

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 24.—The policy of strengthening the road by extending aid to all branch roads to be operated as feeding lines and constituting a single system has been pursued. Some of these roads, which were operated at a loss in 1882, show large profits the last year. The increase in earnings of all trunk roads is gradual but constant, and gives great promise for the future. The Oregon Short Line, which is intended to connect with the Oregon Railway & Navigation Co., has been considerably extended the past year.

Earnings and expenses of the road and operated lines for ten months ended Oct. 21, 1883, were:

## EARNINGS.

Union Pacific Railway.....	\$17,434,907
All other branches.....	7,187,150
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>24,622,057</b>

## EXPENSES.

Union Pacific Railway.....	\$8,344,925
All other branches.....	4,805,472
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>13,230,399</b>

## SURPLUS EARNINGS.

Union Pacific Railway.....	\$9,089,980
All other branches.....	2,301,671
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>11,391,650</b>

This shows a decrease in total surplus earnings during the corresponding time last year of \$695,480. Owing to the improved condition of the road bed and equipment, the decrease in running expenses has been much larger proportionately than the falling off in earnings.

Number of miles of road in operation, 4,340. Stating it briefly, the report says: "It may be said that the opening up of competing lines has had the effect of depriving the U. P. of the growth in business and increase in earning which we would have had if these lines had not been opened; but that has not deprived us of anything we had before such other lines were opened."

Regularly quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent have been declared from earnings, without impairment of surplus. The statement of earnings upon which the last dividend was declared shows that for the quarter the gross earnings were \$5,766,521; operating expenses and taxes, \$2,683,739; and surplus left over after paying dividends of \$542,285, notwithstanding the general depression in business. The surplus of the road for November was \$1,782 over the same month of 1882.

The company continue their complaint that the government, against the decision of courts, applies not only the earnings for government services of the whole system, branch and feeding lines included, to the payment of the debt.

The original land grant to the U. P. embraced 11,200,000 acres. Grants to Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific, 7,003,000 acres; making a total of 18,203,000 acres to the consolidated company. The policy of granting lands on either side of a transcontinental railway line and granting them, too, on a grand and liberal scale, has been more than justified by the history of the road and the States and Territories traversed by it.

The directors are able to say concerning the administration of this property, that they have reason to believe it has been prudent and wise. Of the original grant to the Union Pacific 8,877,892 acres are unsold, and of the Kansas and Denver Pacific companies 5,236,725 acres remain. There have been sold and disposed of in round numbers of the whole land grant about 4,000,000 acres, for about \$15,000,000. Of the original Union Pacific issue of \$10,400,000 worth of bonds, it is understood some \$5,800,000 has been cancelled by the proceeds of sales. Estimated value of company's unsold lands, \$17,500,000.

The directors say some definite plan should be adopted whereby the interests of the government and the company should be mutually subserved, and provision made for such a fair and equitable division of the remaining lands as shall best promote their speedy utilization. Net proceeds of lands from Union Pacific grant, up to June 30th, 1883, \$9,273,321, and of K. P. and D. P., \$5,997,868. The report embodies a commendation from President Dillon, which deals with various matters now before the courts that relate to the Union Pacific Company. It refers to the contemplated suit in the Court of Claims to obtain a construction of the Thurman act, and to pending suits by and against the Credit Mobilier. The only suits mentioned in which the integrity of the company's franchise is directly assailed are in the nature of *quo warranto* proceedings brought by Kansas, one against the K. P. seeking to annul the entire franchise of the company, and the other against the Union Pacific, seeking to oust the company from the right to operate the K. P. under the terms of the consolidation. It is expected the Supreme Court of the United States will decide these cases at its present sitting. These bonds used in aid of the U. P. and K. P. roads, secured by second mortgage, fall due in 1895. They amount in principal and unpaid interest to nearly \$50,000,000. Unless some provision is made to refund this debt upon a satisfactory basis, it is to be feared the company will not be able to meet its obligations, and that disastrous complications may result. To avoid this it has been suggested that an actual computation of the net amount of these debts, principal and interest, on a certain day, say July 1st, 1884, be made, and that this sum be divided into 120 equal parts, the company to issue 120 interest-bearing bonds, payable one each six months, till the whole debt is extinguished.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., 24.—A coal train on the Reading railroad was derailed this morning and badly wrecked. John Hanley, brakeman, fatally injured.

