

EDITORIALS.

THE Credit Mobilier scandal is in every body's mouth who reads politics. The Credit Mobilier, a joint stock limited liability company, was founded in Paris, under sanction of government decree, dated November 18, 1852, with a capital of 60,000,000 francs, in 500 franc shares, payable to bearer, for the transaction of general banking business, with the professed object of aiding public works, promoting the development of national industry, and consolidating into a common stock the shares and bonds of trading companies. M. Isaac Pereire, one of the founders, declared that "it is to play, with respect to the fixed capital employed in industry, a part analogous to that which banks of discount fill with respect to its circulating capital." It was authorized to subscribe for or to acquire public securities and shares and bonds in industrial enterprises, particularly railways, canals, mines, and other public works; to issue its own bonds for an amount equal to its subscriptions and purchases; after the issue of its capital to issue bonds to ten times that amount; to engage in the most extensive operations, excepting not to sell public securities in advance, nor to sell them on time.

The Credit Mobilier has engaged in large operations, among which are the consolidation of the Paris gas and omnibus companies, the creation of the Grand Hotel de Louvre and the Rue de Rivoli company, and the maritime company of clippers, immense railway operations in Spain, Russia, Switzerland, and Austria, besides immense loans to French railway companies, and other colossal transactions.

M. Berryer characterizes the institution as "the greatest gambling house which the world has ever seen."

Other Credit Mobilier companies have existed in Switzerland, Austria, and Germany.

Respecting the Credit Mobilier in Washington, now under Congressional investigation, the following racy description from the New York Herald will be read with interest—

"While the Union Pacific road was under construction a 'ring' was formed inside the direction, embracing, as such a combination always does, the shrewdest, most active and least scrupulous of the Board, for the purpose of making large fortunes for its members in an illegitimate manner, at the cost of the road and of the unsuspecting stockholders. As usual, the object was to be achieved by means of construction contracts. Through the votes of the 'ring' the work was to be awarded in a lump to some dummy contractor, at a price double, or more than double the cost, with a fair profit added; for, as a great many capacious appetites had to be satisfied, an ample margin was necessary. The contractor was then to make over the contract to the 'ring' directors in their capacity of stockholders of the Credit Mobilier, the pretence being that the Credit Mobilier had the means to push the work vigorously forward, and would be better able to do so than any single individual. In pursuance of this conspiracy—for it was nothing else—the contract for the construction of a large portion of the road at fifty thousand dollars a mile was awarded and duly assigned to the 'ring'—a price which, according to Dr. Durant's statement, was more than double the legitimate cost of the work. This, however, was not enough. By the votes of the conspirators many miles of road which had already been constructed and accepted by the United States government as complete, and which had nearly all been paid for by the Union Pacific Company, were included in the contract at fifty thousand dollars a mile, and thus an enormous amount of money was taken bodily, as it were, out of the pockets of the stockholders, without a shadow of justification and transferred to the greedy grasp of the ring. The shares of the Credit Mobilier were thus made at once worth from eight to ten times their face value—that is to say, a single thousand dollar share was worth from eight to ten thousand dollars in cash. Armed with this capital the members of Congress who were in the ring set about 'satisfying' their associates at Washington of the great virtues and benefits of the Credit Mobilier, of the admirable and honest management of the affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad Co., and of the propriety and patriotism of frowning down all attempts to interfere with its great work by petty inquiries and annoying investigations—of the wisdom, in short, of allowing it to continue a close corporation, sealed up from the eyes of

all except the conspirators and their allies. Of course no 'improper inducements' were offered to Senators and Representatives to bring them over to this way of thinking. The offer of a money bribe would, no doubt, have been indignantly spurned as a vulgar and dangerous proceeding. A 'pure business transaction' took place between the lobbyists of the Credit Mobilier ring and the speculative members. The latter simply purchased a few shares each in the Credit Mobilier, and 'paid their money' for them—at par, of course. Some of them were too punctilious even to do this; but they had wives, and brothers, and sons and sons-in-law who had no objection to such ventures, and who entered into them without reserve. Lucky dogs! They found their one thousand dollar shares worth ten thousand dollars in cash, if they desired to sell them back again, and brimming over with heavy dividends if they concluded to hold them in their possession. What wonder that a corporation so signally successful should be regarded by these fortunate Senators and Representatives as deserving every encouragement and protection that Congress could give it, and that both the Credit Mobilier and the Union Pacific Railroad should have found warm friends at Washington always watchful of their interests and jealous of their privileges!

