

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, MAY 12.

TWO DAYS' MEETINGS.—Two days' meetings will be held at Ogden, by the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, next Saturday and Sunday, May 17th and 18th.

THE TREES are leaving out nicely and the young grain is springing up, but some warm soaking showers would be welcome, agriculturally speaking.

THE MISSIONARIES.—Elders R. T. Burton, John Clark and John C. Graham expect to leave this city for Europe on Friday next. They have secured passages on the S. S. Idaho, for Liverpool.

THE "PENITENTIARY" still remains on the 12th Ward schoolhouse lot. We understand that the majority of the tax-paying residents of the Ward are disgusted and indignant at what they consider a gross imposition.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that as Brother Robert F. Neslen was going from West Jordan to Lovendahl's last evening, he was accidentally thrown out of the wagon which he was sitting in, into a ditch. He received a rather severe injury in the right leg, but, luckily, no bones were broken.

SERVICES IN THE TABERNACLE YES TERDAY.—Elders John Nicholson and Orson Pratt preached in the forenoon and the latter also in the afternoon. The morning services were held in the Old Tabernacle and those of the after part of the day in the New Tabernacle.

A NEW PIECE.—We understand that Mr. P. Margetts has engaged the Theatre for next Saturday night, when he will present an entirely new piece, written expressly for him, by a gentleman of this city. The title of the play is "Outwitted, or Factory Scenes."

THOSE WORMS.—A gentleman called on Saturday and requested us to again draw the attention of the proprietors of orchards to those destructive caterpillars which are hatching out in countless numbers upon the trees. He says some people are careful to clear their orchards of these insects, but they find it impossible to keep them in that condition as the "pests" travel from the trees of adjoining orchards, the owners of which are less careful than themselves, thus making the labor of the others of no avail. It would seem as if people ought to free their trees from these worms, if not for the sake of their neighbors, for their own sakes at least.

NOT SO HAVY.—It has been thought, on account of the large deposits of snow which fell in the mountains during the past winter, and even in the Spring, that the floods would be extremely heavy and destructive this Summer. Those who, from long residence in the Territory, should be informed with regard to such matters, now express the opinion that they will not be so extensive as usual. They arrive at this conclusion because of the lateness of the Spring, the process of melting of the snow being consequently gradual thus far, and preventing floods, to amount to anything, up to the present.

UTAH CENTRAL.—The Utah Central Railroad Company have made some changes in their time table. Passenger trains will now leave this city for Ogden daily at 6-50 a.m., and 3-45 p.m., and mixed trains daily, Sundays excepted, at 8 a.m. and 6-30 p.m. The southern bound passenger trains will leave Ogden daily at 8-40 a.m. and 6-30 p.m., and the mixed trains, which run daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 a.m. and 6-00 p.m. For further particulars examine the Company's advertisement, in another column.

The changes take effect on and after to-day.

SHOSHONES.—Several principal men of the Shoshone tribe of Indians were in town to-day, and were being piloted around by Major Powell. There was an unusually respectable air about them, for Indians. One of them, in addition to an ordinary suit of civilian's clothing, wore a regular stovepipe hat. We understand they desired and had an interview with President Young.

It will be remembered that Major Powell holds the appointment of U. S. Commissioner to locate reservations for the Indians in this region of country, a position which we should judge him to be well qualified to fill. After locating reservations for the Shoshones and some other tribes and getting the Indians upon them, it is the intention of the Major to resume his explorations in the south.

BOGUS ADVERTISING.—A lady resident of this city sends us a communication, in which she asks for information, through the News, as to whether there is any law providing for the punishment of parties who use walls, fences and other property not belonging to themselves, as mediums through which to do their advertising. We believe that we published the fact before that there was an ordinance bearing directly on this matter, but, whether we did or not, there can be no harm in stating that fact again, and for the benefit of those whose fences are bedebayed by parties who take this not very reputable method of advertising their business, as well as for the benefit of the last named class, the twenty-first section of an Ordinance Relating to Crimes and Punishments is herewith given:

"Any person who shall print, paint, write, mark, or in any way put up any notice, card, advertisement or other device upon any wall, fence, tree, post, building or other property, or cause the same to be done without the permission of the owner or agent thereof, within the limits of said city, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding twenty days, or to both fine and imprisonment for each offense."

It is to be hoped that those who take the liberty to disfigure other people's property in the manner above described will be compelled to desist. There has been a great deal of this kind of advertising done lately in various parts of this city, and from the forward advances of some individuals in this line, it would scarcely be unreasonable to expect that the next step would be to get up behind

pedestrians and stick small dodgers or hand bills on their coats.