Gloucester, Mass., 24.—Three schooners of the Gloucester fishing fleet are given up for lost, with crews of 46 men. One schooner, it is believed, was run down by an ocean steamer.

St. Johns, N. F., 24.—The schooner *Jeannie* drove out in a slab of ice on the 4th inst., with a crew of six men. Since then there are no tidings of the vessel. It is supposed the crew is starved or frozen to death.

Denver, 24.—*Republican* Gunnison; A freight train on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad struck a rock in the Black Cañon this morning, and was thrown from the track. Engineer George Hutchinson was killed. No other lives lost.

MT. VERNON, Ind.—Much excitement prevails, with some fear of trouble, at the hanging of Anderson and Snyder. The mayor issued a proclamation asking aid in keeping the peace. The condemned boys are in a state of religious exaltation to-night.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 24.—A *Courier-Journal* Auburn, Ky., special contains an account of a tragedy that occurred in that place, in which Harry Bronson and George Hardison killed each other in a street fight. The killing originated in whisky and a family feud, dating back 16 years, when James Hardison, father of George, killed Bronson's father with a broad-ax. The intestines of both men were cut out. Both men belong to wealthy families. More trouble is expected.

SAN FRANCISCO, 24.—The *Dalles* Oregon: A fire this morning destroyed a quarter of a block of business houses. Loss about \$60,000; insurance \$20,000.

NEW ORLEANS, 24.—One hundred and four Italian emigrants arrived on the steamship *Prinz Georg*, whose tale of starvation at sea and indifferent treatment, caused the captain to be held for trial. They filed a libel against the vessel, captain and owners, claiming damages and penalty under the statute passenger act aggregating \$30,000.

CLEVELAND, 24.—Two fellows went into Chong Lee's laundry, Monumental Park, this morning, and called for a shirt. John Fink, an assistant, was alone in the place, and as he started to look for the article the ruffians beat him cruelly. One held a revolver at the Chinaman's head, the other ransacked the premises and found about \$200 with which the robbers made off.

MT. CARMEL, Ill., 24.—B. W. Mahone, a wealthy money broker, was murdered here within a few feet of his own gate in the most public thoroughfare of the city, at 6 o'clock on Tuesday night. Along that portion of the street is a row of low silver poplars, making the walk shady and dark, even on light nights. The assailant used a blunt instrument, and was evidently bent on murder, as any one of three or four blows dealt the victim would have occasioned death.

Mahone died without giving any sign. No clue to the murderer; motive unknown.

NEWS SAN MARCO: A man named McLean, in the employ of a rich ranchero in this vicinity, was murdered near town this evening by unknown persons, believed to be members of the Fence-Cutters' organization.

GALVESTON, 25.—*News* Austin: Reliable information from Montague County says the fence-cutters are organizing an offensive and defensive alliance, and threaten to kill any county attorney who attempts to prosecute them for felony under the provisions of the new legislative enactments; and affairs in that locality are more serious than at any time since the commencement of the trouble.

CHICAGO, 24.—Four weeks ago, upon information furnished by the German Consul at New York, one Herman Kerstein, residing here, was arrested for embezzlement of 7,000 marks, in his native city of Bromberg, Prussia. An officer, bearing approved extradition papers from the Imperial German Government, arrived in Chicago this morning, and repaired to the jail to receive his prisoner. This afternoon a deputy sheriff went to Kerstein's cell for the purpose of bringing him out for transfer. As the prisoner was about to leave his cell he drank what appeared to be a glass of water. Accompanying the deputy to the office, the prisoner staggered and dropped in a chair, shaking violently, and whispered, "I am sick." He expired in twenty minutes. Kerstein had drank a deadly solution of cyanide of potassium; half an ounce of the drug was found in his pocket. He was a highly educated man, and once stood high in Bromberg. He has been in this country four months; was 40 years of age, leaves a wife in Germany, and two young sons in Chicago.

HUNTER'S POINT, L. I., 25.—Farmer Sprague was murdered this morning by an unknown mulatto.

TORONTO, 25.—Last night was the coldest of the season in Canada; the thermometer indicating 10 to 30 degrees below zero.

BANGOR, Maine, 25.—John Spaulding shot his wife this morning, and then killed himself. The wife will recover.