"There are some plain, blunt people in the world who will insist that the Senators and Representatives who received this Credit Mobilier stock at par, and voted for every measure demanded and against every measure objected to by the men who bestowed it upon them, were bought up, like cattle, at so much a head. There are some artless enough to believe that Senators and Representatives whose wives sons-in-law or other near relatives were so favored as to be given ten thousand dollars for one thousand by the Credit Mobilier ring have been just as guilty of bribery and corruption as if they had taken so much cash for their votes. These singular opinions will not have been changed, or modified even, by the course pursued by the tainted legislators who have been blatant in their denunciation of those instrumental in exposing the scandal, or who at one time so boldly and so untruthfully denied all connection with and all knowledge of the disgraceful transaction. It is for the committee of investigation to decide how far the people who entertain these views are correct in their judgment."

PRESIDENT SMITH'S PARTY.—Our latest advices from President Smith are of the 12th instant, written at Paris. The party were all well. On the 6th they went to Antwerp, and on the 8th to Brussels, going to the field of Waterloo on the 10th. The weather was damp, but five days were spent in Belgium very agreeably. At Antwerp the party saw many of the original paintings of Rubens, where the artist executed them, this city being his native place. * * * As works of art many of them are wonderful. The party inspected a factory of Brussels lace, which employs 3,000 hands, most of the work being done at the houses of the operatives. These labor 12 hours a day, for wages ranging from one franc to two and a half francs per day. The work is very severe on the sight. One hundred and forty of these lace establishments are said to be in Brussels. The Roman Catholic religion is established by law in Belgium; some Protestant sects are tolerated, but none that baptize by immersion. The party attended one of the Brussels Roman Catholic places of worship on Sunday the 8th. During the visit to the battle field of Waterloo a heavy rain fell, but brother Smith writes, "We saw enough to enable us to understand the history of that transaction better than before, and felt richly paid by the visit." A very noticeable feature to the party, in traveling through Holland and Belgium, was the extensive cultivation of forest trees.

The party arrived at Paris on the 11th. In traveling from Brussels to Paris they passed through a pleasant country, in a high state of cultivation, though the people are suffering much from floods, a good many fields and some villages being partly under water. The French rejoice in the abundant crops of the past season. At Paris the party visited the American Embassy and were courteously received by the secretary of the Legation, the son of Mr. Washburne, the American Minister. The secretary said his father would not return before January. Brother Smith writes, "It looks sorrowful to witness the dilapidated condition of the Tuile-

ries. We spent several hours to-day (12th) in the Louvre, examining the works of art, which are worth a journey across the Atlantic to an admirer." The party were to remain in Paris till the morning of the 19th.—*Mill. Star*, Dec. 17.

Home Missionary Appointments.

SUNDAY, JAN. 19th, MILL CREEK WARD—Elders R. F. Neslen, Milo Andrus, J. W. Hess, A. Stayner, Lot Smith and N. T. Porter.

TAYLORSVILLE (Pennion's District)—

Elders John Van Cott, Isaac Groo, D. Candland and Geo. Swan.

DRAPERVILLE—

Elders N. H. Felt, M. B. Shipp, G. G. Bywater, J. P. Freeze and A. Smith.

SUNDAY, JAN. 20th, BOUNTIFUL—

Elders R. Miller, R. F. Neslen, Isaac Groo, Geo. Teasdale and H. W. Naisbitt.

BIG COTTONWOOD (Brinton's Ward)—

Elders John Van Cott, W. G. Yeung, D. Candland, Thos. Taylor and M. B. Shipp.

WEST JORDAN—

Elders N. H. Felt, S. A. Woolley, John Nicholson, G. Swan, and W. A. McMaster.

SUNDAY, FEB. 2nd, SOUTH COTTONWOOD (Hollin's Ward)—

Elders R. Miller, R. F. Neslen, Isaac Groo, Thos. Taylor, Milo Andrus and Samuel Neslen.

SUGAR HOUSE WARD—

Elders Geo. Teasdale, John Nicholson, S. A. Woolley, J. P. Freeze and A. Smith.

