviations and contractions were used.

At the close of the lecture, Bro. David Evans said he had given the new system a little attention, and he was fully satisfied that a person could learn its corresponding style in a few days, while Pitman's would require months; and that the characters of the former and the method of combination by it, could be learned in a few hours. He was not acquainted with its reporting style, but he believed that with a quarter of the practice he had spent on Pitman's system, he could write in Mr. Shelton's system 400 words a minute.

The reporters of the NEWS office have paid some attention to this invention, and are very favorably impressed with it. If it fulfils the expectations entertained concerning it, they will adopt it, in preference to Pitman's which they now write; and they heartily recommend it to the public.

Mr. Shelton called at our office this afternoon, with a couple of pupils who have been studying since Monday. They were presented with a paper written in the first style of the new system, which one of our reporters had in his desk, and they read it off with much facility.

Mr. Shelton proposes to organize classes immediately, and will communicate the principles of the first, corresponding, and reporting styles on very reasonable terms. He can be found at the residence of Mr. Joseph Hyde, 1st South Street, opposite the Theatre.

FIRE ENGINE.—The increase of buildings and their being erected closer together in this city, make it reasonable to look for more fires taking place, and much more serious

loss resulting from them, if means are not adopted to quench them on their outbreak. A fire on any part of East Temple street, notwithstanding the fire-proof structures which have been built, would lay the business portion of the city in ashes, wind and weather being favorable for it, as they often are. A Hook and Ladder Company might do very well in its place, but it is not enough. The importance of our City and the immense amount of property thus exposed to the devouring element, call for a fire-engine fully equipped and properly manned for emergencies. Better keep it in the engine-house ten years without needing it once, than not have it one time when a serious fire might occur. If the matter is taken properly in hand now, one might be got on this season powerful enough to answer all purposes required.

#### FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY.

CAN'T SELL IT.—We heard to-day that the butchers are experiencing some difficulty in selling pork. We can console them with the assurance that if they wait till hot weather comes, that particular article of flesh will be somewhat livelier, a July sun having considerable influence in making it so. Better not kill till "packing" season, next winter.

A DEATH RECORD.—The editor of the Virginia (Nevada) *Tribune*, publishes in his issue of the 3d inst., a list of "violent and accidental deaths which have occurred in Storey county." He admits that the list is defective, for considerable reliance had to be placed on the memory of individuals; and for a length of time there was no reliable record kept; but while some remain unchronicled the list is dark and deadly enough as it stands. Beginning in September 1859, and bringing it down to March 30th of the present year, over a hundred and forty deaths are recorded, of which we have classified a hundred and thirty-six. Of these sixty were killed by accidents of various kinds; forty were shot, mostly in quarrels; fourteen were stabbed and killed; eleven committed suicide; four died from whisky; two were beaten and killed; two were found dead under suspicious circumstances; one died from abortion; one was murdered by being strangled; one was killed by having a miner's pick stuck into his breast in a fight. What would the outside world say about the people of Utah if the record of the entire Territory were anything like this of one small county?

FATAL ACCIDENT.—By correspondence from Br. B. W. Driggs we learn of a fatal accident which occurred at Pleasant Grove, on the evening of Monday, 13th, about 7 o'clock. Lewis Heber, son of Henson and Elizabeth Walker, was riding, when his horse stumbled and fell upon him, injuring him so severely that he died at 10 o'clock the same night.

He was born in Pleasant Grove, March 22nd, 1853, and was a youth of much promise.

#### FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY.

FROM SANPETE.—We have been favored by Bro. Geo. Brough, with the following items from Springtown, Sanpete, under date the 13th:—

"Bishop Larsen leaves this morning with stock and other means, donated by the good folks of Springtown, for the gathering of the poor this season. Our Fall grain looks remarkably well. Not much Spring grain has been put in yet. No grasshoppers have so far made their appearance, and the major part of the people have faith that we shall be blessed with a bountiful harvest. Great anxiety is manifested by the subscribers of the DESERET NEWS for its arrival every mail day. The Post Office is crowded as soon as the mail is opened."

SALT IN UTAH.—Many speculations have been entertained concerning the origin of the salt in this Territory, and of Great Salt Lake. An idea has been entertained by some that the Lake is the remnant of a vast inland salt sea, while this has been denied by others. On the evening of the 6th inst., the Academy of Natural Sciences, in California, held their regular meeting at their room on Clay St., San Francisco, when these among other subjects were matter for consideration. Salt having been brought up as a topic:

"Dr. Ayres said this subject was one of great importance and interest. He had noticed that all the salt found in the Utah basin was exceedingly pure chloride of sodium. He had been informed by the superintendent of the Geological Survey accompanying the overland railroad, that it was his opinion that the salt almost always came from the decomposition of rhyolite rocks, and his discoveries had shown that rock dotted all over the basin. It was easily decomposed by the action of thermal springs, and being washed down, deposited the salt. There were thousands of acres of salt around them, and though it had been often dug to a depth of six or eight feet, its thickness was unknown. By analysis of this rock it was found to contain no magnesium or boracic acid, but only chloride of sodium."

After other matters were considered, "Dr. Stout returned to the origin of the salt in Utah, and said that he had observed, in analyzing volcanic rocks, that potassa and sodium were liberated by decomposition. The quantity of these substances so liberated by volcanic rocks in that country must be immense, and it was not unlikely that this supplied the bulk of the salt found on this continent."

Dr. Cooper said that the most important evidence that no great salt sea ever existed in Utah was that no marine fossils were found there. Had any great sea filled the Utah Valley at the time of the tertiary period, or more recently, marine fossils would have been found there. But, on the contrary, fresh water fossils had been discovered, and fresh water shells were found on the upper part of the Snake river and elsewhere, showing that large bodies of fresh water had existed there, but no salt water."

