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GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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### AMERICAN.

The strike of the journeymen carpenters has not yet become general, though a large number of men are idle; they seem confident that the bosses will have to quickly concede the eight hour system to the whole trade. Many of the employers, on the contrary, say that the men have taken an inopportune moment for present agitation, as, on account of the dullness of the season, they can afford to close their shops for an indefinite period. Scores of non-society men are at work and are promised protection in case of attack. The movement of the society of carpenters is directed in a great measure against the ten large planing mills, employing about 600 hands, and whose owners recently determined to resist any attempt to change the hours of labor, and who announce their intention to stick to their resolutions. The leaders of the men vehemently assert that every man laboring ten hours must conform to the eight-hour rule or leave the city. A number of boss carpenters and builders were present at the merchants' and traders' exchange this afternoon, and stated that the trade is stagnant, with the carpenters unemployed in consequence of the efforts to enforce the eight-hour law, those at work being paid 40 cents per hour for ten hours work, which the non-laborers regard as an infringement of the eight hour law, and they are endeavoring to induce the others to strike. The latest report is that the bosses will hold a meeting to-morrow, and that some of them are working to effect an agreement to discharge such men as sent in a demand for the eight-hour system.

WASHINGTON.—Professor C. F. Peters discovered, this morning, a new planet of the eleventh magnitude, in right ascension 161 degrees, 14 m. south, and 211 degrees 18 m. declination. Motion due west.

SAN FRANCISCO, 26.—The morning edition of the *Bulletin* has suspended publication.

Two convicts at San Quentin, working in the carpenter shop, procured themselves to be nailed in two boxes, which were taken with others to the wharf for shipment. On the wharf one box was so placed that the convict stood on his head. The position was anything but easy. He stood it about ten minutes, and then yelled to the workmen to lay the box down. They ran away from it, but an officer of the prison opened the box, got the fellow out, and then secured the other. One of the convicts was almost suffocated.

SACRO, 26.—Passengers from the north report that the railroad track near Chico is covered with army worms.

NEW ORLEANS.—General de Blane, de Clauet and others

from St. Martinville were tried to-day, before the United States Commissioner; there being no evidence to sustain the charges against them, they were discharged.

This morning, in the first district court, M. M. Caher and C. R. Ralley were jointly charged with attempting to murder Kellogg; they were bailed in \$5,000.

BOSTON.—A special from Washington to the *Boston Traveller* gives the following, as the names in the Credit Mobilier suit papers, filed to-day, at Hartford:

"The United States of America by George Henry Williams, their attorney, bring this their complaint against the Union Pacific R. R. Co., which is located in Boston, president, Horace F. Clark, of New York; the Credit Mobilier of America, president, Sydney Dillon, of New York; the Wyoming Coal and Mining Co.; the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co., president, John Dan, of Boston; the Pullman Palace Car Co., president, Geo. M. Pullman; the Chicago & Omaha Bridge Transfer Co., and against John B. Alley, of Lynn, Massachusetts, Oakes Angier Ames and Oliver Ames, the second one of the executors of the last will and testament of Oakes Ames, deceased, and Oakes Angier Ames and Oliver Ames second executors of the aforesaid, presenting said Oakes Ames as trustee for other persons; and two or three hundred others.

The bill states the provisions of the act of Congress, authorizing these corporations, the organization of the company and the completion of the road, and says the conditions and stipulations for making the works more complete, in conformity with said acts of Congress have not been performed and complied with, to the satisfaction of the U. S. A. The board appointed by the President, Oct. 30th, 1869, reported a deficiency in the construction, requiring further expenditures of \$1,586,100 to make it conform to law. The company has failed to pay the interest which has accrued, and is accruing on the currency bonds issued by the U. S. in its behalf, by which default it, on the first of January last, owed the government \$619,870,977, making the aggregate liability on the said bonds \$33,435,221.77. The whole amount of the first mortgage bonds, viz. \$27,237,000, is also unpaid with the exception of the interest thereon. Of its land grant bonds, amounting to \$10,400,000 there still remain unpaid \$8,811,000, and the company claims the right to go on applying the proceeds of the sale of lands to their liquidation, thus exhausting the security of the U. S. for the repayment of their bonds. Ten millions of income bonds are outstanding as well as \$2,468,000, of bridge bonds, while the company has a floating debt of \$20,000,000, and outstanding stock to the amount of \$36,762,300. The bill claims that the lease of the company's coal lands is legal, that the arrangements of the railroad and Atlantic and Pacific telegraph company is a fraudulent device to make money for the managers and to deprive the U. S. of its lawful security and advantage from said telegraph. The bill also claims that the arrangement with the Pullman Palace Car Co. is an arrangement by which the car company is to obtain privileges and profits from the said R. R. Co., not for the interest of the company, to give and by which the managers and stockholders of said R. R. Co., or some of them, fraudulently obtain for themselves profits for the use of the road, which in equity belong to the R. R. Co. That the agreement with the Omaha Bridge Transfer Company is fraudulent.