NEFF'S DISTRICT (Brinton's Ward)—

Elders John Van Cott, M. B. Shipp, G. Swan and W. A. McMaster.

Meetings commencing at 10 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. The Elders named are requested to be punctual in filling the above appointments.

Saints from adjoining districts and wards are cordially invited to attend.

REUBEN MILLER,
per R. F. N.

PREVENTION AND EXTINGUISHMENT OF FIRES.—A gentleman hands us the following on this important subject:

"There have been a great many articles written at various times on fire departments and the efficiency of this, that and the other mode of preventing fires. I believe in prevention and also in extinguishment by fire departments, and would not put a straw in the way of any of the modes and appliances introduced and maintained at the public expense; but I have seen a simple suggestion which is within the reach of every one owning property, in our estimation less expensive, and at the same time more efficacious than insurance. I refer to the establishment of reservoirs of water on the roofs of buildings, whereby the buildings could be flooded at a moment's notice, in case of a sudden conflagration. Where the expense of such a reservoir would be considered too great, have several pails of water kept constantly on each floor of a building ready for use at a moment's notice. There is probably not one fire in a great many which could not have been extinguished in the beginning, had there been two or three pails of water at hand."

DEED.

At Paragonah, Iron County, of putrid sore throat, Jan. 4th, MARY C. wife of John Robb, and daughter of James and Martha Dutton, aged 18 years 6 months and 17 days.

In Morgan City, January 3d, of smallpox, ADA, E. H., infant daughter of George Simmons sen. and Mary Ann Simmons, aged one year and eight months.
Mill. Star, please copy.

REPORT OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

We have been handed the following report for publication, of the Salt Lake City Fire Department, which was presented to and accepted by the Mayor and City Council, on Tuesday night:

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
City Hall, January 1st, 1873.

To His Honor the Mayor and Members of the City Council:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to present my report of the Salt Lake Fire Department, with a detailed statement thereof since its organization.

The Organization.

The department, as now organized, has one Chief and three Assistant Engineers, and fifteen officers, and one hundred and nineteen members. They are divided into three companies, as follows:

Engine company "Pioneer," No. 1, has a Silsby rotary steam engine, two hand engines and one hose cart, and five hundred feet of 2½ inch hose, furnished at a cost of \$10,127.77. To wit:

Steamer "Pioneer"	\$7,500 00
Hand Engine "Pioneer"	651 75
Cowling Engine	815 15
Hose cart and two axes and four half spanners, carries 800 feet of hose	500 00
Hose, 500 feet	660 87

A Foreman, Assistant Foreman, Secretary, Treasurer and Steward and sixty-five members compose this company.

Hook and Ladder.

Eagle, No. 1, has a goose neck reach truck with springs, and furnished with six ladders, one 45, 40, 35, 30, 25 and 15 feet long; six hand hooks, one chain hook and pole, four axes, two picks, one crow bar, four lanterns, one signal

light, rope reel and rope, and side ropes and six buckets, furnished at a cost of \$1,500.

A Foreman, Assistant Foreman, Secretary, Treasurer and steward and twenty five members compose this company.

Hose Alert

Has a hose carriage, with reel and rope, two axes, wrenches, signal light and two lanterns, furnished at a cost of \$851.50.

Seven hundred feet of 2½ hose, Silsby size, couplings, furnished at a cost of \$1,100.

A Foreman, Assistant Foreman, Secretary, Treasurer and Steward and sixteen members compose this company. Roll not complete, but filling up very fast. When full will consist of thirty men, all told, not equipped.

Equipments Belonging to Department:

Four white 4-cone fire hats, for engineers	\$30 00
Eighty black 4-cone fire hats, for officers and members	445 00
Eighty black stitched edged belt, four white for officers	115 00
Four white bound edged belts, for engineers	10 00
Seven dozen red flannel shirts	270 00

Engine House.

The engine house has a capacity for all the apparatus belonging to the department, situated on the south side of First South street, between First and Second East streets, and adjoining the City Hall; is a two-story building; firemen's hall above for meetings, etc., and bunk room in rear, with capacity for sleeping eighteen men; well ventilated; lower apparatus room not yet completed; has cost, to Dec. 31, 1872, \$5,849.44. The bunk room has been fitted up for sleeping, though not yet complete, at a cost of \$108.25.