CHICAGO, 25.—The conference of the Western railway managers to arrange a pool of the trans-Missouri business has failed. The propositions put forward by the Burlington Company were not accepted, and as the Burlington announced that this was its ultimatum the meeting adjourned without date.

This ends all negotiations' and it now only remains to be seen whether the roads will maintain their rates after February 1st.

PROVIDENCE, Mass., 25.—Two additional schooners and crews have been missing since the gales.

KINGSTON, Ont., 25.—Settlers in rear townships are in danger of starving, the snow stopping all traffic. A lumber dealer telegraphs that unless they get provisions they will be obliged to close down the shanties. Such a state of affairs was never known in this locality before.

NEW YORK, 25.—Business failures for the last seven days 317, against 425 for previous week.

DENVER, 25.—It is impossible to get more than very meagre reports from the scene of the Crested Butte disaster. Through almost superhuman efforts the rescuing party reached one chamber in the mine this morning, where the men were supposed to have been at the time of the explosion. Here 15 dead bodies were found, but have not been taken out, and their names are not learned. The deadly gas is a source of imminent danger to the rescuers, who are forced to proceed most cautiously. The excitement is intense.

For thirty-six hours a force of from twenty to thirty has been constantly at work searching for the dead bodies of the miners buried in the Crested Butte mine. The work is necessarily very slow, as the mine is badly choked up with piles of displaced timbers, heaps of coal, rock and other obstructions. At noon to-day ten bodies had been found. These were all in the main entry, and being subjected to the full force of the blast, were terribly burned and blackened. In several cases arms and legs were found broken and the bodies otherwise mutilated. In this entry were also found the carcasses of nine mules, and a large number of empty coal cars, which had been battered out of all shape.

Workmen gained entrance to chamber No. 1 this morning, but found no bodies there. Searching further 18 bodies were found, almost in a heap in the air passage leading to the uncast near the entrance. The men, alarmed but not injured by the explosion, had evidently attempted to reach the furnace room, and were overcome by after damp when within two hundred feet of it; fifty feet further back six more bodies were found; all had evidently been suffocated. Some had tied handkerchiefs over their mouths. This makes a total of 34 bodies found up to this time, and includes all who were at work in chamber No. 1. These bodies are now being brought out to the main entry, and will soon be brought to the surface. Workmen will then begin search for bodies in chamber No. 2. This latter is further into the mine, and is undoubtedly where the explosion took place. It is expected the bodies there will be found badly bruised. It is now known that there were 59 men and boys in the mine. To the list of names sent last night may be added David Thomas, John Thomas and Miles Roach, which makes the list complete, except one.

Among the killed were two boys, Tommy Lyle and Wm. Neath, each about 12 years, and Morgan Neath, 17 years. The two former were gate keepers, and the later a driver. The cause of the accident cannot be definitely told at this writing. As before stated, the mine has been subject to gas, but the owners did everything possible to overcome this, by the use of the latest and most approved appliances for mine ventilation, and it was considered one of the best ventilated mines in the country. It was examined by the inspector about six weeks ago, and in his report he stated that it had the worst air and best ventilation of any coal mine in the State. The owners claim that the air supply was more than four times the amount required by law. The fireman made his regular round yesterday morning before the men went to work, and found a small quantity of gas in three rooms. In two of these the men were warned and given safety lamps. The miner who belonged to the third was told not to go into it until the broken brattice caused by letting down a car the night before, could be repaired. The carpenter came out of the mine to get material to mend the brattice, and just as he reached the open air the explosion occurred. It is thought the miner disregarded orders and went into the room with a lamp, causing the explosion.

Of the men killed but eight or nine have families, but quite a number of others have families in the East.

As fast as bodies are brought out they will be taken to the City Hall where an inquest will be held to-morrow. Many of the unfortunates belonged to the Masons and Odd fellows, and unclaimed bodies will probably be buried by these societies.

A new danger was discovered last night. It seems that there is here an organization of Molly Maguires; through some means the mine boss appears to have the enmity of these men, and last night threats were made against his life. The trouble does not appear to be because of any blame attached to him regarding the accident of yesterday morning but is rather old, and the Mollys appeared to think the present occasion presented a good opportunity for getting even. However, no attempts at violence have so far been made. The more timid ones fear trouble to-night. General Palmer, president of the Crested Butte Mining Company, sent a personal donation of \$1,000 to-day for the immediate relief of the families of the unfortunates.