The bill also claims that the U. P. is insolvent, that the cost of the railroad and telegraph line was considerably less than one-half the sum represented by the aggregate of stock and other pretended liabilities of the company outstanding; that the larger part of the stock and bonds of the company, before mentioned, was issued in the name of the company by its managers, not in the interest of the company, but to enrich themselves in a manner and for a purpose unauthorized by law. A large majority of stock now habitually rested upon, of the

right of electing officers and controlling the affairs of the company, is stock issued in a manner not authorized by law, which was never paid for in cash or in any other thing of an equivalent value to the company. A large part of its income is used habitually in paying its managers high interest in bonds, issued necessarily, without lawful motion or adequate consideration. The earnings have not been sufficient to pay the accruing interest on its floating debt and on several classes of bonds issued by the company. Ten million dollars of its income bonds, so far called, will be due September 30th, 1874, but no funds have been provided or are accumulating for either new ties and rails or the payment of said income bonds. The interest on bonds issued to the Co. is allowed to accumulate without payment, and as before stated the company is insolvent and obliged to depend on temporary bonds to save its obligations and promises from dishonor. Its principal managers tried it, as depending on their personal credit, to save it hereafter, and made profit by loaning its money for high interest and commission.

The bill also claims that the prices under the Hoxie contract were excessive, that fraudulent allotments of stock were made to the Credit Mobilier, that the management of the railroad and the Credit Mobilier were the same; that all the defendants were jointly interested in the Hoxie contract; that the Ames contract was a direct spoliation to the amount of \$2,000,000, that the land grant income bonds were fraudulently issued and disposed of among the defendants, that all the pretended contracts with Hoxie, Ames and Davis were invalid, and the issue of stock and bonds fraudulent; that neither of the Credit Mobilier trustees ever paid any subscription to the Union Pacific Railroad.

The bill prays that the U. P. R. R. be enjoined from making or permitting to be made any use of its revenue, receipts or credits which shall disable them from paying interest from time to time, as it shall mature on the first mortgage bonds of the company; from paying interest or principal on any first mortgage, land grants or income bonds which are distributed as dividends or allotments of profit to the shareholders in any way; from making, issuing, selling, or in any way pledging or disposing of any sinking fund or other lands under the act for the issue of sixteen millions of dollars in amount of a sinking fund; or from in any way disposing of other stock or bonds of the company, or from making any contracts without reporting the same to this court and obtaining its confirmation. That Ames, Alley, Dillon, Bushnell, McComb, Bates and Duff, be enjoined from transfer, sale or other disposition of bonds or stock of the Co., held or controlled by them; that all the defendants be enjoined from disposing of property received by them in the way of dividends or allotments; that the Credit Mobilier corporation be enjoined from the disposition of such stocks or bonds of the Union Pacific, and from any transfer, sale or distribution among its stockholders of assets of any kind belonging to said Co.; that the A. & P. Tel. Co., the Wyoming Coal & Mining Co., and the Omaha Bridge Transfer Co. be similarly enjoined from and prevented from making further contracts without reporting to this court; that all the defendants in this suit be enjoined from receiving any dividends or interests, directly or indirectly, in bonds or stock received as profits or allotments; that the U. P. Co., be enjoined from paying any pretended balance under the Hoxie contract, and also from paying their said note for \$2,000,000; that the U. P. company be enjoined from making any further payment to, and from transferring or delivering any profits to the company or so-called trustees, under the Ames contract and Davis contract, on account of any pretended balance due; and that the said departments be enjoined from taking any legal steps for the collection of balances.

NEW YORK, 27.—A New Orleans

special says the colored supporters of the Kellogg State government held a large meeting at the Mechanics' Hall last evening, for the purpose of arranging for a better presentation of their cause to the people of the whole country. Lieutenant-Governor Antoine presided, and Governor Kellogg and several of his prominent State officials were on the platform. Speeches were made by the leading colored orators of the State, and resolutions were adopted asserting that Kellogg was legally elected, and that his supporters were shamefully abused, and deprived of their rights last fall; also providing for the appointment of a committee, whose duty shall be to send north some of their ablest colored orators, and organize in every parish of the State a committee for the collection of evidence and the selection of witnesses, and to do everything that is necessary to remove misapprehension in the north of the state of affairs in Louisiana, and to present the Kellogg case in the strongest light before Congress next December.

J. B. Monteith, U. S. Indian agent at Lapwai, Idaho Territory, wrote commissioner Smith as follows:

"Have I the right, this being the Presbyterian agency and mission, to exercise such control over the morals of this people as will enable me to prohibit the teaching of the Catholic faith or the holding of Catholic service among them, even though the Indians desire it and clamor for it?" To which query and others commissioner Smith made answer—"I have to say that the fact that your agency is under the charge of the Presbyterian church does not warrant any intolerant exercise of power, and that while it is desirable in all cases that mission work should be done under the direction of the religious body nominating the agent, yet when there are persons having another faith and who desire religious service of their own, it is not in accordance with public policy or the spirit of religious toleration to forbid and hinder such services in any way."

