

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

CAMP STAGER, on Ferry's Lake, Wyoming, Aug. 12, via Fort Washakie, Wyoming, Aug. 13.—It was determined last night to move our camp this morning a few miles, to where there would be more abundant grazing for horses and mules. Accordingly at 6.30 a. m., every one was in the saddle. Upon the valley on the right bank of Wind River owing to the rain of yesterday, the trail was in splendid condition for comfort in marching. The sun was obscured by clouds, and with a temperature of below 50 degrees Fahrenheit, a finer day for our journey could not be wished. At the end of an hour's travel over high, rolling land, the Wind River was reached at a point where it passes through the gorgeous masses of rocks known as Red Buttes. The first crossing was made by fording in a diagonal direction up stream, where the water was so rapid in its flow that one's neighbor seemed to be moving up the river with the speed of a running horse. Soon, by a ford, the river was again crossed, and at the end of another mile the western boundary of the Shoshone reservation was reached from this point our travel was very interesting but somewhat difficult a journey over a series of lofty divides, to escape the precipitous banks of small streams flowing from the mountains into the river. In descending one of these it was necessary to dismount and lead the horses. On the highest divide we halted to take in the beautiful valley, covering scores of miles up and down the river, with the snow-covered peaks of the Shoshone mountains in front of us and those of the Wind River mountains at our back. Here we took our last look at the great landmark, Crowheart Butte, 30 miles away, which had been in view since leaving Fort Washakie. Following Buffalo, one of our Arapahoe guides, tells us that it got its name after a great battle between the Shoshones and the Crows many years ago. The victory of the Shoshones was celebrated by burying the hearts of the dead Crows on the summit of the Butte. After a ride of twelve miles we have reached the banks of some beautiful lakes called after Captain Tarrey, formerly an officer of the army, but now owning large cattle herds on the ranges near by. The lakes are said to abound in large trout, and we expect to spend to-morrow fishing. Game is not very abundant in this neighborhood, but our hunters brought in two antelope yesterday, and a few mountain grouse were killed on the march to-day. Shoshone Dick, a white member of the tribe, who was captured probably from an emigrant train when so young as to have lost all recollection of the event, is one of our Indian party. He has gone off to look for signs of game, and we hope for a good report from him. Our camp is named Camp Stager, in honor of General Anson Stager, of Chicago.

In 1870 first-class operators could make from \$90 to \$120 a month. These rates extended back to the time of the beginning of the war when the scale was about the same as at present for railroad operators, and that for commercial little higher. The Western Union Company employs one quarter of all the operators in the country, and two-thirds are railroad operators. The American Rapid Company only employs one-fifth as many operators as the Western Union. The protest of the Brotherhood was against all the companies and all employers of telegraph operators. Rates of wages are not considered sufficient to live on and were much below that of common laborers. In many instances the companies were able to pay better rates to the operators without increasing their rates for service to the public. This was evident from the large dividends paid by the Western Union; besides, their facilities for transmitting messages had been increased by the invention of the duplex and quadruplex system. There had been no reduction in the tariff in consequence of these improvements; but on the other hand the operators' wages were reduced. The number of operators had doubled since 1870, while the facilities of the companies had more than doubled. The Western Union in that year handled 7,000,000 messages, and last year the number was 35,000,000. Mr. Campbell also recalled the history of the strike since it began.

On the 16th of July the demands were presented to the Western Union, American Rapid, Baltimore & Ohio, Commercial and numerous telephone companies, and the only answer yet received is from the American Rapid Company, which has partially acceded to the demands of the Brotherhood. The answer of the Western Union to the appeal of the operators was that it was not known whether the committee had authority to speak for the employees of the company; Campbell said 90 per cent of the employees were members of the Brotherhood. The operators had frequently presented their grievances to the local managers for an increase of wages, but these had been disregarded. It was generally believed the Western Union Company had a well established system of blacklisting men who made applications for increase of wages, and took the first opportunity to discharge them upon some pretext or another. Favoritism was shown by all the local managers; and skill was at a discount. A system of intimidation was practiced by the officers of the company. Since 1870 several movements had been started to organize the operators, but all failed on account of this system of intimidation.