MONTREAL, 25.—An epidemic of typhoid fever has broken out at Hy-

enthe. Colleges, schools and convents there are closed. Five nuns, nurses in the hospital, died. Many members of religious communities are very ill. The disease has taken alarming proportions.

PLANTAGENET, Ont., 25.—In the village of Curran this evening, a house took fire in which the body of Mrs. Beaulne was lying awaiting interment. The flames spread so rapidly that the house and body were quickly burned. Adjoining houses also took fire, and at a late hour are still burning. A daughter of Mrs. Beaulne is expected to die from the shock.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., 26.—Early this morning fire broke out in the State prison at Stillwater, and in spite of all efforts to subdue the flames, all the buildings were destroyed. All the prisoners, including the Younger brothers, were taken out and placed under a strong guard in the yard. The loss is probably half a million. The buildings and all the property were owned by the State. All valuable papers were saved.

A militia company was called out and assisted in the removal of the convicts.

One convict was overlooked and left locked in his cell, but was subsequently rescued before the flames reached him.

NEW YORK, 26.—President Arthur leaves this afternoon for Washington.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., 26.—Twenty prisoners of the Riverhead riot party arrived at the penitentiary to await trial for wilful murder.

RICHMOND, Va., 26.—Ex-Governor John Letcher died this morning at his house in Lexington.

DENVER, 26.—Twenty-three more burned bodies were to-day recovered from the Crested Butte mine, making 57 in all. But two remain.

Those recovered to-day were all found in Chamber No. 2, and in the passageway in the immediate vicinity. Many have arms and legs broken, skulls crushed in, and clothing so burned in many cases that it drops off in rags when the body is moved. The hair is burned from the heads, and all the skin is burned off the face and other exposed portions of the body, leaving an utterly unrecognizable mass of raw and bleeding flesh. The appearance of these bodies is horrible beyond description, and it is not likely that any of them can be recognized. Many of the faces have coal dust ground into them, until they are black as coal itself.

To-day the company began the erection of a large frame building, where the bodies will be placed, and where the funeral service will be held. Crows are coming on every train, and snowshoers from all the surrounding camps. The C. C. & I. Co., besides the erection of the building spoken of, will bear all funeral expenses, and make ample provision for needy families of deceased. It is thought the other two bodies will be got out of the mine at midnight.

The inquest began at noon to-day. A coroner's jury was summoned by N. S. Snyder. After viewing the thirty-four bodies already brought, they adjourned.

This evening, mine boss Gibson came running into the hotel. He said he was in the mine when a miner came rushing in, gave him a pistol, snatched his lamp, and told him to run for his life, as a party of men were coming up from town to lynch him; but at this hour (midnight) no hostile demonstrations have been made, and it is thought will not be attempted. The excitement has entirely subsided.

*Tribune's* Rosita, Col.: At 10 this morning O. Kurtz, mining boss, was shot to death by Frank Williams and John Gray, miners. The shooting grew out of a row at a dance last Monday night, at which time Williams was ejected from the hall for disturbance. This morning the parties met in a saloon and after a few words Williams and his friend Gray drew and fired several shots at Kurtz, killing him instantly. Both were jailed. The excitement runs high and will undoubtedly result in both being lynched before morning.

WASHINGTON, 26.—John T. Caine, delegate to Congress from Utah, has addressed a communication to the general manager of the Associated Press in regard to "misrepresentations and perversions of fact" made by Gov. Murray in his message to the Legislature, "evidently with the purpose of deceiving the eastern public."

He misrepresents the scope and effect of the act incorporating the Mormon Church, when he says it is a law respecting an establishment of religion. It did not purpose to establish any religion, but simply made the Mormon Church a body corporate, with powers as stated in its charter not inconsistent with or repugnant to the Constitution of the United States. Other churches, including Presbyterians, had been incorporated in the Territory. As only so much of the act "incorporating the church" as might establish, maintain or protect our countenance of the practice of polygamy was disapproved by Congress, the compilers of the Territorial laws in 1876, failing to discover in it any such provision as that named by Congress, included the entire act in the compilation, but no part of it was then, or ever re-enacted by the Legislature, whose acts to be valid must be consistent with the laws of Congress, else they are null and void. His statement that this law vests ecclesiastical courts with authority which may only be exercised in the United States by civil courts, is entirely without foundation in fact. No such powers are by law conferred upon the ecclesiastical courts; they only act as arbitrators, and regulate "fellow-

ship" of the members of the Church, and that without expense to parties.