Those who feel aggrieved at having their property disfigured in this manner will now see that they have a remedy, which they can apply.

BY TELEGRAPH.

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

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 8.—The *Tribune* has the following: The first knowledge that the people had that the Chief Justice of the U. S. was in New York, was conveyed in the brief announcement of his death. One week ago to-day the last decisions were rendered in the Supreme Court, and the Judges dispersed. Mr. Chase left Washington on Saturday a.m., and reached here that evening and went directly to the house of his younger daughter, Mrs. Janet R. C. Hoyt, No. 4, West 33rd St. He spent Sunday quietly, riding in the afternoon to Central Park. On Monday morning some of his friends who had learned of his arrival in the city, came to pay their respects and, with one of the most intimate and trusted of them, Mr. Hiram Barney, he walked down 5th Avenue, and discussed, in a pleasant, familiar way, the topics of the hour, and among them Charles Francis Adams' oration on Seward. In parting, Mr. Chase urged Mr. Barney to come and see him often, and exacted a promise that he should come on Wednesday a.m. He did so, and came just in time to see him die. On Monday evening there was not discernible any shadow of the disaster so fast approaching. He seemed in his usual health, and in very good spirits, although complaining of a little fatigue, and entered into an animated conversation with those friends who were present. To one of them he detailed his plans for the coming Summer. This a.m., he was to have gone to Boston, remaining there with relations two or three weeks. On returning his intention was to stop in this city a few days on his way to Washington, and after completing matters of business and domestic interest make a journey to Colorado Springs by easy stages, visiting his friends in Cincinnati and at other points along the route. These plans he gave with the repeated and emphasized condition "If I Live." About ten o'clock, the usual hour for retiring, he said "Good Night," and left the room. These were the last words he spoke except perhaps that next morning his servant understood him to say "Fire," in motioning toward the fire place. On Monday morning about half past six o'clock his servant entering his room found him sleeping quietly, with his hand under his face, as he habitually lay. On approaching the bed a few moments later, the servant saw that the Chief Justice was seized with a spasm, and the features were convulsed and a light foam appearing on the lips. Doctors John G. Perry, Metcalf and Clark were at once summoned and it was pronounced an apoplectic attack, with paralysis of the left side. The paralysis of the attack of June 1870 was of the right side, and had virtually disappeared, there being still very slight traces of it in the hip and right hand. This attack was more unexpected, from the fact that Mr. Chase was assured by his physicians last summer that there was no longer any danger of a recurrence of a paralytic attack. From the time of the attack, on Tuesday a.m., he remained entirely unconscious. His head was motionless, while the right arm was restlessly active. The convulsive spasms re-occurred frequently during the day, and the doctors finally placed their patient under the influence of chloroform, which was applied on a handkerchief to his face whenever a spasm was seen to be approaching. Its effect was immediate. All the unremitting care and attention that affection could suggest found no response, and at a few minutes after 9 o'clock yesterday a.m., it became evident that he was sinking fast. His breathing became more and more labored until, at 10 o'clock, precisely, it ceased altogether. A spasmodic twitching, beginning with the lower portion of the body followed, which lasted for a few seconds, and then all was still. There were present in the room at the time Senator Sprague and Mrs. K. C. Sprague, the Chief Justice's eldest daughter, Mr. W. T. Hoyt

and Mrs. Janet R. C. Hoyt, Mr. Edwin Hoyt, and Mr. Hiram Barney. The remains of the Chief Justice will lie in St. George's protestant Episcopal Church, Rutherford Place, from Friday till noon on Saturday, to afford an opportunity of seeing them. Dr. Tyng will conduct the funeral ceremonies, and the Rev. Dr. Hall will preach the sermon. The funeral takes place at 3 o'clock on Saturday p.m., after which the body will be forwarded to Washington for temporary interment in the Congressional cemetery.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The commissioners of Indian affairs have received a copy of the protest of J. Pesquera, Governor of Sonora, to Governor Safford of Arizona, against what he supposed to be the stipulations of a treaty entered into between General Howard and the Indian chief Cochise. Governor Pesquera recites a list of the murders and lesser crimes committed by Cochise between November last and March of the present year. He claims that the treaty allows Cochise to have free range in Mexico. Commissioner Smith says that this is an entire mistake, as the treaty in no way refers to Sonora or any other portion of Mexican territory. It is true that atrocities have been committed in Sonora, by the Apaches, as Pesquera alleges; but if participated in by the members of Cochise's band, it has been without Cochise's sanction, as all reports show that he has personally conformed, in good faith, to the terms and spirit of the treaty, though he may have been unable to control the outlaws of the band.