John McClellan, an officer of the Brotherhood, and an operator for 14 years, said the direct cause of the strike was the insult in refusing to recognize or treat with them. Until then it had not been expected that a strike would occur; but it was thought the company was willing to listen to the demands of the men, and come to some adjustment, if possible. The grievances were real ones, and if their had been a spirit of concession manifested by the company, the operators would have met them in this spirit. It was shown that Gen. Eckert and other officers of the company had known of the plans of the Brotherhood before the strike began. The company knew that grievances existed, and the demands were to be presented, and had been preparing to resist those demands ever since March last. If the present strike was a failure, it would only strengthen the existing organization instead of breaking its power. When asked whether he could suggest any method by which more equitable divisions could be made of the products of labor and capital between employer and employed, McClellan said this would not be impossible. The inquiry will be continued to-morrow.

Manager Sink of the Western Union says to-night twelve strikers returned to-day. The wires, he said, had all been repaired and everything is in good working order.

Owego, 13.—Four of the seven operators here who went out on the strike returned to their keys this morning.

Chicago, 13.—Superintendent Clowry has been advised to-day that two strikers have returned to work at Cleveland, and one at Detroit. The striking operators here were paid off to-day, and claim there have been no further defections from their ranks in this city.

Jersey City, N. J., 13.—More wires were cut in this city this morning. The Central road station at Roselles was visited and three wires cut. South of Elizabeth more wires were severed. The cutters evidently boarded the milk train and rode to Jersey Avenue in this city, where 32 wires were cut. They then crossed Jersey Avenue bridge over the canal and severed 35 wires. Two of these were fire alarm telegraph, and the consequence was when the line was out the alarm on the bell sounded the gong. Linemen were sent over from New York, and they crossed on the Central Railroad ferry. On this side they found waiting for the boat to cross to New York, one of the strikers. He is suspected of being one of the cutters.

ATLANTA, 12.—Melborne, Hill & Co. and Ed. McCandless were on hand as soon as notified of the fire, and with the assistance of citizens, took valuable books and papers from the vault to a place of safety. A safe containing a half million in valuables could not be removed. As soon as possible a steady stream of water was turned on the vault, and it is thought the papers and money are safe.

Vineyard Haven, 12.—A public meeting was held at Cottage City to-day, at which a relief committee of twenty-one prominent residents and visitors were appointed. This afternoon the committee issued the following appeal: "An appalling calamity has befallen the village of Vineyard Haven. Contributions of

food, clothing or money addressed to Capt. Jas. T. Smith, Treasurer, Vineyard Haven, Mass., will be thankfully received by the relief committee.

(Signed) WM. H. ARNAUX, Chairman.

We, the selectmen of the town of Lisburg, in which the village of Vineyard Haven is situated, endorse the above appeal.

(Signed) TRUMAN ALLEN, OWEN TILTON.

Chicago, 12.—A young man named Hans Harrison, crossing Van Buren street bridge over the Chicago river this afternoon, broke in upon the ordinary conversation by remarking, "I might as well end it here," and plunged into the river. Two hours previous an unknown man leaped from Division street bridge into the river. The dead bodies of both men were recovered.

Kansas City, 12.—Slade the Maori wish his trainer, arrived from New York to-day. Mitchell and party came in from Denver. Slade and Mitchell will at once go into active training for their coming match, the time for which has been changed from September 15th to 11th, to be held within 200 miles of this city or Omaha.

Baltimore, 13.—The grand jury presented a true bill against all members of the late commission of the Fire department for malfeasance in office. Bail is fixed at \$3,000 each. The presentment has caused great excitement and astonishment at the city hall and court house. The late board was superseded recently by the appointment of the fire marshal, and the presentments grew out of the charges made by the present fire marshal against several members of the board, charging them with furnishing various supplies to the department and charging more than market rates therefor, in violation of the city ordinance.

Cincinnati, 13.—Archbishop elect Wm. Elder yesterday issued an edict to the clergy of his diocese to meet here on next Tuesday, 14th day of August, to devise some means to pay the creditors of the late Archbishop Purcell as a matter of charity, but not as a discharge of legal obligations.

CHATTANOOGA, 14.—Yesterday the mutilated remains of four white men were found in a railroad camp, on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad near Cumberland Falls. The theory is that the men fought a double duel over cards.

HELENA, Mont., 14.—The firm of Iler & Co., liquor dealers, was closed by the sheriff this morning on attachment. Particulars not yet made public.