His comments on the dower question give an entirely false idea of the property rights of women in Utah. The fact is, they are equal with men in their legal right and power to acquire, hold and transfer real and personal property. The husband has no control whatever over the property of the wife, and need not join with her in deeding away. Hundreds of women in Utah hold titles to their homes and other real estate, entirely independent of their husbands. It is true there is, technically speaking, no right of dower existing in the Territory, but the law of descent and succession there is more liberal to the wife in many instances than the common law dower right would be. "For instance, the widow of an intestate is always entitled for life to the homestead of her husband, and to all personal property which is by law exempt from execution. In addition thereto, she inherits for life one-third of the remainder of the estate where he leaves one child, and if more than one child, then one-fourth of the remainder of the estate goes to her for life. If he leaves no issue, but either mother, father, sister or brother, one-half of the estate goes to the wife absolutely, and if no issue, father, mother, brother, or sister survive him, the whole estate goes to her absolutely; if insufficient to support the family during the settlement of the estate, allowance is made out of the estate for that purpose.

He says: "Marriage should be made by law a civil compact, to be entered into only by persons competent to contract, and valid only as between one man and one woman; and any other marriage under any circumstances should be declared void from the beginning." This is the common law which, in the absence of a statute on the subject, prevails in Utah. Hence the enactment of such a law as he proposes would not change the legal status of married persons. As a matter of fact, no polygamous marriage has ever been claimed, even by Mormons, to be valid in law. They have never been "enforced or annulled by the practices of civil law," as his language would impart; but are simply regarded as religious obligations.

The public schools of the Territory are not, as he would have the public believe, sectarian in character; they are as free from the charge of sectarianism as public schools in any other parts of the country.

NEW YORK, 27.—Dr. John B. Wood, a widely known newspaper man, while walking through West Street early this morning, fell and died soon afterwards from the shock and exposure. Dr. Wood was President of the Press Club for some years. His skill in eliminating superfluous words and sentences from news reports, earned for him the title of the great American condenser.

WILCOX, A. T., 27.—A substantial pledge of peace has been offered by the Apaches of the San Carlos Agency in the persons of 55 of their children, which will leave Wilcox to-day on the eastward bound train for the Carlisle training school in Pennsylvania.

SAN FRANCISCO, 27.—Sullivan failed to draw and the audience hissed the sparring. He threatened if this was repeated to clean the house out.

CHICAGO, 28.—It has been ascertained from the best official source that the Burlington has entered on its part to maintain rates, and it is understood further that negotiations are pending between it and the U. P. with a view to settling some of the points which would make it still possible to form a pool on the trans-Missouri business. No settlement of any character has yet been reached between the western lines, but an official declaration is made that negotiations may be taken up at any time and matters in dispute settled.

NEW YORK, 28.—The Stock Exchange has been the scene of great excitement since 11 o'clock. Northern Pacific and its kindred stocks have been the great features of speculation and shorts have been more badly twisted than at any time since the famous list in Northern Pacific which preceded the closing of the books for second mortgage loan. Oregon and Navigation sold as high as 11½ regular, and 119 cash, the latter being a rise of 33½ per cent. from closing quotations of Saturday. The Oregon Improvement advanced 5 to 49; Northern Pacific preferred 5½ to 49, Common 2½ to 23, and Oregon Trans-Continental 2½ to 23. The main cause for the sharp rise was the purchase on Saturday by a syndicate of 30,000 shares of Northern Pacific preferred, \$30,000 of common, and 10,000 shares of Oregon & Navigation from the Oregon & Trans-continental with the proviso that the stocks be withheld from the market for a year. This places the Oregon Transcontinental Company in an easy financial condition, and it is further stated that the syndicate agrees to furnish the company any further sums of money they may need in future at 6 per cent. per annum.

The sharp rise in the Northern Pacific system caused a general advance in other active shares, and prices rose from 1 to 2½, the most prominent being the Louisville and Nashville, Gould, Vanderbilt and Granger shares. Other stocks declined during the day.

BOSTON, 28.—The New England Free Thinkers' convention has formed an association with bylaws demanding that churches shall not be exempt from taxation, judicial oath abolished, all laws enforcing the observance of the Sabbath and Christian morality repealed, the Bible removed from the public schools and governmental aid refused to sectarian schools.