There are several regiments of infantry and a regiment of cavalry in such proximity to New Orleans, that should more troops be needed than General Emory has now conveniently located, their services could be had in a few hours.

NEW YORK, 8.—Large numbers of the friends of Mr. Chase called at the house of Mr. Hoyt, his son-in-law, last night and this morning, desiring to take a last look at the body and offer a word of condolence to the mourners. Dispatches were received to-day from General Sherman, ex-Secretary of the navy Gideon Wells, and other prominent persons, saying they will be present at the funeral. The face of the dead presents a natural appearance and there is no token of acute suffering perceptible. A smile still lingers around his features, as though he had passed away with pleasant thoughts and without pain. For weeks preceding his death, Chief Justice Chase had been in the habit of constantly reading or having read to him a work called "The Worth of the Soul," and other sermons. The following gentlemen have been thus far chosen as pall bearers: John J. Cisco, Gen. Sherman, Wm. M. Evarts, Hamilton Fish, Gen. J. McDowell, Hiram Barney, Gideon Wells, Chas. O'Connor, Wm. Cullen Bryant and Caleb Cushing.

LAVA BED, May 8, 4:15 p.m.—Day before yesterday two squaws who lived on Fairchild's rancho, One-eyed Dixie and Ardena Chokus, were sent out by him through instructions from Gen. Davis to reconnoitre the position held by the Modocs at the time of their attack on Captain Thomas, to report on their strength, and to ascertain if possible whether they had received reinforcements. The squaws returned yesterday, having been eighteen hours without water. They saw no Modocs, their idea being that Captain Jack had left for some other point where water was obtainable. On receipt of this information, the Warm Spring Indians were ordered out, with instructions to push forward to the point above alluded to and try to discover the Modocs. The large fires mentioned in the foregoing were signals from Capt. McKay, that the Modocs had vacated their fortifications and had gone to some other point not definable just now. On observing the fire signals orders were immediately issued for Hasbrouck's light battery B, 4th artillery, and all the available cavalry on the other side of the beds, also to the Warm Spring Indians, to be ready to leave Mason's camp early to-morrow morning, for the purpose of scouring the whole of the lava beds on the east and south-east of Tule Lake, so that they may be found should they have secreted themselves. The troops ordered to move carry five days' rations. The above order necessarily countermanded that by which the cavalry and artillery were ordered to this camp, which has been referred to heretofore. The

indications now are that the Modocs are entirely out of the beds, but in what direction they are gone, or whether they have gone singly, in small bodies or en masse, it is impossible to surmise. The Warm Springs reported having found the bodies of Lieut. Cranston and three of our soldiers; they also found two dead Modocs in the vicinity first mentioned. A portion of the command will go out to-morrow for the purpose of bringing in the bodies of Lieut. Cranston and those who died with him in the field.

The *Herald's* London special says that John Stuart Mill died of phlegmonous erysipelas, which terminated fatally on the third day after its appearance by closing the passages of the throat. Mill left his auto-biography ready for the press, and several other completed works.

NEW YORK.—A large meeting of Ohioans, presided over by S. S. Cox, took suitable action in regard to Chase. H. L. Burnett pronounced the deceased's the most perfect type of a noble and great life which this generation has produced. R. E. Parsons said that he was the greatest statesman of this generation, with the exception of Webster. Generals McCook, R. Andrews and Hy. Waterson, also spoke.

WASHINGTON.—It is rumored here that news has been received of the loss of Captain Hall's arctic exploring steamer, the *Polaris*; no particulars.

The following executive order has been issued:

"The President announces with deep regret the death of Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, who closed a life of long public service in the city of New York, on the 7th inst., having filled the offices of Senator of the United States, Governor of Ohio, and Secretary of the Treasury, crowning a long career in the exalted position of Chief Justice of the United States. The President directs that the public offices in Washington be closed on the 10th inst., the day of his funeral, and that they be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that flags be displayed at half-mast on the public buildings and forts, and on national vessels on the day of the funeral, in honor of the memory of the illustrious dead.

By order of the President.

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State."

HAVANA.—A Spanish steamer has arrived here with 400 Carlist prisoners to reinforce the Spanish army in the field.

A boat from the English gunboat *Fly*, received Bidwell, the alleged Bank of England forger, and carried him to the English steamer *Corsica*, which left this evening for England. Bidwell is in charge of the English detectives. His wife is a passenger on the *Corsica*. It is reported that Bidwell will turn state's evidence on his arrival in England.

A despatch from Santiago de Cuba says that O'Kelly arrived there yesterday, and was placed in Marro fort. His trial will be conducted there.