PITTSBURG, 14.—The national convention of the anti-music party assembled this morning; 200 ministers and elders were in attendance.

NEW YORK, 14.—Wall Street, 1 p. m.—One of the sensations of the day was the failure of Geo. W. Ballou & Co., of this city and Boston. The failure is understood to have been caused by the inability of customers to make good their margins, and the fact that the firm has had considerable money tied up in the Cincinnati, Toledo & St. Louis Narrow Gauge railroad, which recently went into receiver's hands. About 10,000 shares of various stocks were closed out under the rule for their account, including Oregon Transcontinental, N. Y. Central, Denver & Rio Grande, M. & Pacific, Jersey Central, Wabash Pacific and Lake Shore. There was a rally in the market before 12 o'clock and it was on the reports that leading operators had purchased large blocks of stock.

New York, 14.—The firm is composed of Wm. Bingham, Board Member, David H. Darling, Geo. W. Ballou and Allen S. Weeks. No definite particulars could be obtained. The house did a large and extensive business in stocks and its customers were principally bank presidents throughout the country. A Boston capitalist and New England member of the firm said the trouble was merely temporary, and that the principal stock carried by the firm were Ontario and Western, Missouri, Pacific and Western Union. It is roughly estimated that the liabilities will amount to between \$400,000 and \$500,000. Under the stock exchange rules relating to failures, all of the stocks carried by the firm were sold at the exchange, and prices were not materially affected; but there was no end to the rumors and excitement. It is said the failure will seriously cripple several other large houses on the street.

NEW YORK, 14.—The United States senatorial sub-committee heard Jno.

McClelland, member of the Brotherhood, to-day.

He said the estimated cost of a telegraph line 1,500 miles long would be \$725,985. Telegraph operators were generally young men and lived in boarding houses. They generally come from the better class of society. The morals of the operators as a class had greatly improved within the last 10 years, and this was one result of the organizations which had been effected. Most of them were single, but some of them were married men. Witness thought \$50 a month was a fair estimate for food and lodging for a single man. Only one in a hundred ever saved any money. The highest paid operators did not receive enough to enable them to lay by anything for their support in old age. In 1879 the Western Union company required every man coming into its employ to take an oath that he would never connect himself with a trade or labor organization. This was called the iron-clad oath, and was administered to every person who took part in the strike of 1870. After the existence of the Telegraph Brotherhood was made known recently, the railroad superintendents issued a circular which was sent to every employee of the company, forbidding him to connect himself with any organization under the penalty of dismissal. Day operators worked from 8 a. m., to 8 at night and had but two or three hours to devote to amusements. Night operators had more time at their disposal. No such thing as a vacation was known in the telegraph business.

Thomas O'Reilly, a telegraph operator of 12 years experience, has charge of the Wheatstone instruments in the Western Union office. He had been an operator in that system for ten years in Scotland. He came here about a year ago. The Western Union gave him \$20 per month as a retaining fee until the Wheatstone instruments should arrive. Promises were repeatedly made that the Wheatstone men should receive as much as first-class Morse operators. On the 28th of last February it was announced that the Wheatstone system would begin operation, and the Wheatstone operators were told that their salaries would be \$50 a month. The operators on the other side were better paid. They had three weeks' vacation each year, with salary, and during sickness received half pay. After being a certain number of years in the service, and their record being good, operators receive a pension for life, sometimes at full pay when superannuated.

John B. Taltavall, an operator employed by the Associated Press, confirmed the testimony of the previous witness in regard to the strike.

W. H. Orr, of Philadelphia, a member of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers, said the salaries paid operators in Philadelphia ranged from \$40 to \$80 per month. One of the objects of the Brotherhood was to establish a company on the co-operative system, by which the operators should own their own lines and thus be able to protect themselves against their employers. The evidence of the hostility of the Western Union Company towards its employees was its systematic policy of reducing salaries of its operators during the past ten years. Witness also testified to the practice of the Western Union in black-listing men found organizing a union or association of operators.

Eugene J. O'Connor, Boston, chairman of the executive board of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers, gave statistics of the growth of the Western Union Company since 1866. All the Gold & Stock wires were cut this morning.

San Francisco, 14.—Several Eastern striking operators have made application to the Western Union for employment on this Coast.