#### OBITUARY.

We have received from Springtown, Sanpete, the following obituary of Bro. Justinson, who was killed by Indians, on the Sevier, near the Rocky Ford, on the 5th inst., while he was accompanying Bro. Olsen to re-settle Alma:—

"Deceased was born in Falstar, Gundershig, in Denmark, Nov. 16, 1818, and embraced the gospel in Copenhagen, May, 1852. He left his native country the same year to gather with the Saints, and arrived in the valleys Sep. 29, 1853. He has left a large family to mourn his departure hence. He was interred on the 7th of April.

His remains were brought to the meeting-house, where Elder S. B. Frost and Bishop Larsen delivered funeral discourses to a large congregation, who all felt to sympathize with the bereaved family. A very large concourse followed his remains to its final resting place. Bro. Justinson, soon after his arrival in the valleys, repaired to Sanpete, and has since that time made it his home; he was a faithful Latter-day Saint, and one whose study was to build up the Kingdom of God upon the earth. He was a good citizen, respected by all good men who knew him."

#### FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY.

THE WEATHER.—To-day has been tolerably fine, rather cloudy, and cold where the sun was not shining. By Deseret Telegraph Line we learn that at St. George this morning, the weather was fine and pleasant; the wheat heading out in the fields, and the thermometer 67 in the shade.

THE ROADS.—Now, with the Spring travel fairly commencing, the condition of the roads is a point of considerable interest.

We learn by Deseret Telegraph Line the following state of the roads north and south:—

#### NORTH.

Ogden; very good.  
Logan and Cache County; good before the last storm, but muddy now.

#### SOUTH.

American Fork; getting dry.  
Provo; getting dry.  
Nephi; drying fast.  
Chicken Creek; dry, but rough.  
Round Valley; very good.  
Cove Creek; muddy.  
Cedar City; very good.

HORSE AND CATTLE THIEVES.—In our exchanges east and north we see repeated notices of the operations of horse and cattle thieves. Sometimes they act singly, sometimes in bands. Many portions of the western country are infested with them, and honest citizens sustain much loss from their thieving depredations. There are many men through the Rocky Mountains, and in other frontier regions, who will not work to gain an honest living, but in preference resort to criminal practices—gambling, cattle, horse and mule stealing, or the bolder and more desperate course of "road agents." Our stock owners cannot keep too strict a watch after such characters; for when they are in danger in one locality, Territory, or State, or are discovered, they move to another and there continue their career of crime. Watch closely for their movements, and give them the full benefit of the law; though the probability is, that if discovered in the act of stealing, their case would be attended to very promptly, with the injured owner as judge and a rifle bullet as executioner.

#### FROM MONDAY'S DAILY.

SABBATH MEETINGS.—Elder Brigham Young, Junr., spoke upon the capabilities of the land now under cultivation in this Territory to support a much larger population than dwell at present in these valleys, if it be properly tilled; and deprecated the practice of men taking up and trying to cultivate more land than they can properly work. We should not let our minds dwell upon the acquisition of wealth, to the exclusion of the duties which God requires us to perform, and the seeking earnestly for salvation. The counsels given us by the servants of God should have paramount influence with us. If we fail to abide in them we shall lose the very things we hope to obtain; if we obey them we shall enjoy the promised blessings.

Elder N. H. Felt spoke on the first principles of the gospel, and on the miracles performed in gathering the thousands from the nations of the earth who have been brought here, and in opening up and wresting wealth for them from the forbidding region which these valleys were when first settled, as a consequence of the preaching of those principles and their being believed and obeyed.

Elder E. L. Sloan made a few remarks on the greatness and importance of the events that are occurring with such rapidity, and the necessity of the Saints preparing themselves for the accomplishment of the purposes of the Lord by strictly keeping His commandments.

Afternoon.  
Elder Orson Pratt quoted from the sixth paragraph of the twelfth chapter, second book of Nephi; also from the 13th page of the book of Doctrine and Covenants; and preached upon the nature of the New Covenant, and the standard which God declared by His prophets He would set up in the last days. He quoted from the writings of several of the prophets recorded in the Bible, and from the revelations given through Joseph the Prophet, confirmatory of the views he enunciated concerning the building up of Zion, the inception and development of the work of God, and those things which must yet come to pass in fulfillment of the predictions made by the servants of God.

"A large number of invalids from the North spent the winter in Florida. The climate is said to be very favorable." [—Ex.]

But a few years will pass away until large numbers from the North, to us east, will seek health and happiness during the summer months in the Rocky Mountains, breathe the pure air here, visit the "Dead Sea of the West," Great Salt Lake, bathe in the mineral waters of the warm springs, and make fashionable watering places of spots which were a dreaded wilderness a few years ago. Will they give the "Mormons" credit for pioneering the way through incredible difficulties and hardships? Very doubtful.

PROFESSIONAL.—Madame Scheller is playing a brief engagement as the star, at the Irwins' theatre, Cheyenne, previous to opening in this city. She had played "Marie," "Mathilde" and "Pauline" in the "Lady of Lyons," and was drawing crowded houses, at last dates. Her acting is spoken of in high terms by the Cheyenne papers, and her singing is eulogized very strongly.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Waldron are looked for to-morrow or Wednesday. George is well known here and will receive a hearty welcome from the theatre-going public. His lady is spoken of as a clever and accomplished actress.

Eighty failures occurred in New York in one week lately, involving about \$40,000,000.