NEW YORK, 10.—A despatch from St. John, N. B., dated May 9th, says the steamer *Walrus* arrived from the seal fishery at the port of St. John this a.m., bringing the news that the steamer *Tigress* had come into Roberts' bay, 18 miles from here, having on board 19 of the survivors of Hall's Arctic Expedition. The following are the names of the rescued: H. C. Tryson, assistant navigator, Fred. Meyer, meteorologist, John Herron, steward, W. C. Kruger, Fred. Jamka, Wm. Neudeman, Fred. Aretig, Gustavus T. Luiguist, Peter Johnston, Wm. Jackson, the cook, Esquimaux Joe the interpreter, Hannah and child, Esquimaux; Hans Christian, of Kane's expedition, and Hans Christian's wife and four children, the youngest 8 months old. This party, which had been landed from the *Polaris*, were driven from her by a gale which burst her moorings on the 15th of October, 1872, in latitude 72 35. When they last saw the *Polaris* she was under steam and canvass, making for Harte's, on the east side of Northumberland Island. She had no more boats left of the six which she brought with her from the port of New York. Two were lost in the Northern expedition, two were landed on the ice with Captain Tyson and party, one was burnt as firewood to boil water for the crew, the other is on board the *Tigress*. The *Polaris* was in command of Captain Buddington, who had thirteen of the crew along

with him and a plentiful stock of provisions. Her bow was somewhat damaged. It is the opinion of the survivors that they will be unable to get clear until July, and even then if the ship is unseaworthy, they would have to make new boats to effect an escape. On the 8th of October, 1871, in latitude 81 33, longitude 71 44, Captain Hall died and was buried on shore. They erected a wooden cross to mark his grave. He had recently returned from the northern sledge expedition, in which he had attained a latitude of 82 16. He seemed to be in his usual health, and had called the crew into the cabin to encourage them with hopes of future rewards and to stimulate them to further exertions, when he was struck down and expired, to the great grief of those around, to whom he had endeared himself by his kindness. In September 1871 the *Polaris* entered winter quarters, and left August 12, 1872. The ice was very heavy, and set in a southern direction. She was forced south, and so continued drifting till Captain Tyson and party were driven from her. The sledge party crossed Kane's polar sea, which they pronounce to be a strait about fifteen miles wide. There was an appearance of open water to the north. The rescued party suffered very much during their dreary drift, from hunger and cold. For the last two months they ate raw seal and polar bear, as they could get it. When met by the *Tigress* they showed evident signs of their great sufferings, but during the nine days that they have been on board they have improved vastly, and are now in fair health. The party is in charge of the U. S. Consul, and will arrive at St. John's on Monday. A dispatch from Washington says the news of the disaster to the *Polaris* affected the President deeply, as he had hoped the enterprise of the government in this direction would redound to the national honor.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The physicians attending Admiral Winslow do not apprehend any serious results from the recent attack of paralysis.

The following dispatch was sent hence to-day, by acting Secretary of war Robeson, to Colonel Emory: "If the U. S. Marshal finds it necessary, in the execution of his process, to take possession of boats or other means of transportation, and asks assistance from you, or directs troops, which have been already ordered as part of his posse, to assist him in such seizure, for that purpose all necessary assistance will be given him in taking and maintaining possession of and using the same.

The President will make no appointment to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Chief Justice Chase until the meeting of Congress.

NEW YORK.—Dr. Hays, the arctic explorer, in an interview relative to the failure of the Hall expedition, expressed the opinion that the *Polaris* was unfit for the service, and that the injury to the vessel was caused by defects in her building. "Capt. Hall," said the Dr. "was sixty-four miles from the North Pole, and he has proven what I have predicted long ago, that the Smith Sound was navigable, and was the true passage into the open Polar Sea, which he seems to have reached. 'Why was he driven back?' 'I cannot tell, probably by drifting ice fields, or gales of wind, but I have no doubt he had reached the Polar Sea. There is one remarkable fact about his explorations, he had constant sunshine all the time, and the survivors, who were drifting down the south waters, were all the time without a ray of sunshine. I cannot understand why the ship, when it was so near Northumberland Island, would draw up before ice and discharge its cargo on it, and I think there was a discussion on board. It looks to me as though this party had been determined to leave the ship. There is a mystery about this part of the report I cannot fathom. I think Hall has done a glorious thing, he has gone further north than any human being ever did before him, although others have gone as far in sledges. Hall seems to have broken the icebergs of Smith Sound, which baffled both previous expeditions, and succeeded in reaching the point where both Kane and I claimed to have seen the open polar sea, in latitude 52 deg. 16 min., the most northerly latitude ever reached by any ship. His ship was 219 miles further north than Kane's ship was. I can't understand why the survivors were left to the mercies of an ice floe, un-