Lieutenant Colonel Fred. Grant will accompany General Stanley on his Yellowstone expedition through the Sioux country. No civilians or correspondents will accompany the expedition, and the scientific corps has been reduced to five men.

NEW YORK, 27.—The funeral of Jas. W. Wallack took place this a.m., from the church of the Transfiguration, Twenty-ninth St. The pall bearers were A. Oakey Hall, Recorder Hackett, Theo. Morse, John Gilbert, Alexander Stetson, and Jno. Freeman. The remains were taken to Greenwood for interment.

MONTREAL, 27.—On Saturday night a fire broke out in a hotel at Bedford, and a large portion of the village was soon a mass of ruins; among the buildings destroyed are the town hall, three hotels and the leading stores.

Boston, 27.—The fourth annual gathering of the New England Woman Suffrage Association, in Tremont Temple, attracts less attention in point of numbers than usual. Julia Ward Howe presides. The speakers include many veterans in the cause.

NEW YORK, 27.—A private cable dispatch announces the death, at London, of Charles A. Page, formerly the *Tribune* army correspondent, and late U. S. consul at Zurich.

There is no regularly organized strike among the carpenters. A number of society men met this a.m., but said they were not acting in an official capacity. This a.m. a number of men asked their employers to adopt the eight-hour rule, and upon their refusal, the men left the shops. Those thus thrown out of employment have been wandering through the city to-day, making applications for work at the eight-hour establishments, but on account of the dullness of the season, they were unsuccessful. Notwithstanding the action of the society men last night, all the large planing mills were in operation to-day. The mill owners are unanimous in the determination to resist any attempt to enforce the eight-hour rule, and they think there is little danger.

The question of striking is still agitated by the painters. Another meeting is called for Friday night.

NEW YORK.—The boss carpenters met to-night, but failed to agree on any concerted action. It was reported at the meeting that three of the principal employers had yielded to the demands of the men for eight hours a day.

The *Tribune* will publish, to-morrow, an alleged singular revelation concerning the East River bridge. It says it has obtained a transcript of the transfer book of the company, from which it appears that William C. Kingsley has transferred one hundred shares to other parties, that only four of these transfers are genuine, and these are made as gifts to A. A. Tracy, Wm. A. Fowler, Hassen H. Wheeler, and Cortland Dixon, all of whom are connected with the Brooklyn ring. The first two of these are stated to be at Albany, in the interest of the bill for relieving Kingsley and partners from the payment of any more money. Wm. Goodrich and Wm. Schwartz Walder, to whom it was alleged the stock was sold, deny that they ever paid for it.

LANCASTER, 27.—At Guildhall, Conn., six miles from here, this p.m., five men in a boat on the river were attempting to pass over the rapids, when it capsized; three escaped, the others, Joseph Chase and B. F. Pearle, were drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO, 27.—The Board of Supervisors, last night, adopted strong anti-Coolie resolutions, and passed to print an ordinance directing that the queues of all Chinese prisoners sent to the county jail shall be cut off; also to require all Chinese laundymen to pay a license of \$15 per quarter for every Chinaman in their employ.

Another order was introduced, prohibiting the removal of dead Chinamen by their friends.

The heads of the six Chinese companies have sent a telegram to Hong Kong, warning their countrymen of the danger of further immigration to California.

To-day a Chinaman reported to Macdonald & Co., consignees of the steamer *Lord of the Isles*, that there were three cases of small pox concealed on board the steamer. The quarantine officer was informed and went on board the steamer at North Point Dock, and found three Chinamen, sick of variola, stowed away in a box on the casing covering the pump pipes. They were removed and the ship ordered at once to haul off into quarantine ground, which was done. The officers of the ship say they did not know of the presence of the sick men. All her passengers landed yesterday except the nineteen men who were picked up on the wrecked junk in the China sea. Some of the Chinamen say that one of their countrymen, ill of the small pox, was thrown overboard by them during the voyage.

ELKO, Nev. 27.—Reliable dispatches from Humboldt Wells report that the recent Indian trouble at Spruce Mountains was a scare. The Indians who were demonstrative, were under the influence of liquor furnished by the whites. The herders alluded to two days since were mixed up in the drunken row with the Indians, and had no grounds for circulating the report about being warned to leave. The Indians at Spruce and the Wells have returned from the Deep Creek council and resumed their former occupations, and are as peaceable and as quiet as ever.

### FOREIGN NOTES.

A rival to the Bessemer cabin has been invented in Russia; in this case the cabin floats in a tank of water instead of resting on a pivot.

Mr. Darbyshire, of the Oxford crew that beat that of Harvard University, is teaching physiology in the London Workingmen's College.

The superiority of Swedish iron is well known the world over; its nail-roads are the best made, and the old worn out horse-shoe nails picked up in the streets and welded into "skelps" or ribbons, have for generations been considered the best material for gun barrels.