Water.

There are five reservoirs, where water can be obtained, in case of fire, within the limits of the business part of the city. Three are finished, one nearly completed and one will be ready on or about the 1st of March. charged to the Fire Department, and which have cost, including lumber, nails and labor, to December 31, 1872, \$1,048.83.

Total expenditures to December 31, 1872, \$21,455.79.

Location of Reservoirs.

1st. A' the northwest corner of East Temple and First South streets, wooden cover, filled by water set on west side of East Temple street. Capacity, 7,085 gallons.

2d. At the northwest corner of East Temple and Second South streets, wooden cover, filled by water set on west side of East Temple street. Capacity, 7,085 gallons.

3d. At the southwest corner of West Temple and First South streets, wooden cover, filled by water set on west side of West Temple street. Capacity, 24,000 gallons.

4th. At the northeast corner of First East and First South streets, wooden cover, filled by water set on east side of First East street. Capacity, 20,000 gallons.

5th. At the northeast corner of First East and Second South streets will be ready about the 1st of March and will hold about 20,000 gallons.

Fires.

1871. B. H. Schettler, 20th Bishop's Ward, 25th of August, store room and barn; loss \$1,000.

1872. The 16th of June, Sunday afternoon, 17th Bishop's Ward, N. Taysum, barn, etc.; loss \$400.

The 1st of June, a.m., C. Sproat, 1st floor, a can of phosphorus overturned on the floor was cause of fire; damage slight.

The 26th of Nov., evening, about 6 o'clock, G. K. Bowring, a small frame house, in the 15th Bishop's Ward, Third West street, caused by filling a fluid lamp by candle light; loss \$500.

The 5th of December, evening, Solon Richardson ten tons of hay; loss \$200.

The 15th of December, 6½ o'clock a.m., Thos. Horn, his son and son-in-law, W. Hart, were burned out in the 20th Bishop's Ward; loss \$4,150.

The 18th of December, at a quarter to 7 o'clock p.m., John R. Winder's house and barn, near corner of East Temple and Third South streets; set on fire by incendiary; loss \$4,000.

The 1st of December, basement of Geo. Goddard's building, East Temple street; loss about \$200.

Total loss by fire, \$10,450.

Remarks and Suggestions.

I wish to state to your honorable body, that we have been under the necessity of increasing the engine company to seventy men, all told, the steamer drawn by hand instead of horses requiring this increase, and I would here suggest that the Ordinance on Fire Department be so amended as to allow the Engineer to increase the number of men in a company when necessary, and also recommend that the brakes on hand engine No. 1, be altered and that it be put in running and thorough working order immediately.

Also that the "Alert" Hose company be equipped without delay.

Herewith present the ordinance organizing and regulating Fire Department; the Constitution and by-laws of the Engine, Hook and Ladder; and Hose companies, and the names of the officers of the department.

COMMITTEE.—Nathaniel H. Felt, chairman, Theodore McKean; Lewis S. Hills; John R. Winder; Joseph F. Smith.

ENGINEERS.—Andrew Burt; Ivar Isaacson and George M. Ottinger.

FOREMEN.—Charles M. Donelson and John Reading; Pioneer Engine No. 1.

Henry Diwoody and William L. Binder; Eagle Hook and Ladder No. 1.

Richard W. McAllister and James White Alert Hose Company.

SECRETARIES, TREASURERS and STEWARDS.—C. M. Donelson, jr., Joseph B. Taylor, John Snell; Wm. J. Hooper, George Naylor, John Snell; David Leaker, Alexander Burt, Wm. J. F. McAllister.

MEMBERS.—Our Firemen are volunteers, some of them experienced in service in other cities and countries, are moral, temperate, and vigilant, and in every sense of the word firemen, the greatest eulogy I can give them.

The Mayor and members of the Council will accept my thanks for the efficient services rendered during the past year.

To the police I am under obligations for valuable assistance against fires, and in conclusion, I desire to return my thanks to the Committee on Fire Department, for the careful attention given to the requirements of the department, and the cheerful manner in which they have co-operated with me.

Respectfully,
JOHN D. T. McALLISTER,
Chief Engineer.