

making the net earnings \$5,214.47, while during May, 1891, the earnings were \$21,809.90, the operating expenses, \$17,403.14, and the net earnings only \$4,406.76; that during the four months from April 1, 1890, to July 31st, 1890, the total earnings were \$66,289.20, and during the same period in 1891, \$88,082.10, an increase of \$21,792.90, while the operating expenses in 1890 for the four months were \$37,829.14, and in 1891, \$71,517.35, making the net earnings for the four months in 1890 \$28,469.06, as against \$16,564 for the same period in 1891, a decrease of \$11,895.31, notwithstanding there was an increase in the gross earnings in 1891 over the earnings of 1890 of \$2179.

The plaintiffs further allege that they have notified the defendants in writing asking and demanding that a meeting of the board of directors be held, and that proper action be taken to at once protect and care for the interests of the defendant company, and seek redress for damages sustained by the company from the individuals named in the complaint for their wrongful acts, but that they have failed to call and hold a meeting, and have failed to demand of said individual defendants and to make, as a board, reparation for the wrongful acts complained of.

Wherefore plaintiffs pray that an order may be entered appointing a receiver for all the rights and properties and business of the company, directing said receiver to take possession of all such property of the defendant company and to operate and care for the same under the order and direction of the court, and for the protection and benefit of the plaintiffs herein and all other stockholders; that a restraining order be issued directed to each of the defendants restraining them, as officers and directors, from further incurring obligations against the company in the making of extensions and in carrying on and operating of extensions of the road not authorized by the charter thereof, and from further using the bonds of the company and from giving obligations of the company with large and unusual rates of interest (12 per cent), and from further carrying on in any way any wrongful acts with the intent and purpose of destroying the credit and assets of the company, and that an accounting may be had, that it may be determined what moneys of the corporation have been expended in extensions outside of the city, and what sums have been lost by the maintaining and operation of such lines; that defendant directors, and each of them, be adjudged to return to the company such sums of money as have been by them in this manner wrongfully expended, and that in default thereof plaintiffs may have judgment against such parties and each of them for the amount in which they are damaged, and which shall be determined by the accounting. Further, that the court will make such orders to the receiver as shall enable him to save the company from the loss of its bonds (\$400,000) held as security for \$85,000 (of the debts of the company) by the issuance of receiver's certificates and the raising of money thereby to save the forfeiture of the collateral or by such other means as may seem best; and that the plaintiffs

may have such other and further relief as the court may direct and as in equity is just.

Powers and Ogden Hiles are the plaintiffs' attorneys.

MANUFACTURERS' MEETING.

About one hundred persons attended the manufacturers' meeting in the Chamber of Commerce last night. All who were present, however, were not manufacturers.

President Fred Simon occupied the chair and Secretary Meloy performed the clerical labors.

President Simon explained the purpose of the meeting and expressed his regrets that the manufacturers and merchants had not more largely responded. Another thing but few of those in attendance had complied with was the following paragraph of the call:

"It is expected that the manufacturers will be able to furnish the secretary with a complete list and description of the articles manufactured, in order that the work in hand may be carried out to a practical result."

The chairman then announced that the subject of "home-made goods," was open to consideration and discussion, and invited those present to freely express their sentiments.

UTAH ASPHALT.

Mr. G. F. Culmer first occupied the attention of the meeting. He spoke of the merits of the paving material produced by the Wasatch Asphalt company and contended that the article was as good as any in the world. He denounced the action of the board of public works in letting the contract for paving State street to an outside company, especially as the home company had submitted the lowest responsible bid.

[LIQUID BLUEING.

Snell, Davy & Co., by their agent, represented that they were producing a liquid blueing that was as cheap and good as the imported product, and all that they asked was the support of the people.

PAPER BOXES.

Thomas Slight said that he could make paper boxes just as good and cheap as the imported article. He asked for the patronage of the public.

SALT LAKE SOAP.

The Salt Lake Soap company was represented by Mr. White. He said the company had invested \$50,000 in a plant and was manufacturing a superior article. An average of 20,000 daily could be turned out. Mr. White said he did not ask that his company should be fostered, but he did want the public to use their product and give them equal chances with outside concerns. They could then employ three times as many men as they now do and build up an industry that would be a credit to the Territory.

IRON FOUNDRIES.

Councilman E. A. Folland spoke at length on the iron industry. He said that more than \$200,000 was sent out of here last year for just what could have been made at home, and of a better quality. Repair shops were a necessity and the Putnam system should be introduced. One defect

was in not making known our ability to meet the demand by judicious advertising. The question of rates and partiality of railroads cut some figure—about ten per cent., but even that could be overcome if the proper steps were taken.

UTAH SUGAR.

Spencer Clawson in representing the Utah Sugar Company said that that industry was no longer an infant, it having grown to be the greatest industry in the Territory, and yet it was unable to supply the Utah trade.

THE HARNESS TRADE.

F. Platt & Co., by its representative stated that \$100,000 worth of harness goods was imported annually though the local manufacturers were able to supply the demand.

CARRIAGES.

The firm of Neder & Clelland said that they would be able to save considerable money to the city by bringing in the raw material and making carriages at home. They would guarantee a good article.

COLLAR MAKERS.

The collar manufacturers said they were able to turn out an excellent class of goods, and said that they were able to compete with everything but convict labor.

SHOE TRADE.

Robinson Bros., shoe-makers' said that they had commenced business in this city with a capital of only \$15. They were now employing eleven men and had a good trade.

PRESERVING COMPANY NEEDED.

Keenan & McCreedy recommended the establishment of fruit preserving and canning factories. Like the pickle factory recently erected, they would surely thrive.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Van Buskirk was adopted:

That it be the sense of this meeting that the city council should enforce the laws regulating adulterations.

Before the meeting adjourned President Simon requested that all manufacturers send their names to Secretary Meloy, together with a list of goods made by them so that the lists made by them can be published in pamphlet form and distributed throughout the Territory.

EARTHQUAKES IN JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 23.—Severe, prolonged shocks of earthquake, occurred on the morning of October 28th. The greatest damage to buildings and loss of life occurred in the prefectures of Achi and Gifu, in which nearly four thousand people were killed outright, and the same number seriously wounded. In those two prefectures 42,000 houses were totally destroyed. The number of provinces throughout which the disturbances were felt number thirty-one. Two hundred thousand people were rendered homeless. Up to November 5th the earthquakes still continued to be felt, but the intervals between them gradually increased and the intensity of the shocks diminished. From the commencement of the disturbance up to that date, it is estimated that there were 600 shocks.

The town of Gifu on the Tokaido