MERCED, Cal., 14.—The Yosemite stage was stopped last night by three highwaymen. The passengers were robbed of \$900 in cash, watches and jewelry.

Truckee, Cal., 14.—Two highwaymen stopped the Sierra Valley stage last night, carrying off the contents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s treasure box—\$175, and the passengers' money. They refused to have anything to do with the passengers' watches or jewelry. Express detectives are put on their track.

Boston, 14.—A prominent broker of this city said Ballou's suspension was occasioned by the refusal of the banks to further certify the firm's checks, but that the embarrassment was possibly only a temporary one. The firm has been a large holder of San Pedro, Toledo, Cincinnati and

St. Louis and Mutual Union stock, and the suspension was due in a large degree to the decline in these shares.

Boston, 14.—D. H. Darling, second member of the firm of Geo. W. Ballou & Co., and head of the Boston house, left for New York this evening. A. S. Weeks, the last member of the firm, is ill at Brooklyn, and knew nothing of the failure until told by a friend. The Boston business is said to be thoroughly sound, with no danger of collapse. It is not believed here that any other house will be affected by the suspension.

SAN FRANCISCO, 14.—The steamer *Mariposa*, from Honolulu, dated the 8th, arrived this morning, bringing the Royal Hawaiian band of 15 members, to participate in the Conclave festivities. It is asserted by those who know that this band will carry off the honors of the Conclave. A quarantine examination established the statement that leprosy existed among them to be unfounded. On the day of their departure from Honolulu the citizens presented them with \$600 pocket money.

News from the Islands says sharp shocks of earthquake were felt at Hilo and Kohala; no damage resulted. Copious rains had fallen, improving the prospects of the sugar crop.

Major Gullick is appointed Minister of the Interior.

Grand Master, Dean, of the United States Knights Templar, arrived this evening. He was met at Merced by the Grand Commander of California and a delegation from the Conclave, the reception committee, who escorted him to this city. On arriving here he was met by the various city Commanders, and in a procession accompanied by bands of music, conducted to the Palace Hotel.

BOSTON, 15.—Thousands of persons attended the mass meeting in Tremont Temple to-night in sympathy with the telegraph operators. Addresses were made by John K. Tarbox, Charles N. Litchman and Congressman Collins. Letters of regret were read from Wendell Phillips, Mayor Palmer, Henry Cabot, ex-Congressman Timmons. Gen. Butler explains that his sense of public duty prevented his presence. The telegraphers, he wrote, are engaged in a conflict with the Western Union Company upon matters of the deepest interest, and both the length of its continuance and the bitterness that may be engendered which may lead into a collision, in which official action on my part may be required as a conservator of the peace and executor of the laws. In that view of the situation it seems to me manifestly improper that the Chief Magistrate should appear unofficially taking part with either contestant.

New York, 15.—The Western Union Telegraph Co. sent a letter to Mayor Edson, stating the losses sustained by them by cutting their wires, and notifying him that they will bring suit against the city for recovery of damages. The Mayor consulted with the Supt. of Police as to measures to prevent the further cutting of wires. The superintendent informed the Mayor that special instructions had been given to captains of the several precincts of the city, and no effort would be spared to detect and arrest all guilty of tampering with the wires.

Arthur H. Blany, late cashier of the American Loan and Trust Co., was sentenced to seven years in the State prison, for the embezzlement of \$44,000.

GALVESTON, Texas, 15.—Newspaper special this p. m. Lawrence Denman met Rev. R. G. Sewell on the street, and drawing a 44 calibre navy revolver, fired at the minister four times, inflicting wounds which caused his death in a short time. The causes leading to the shooting are of a domestic nature. No one blames the Rev. Sewell, who is regarded as the victim of a conspiracy and he so asserted in his ante-mortem statement. Both parties are highly connected. Sewell was a Methodist clergyman and local agent of the American Bible Society.

MEMPHIS, 15.—A special from Helena, Arkansas, says: Marshal Mooney was assassinated at 2 a. m. by an unknown party. He had gone on the steamer *Kate Adams* for the purpose of making an arrest. On his return, while in the act of opening the door of the office he was shot by the murderer, who laid wait for him. Six shots were fired. Mooney's pistol had three empty chambers, showing that he had defended himself.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., 15.—The labor difficulty at the iron works came to