

MORNING APPEAL.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1879

THE GREAT REVOLT!

HOW IT IS SPREADING IN EASTERN NEVADA!

In the Eureka Sentinel of Sunday we find the following report of a speech delivered by Hon. George H. Baker:

Mr. Baker addressed the audience, and then proceeded to give some unanswerable facts and figures to demonstrate the exorbitant rates of freight charged by the Central Pacific and Eureka and Palisade railroads, as compared to the rates charged by other lines. Among other things, he stated that H. Johnson & Co. shipped from Chicago to Eureka 8,150 lbs. of hams, as shown by the railroad receipts. This shipment came from Chicago to Omaha over the C. B. & Q. railroad line, a distance of about 500 miles, and the total amount of freight charged was \$24 30. This was at the rate of 30 cents per cwt. for the whole distance, or 1 2-10 cents per ton per mile. It was next shipped over the Union Pacific railroad to Ogden, a distance of 1,000 miles, and the freight charged on the U. P. road was \$179 52. This was at the rate of \$2 20 per cwt. for the whole distance, or 4 4-10 cents per ton per mile; nearly four times as much per mile as they charge upon the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road, from whence this freight was received. It was next taken by the Central Pacific railroad from Ogden to Palisade, a distance of about 300 miles, and the amount of freight charged by this road was \$155 85. This was at the rate of \$1 91 per cwt. for the whole distance, or 12 1/2 cents per ton per mile; nearly three times as much as the freight charged by the Union Pacific, and more than ten times greater than the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. It was then shipped from Palisade to Eureka over the Eureka and Palisade railroad, a distance of 90 miles, and the freight amounted, upon this road, to \$73 04. This was at the rate of 90 cents per cwt. for the whole distance, or 20 cents per ton per mile.

AN ASTONISHING STATEMENT. "Now," said Mr. Baker, "from the above figures, which are authentic and taken from the railroad receipts, upon a consignment received by the above firm, it will be seen that the Eureka and Palisade railroad charge nearly double the sum per mile that is charged by the Central Pacific, about five times the amount charged by the Union Pacific, and about sixteen times the rates charged by roads east of the Missouri river. It must, also, be borne in mind that the above figures are based upon the lowest, or minimum rates of freight which are graduated upon the following scale over the E. & P. road: 1st rate, 20 cents a ton per mile; 2d rate, 27 cents a ton per mile; 3d rate, 36 cents a ton per mile; 4th rate, 54 cents a ton per mile. The same ratio of increase obtains upon the Central Pacific, between Palisade and San Francisco, except that the rate per mile is much less than upon the Eureka & Palisade road. The minimum rate upon the lowest class freight between Palisade and San Francisco is \$2 55 per hundred weight. The distance is 584 miles, making \$51 per ton for the whole distance, or about nine cents per ton per mile. These are the lowest rates charged by quantities not less than a car load, and then only upon the cheapest class of freight. All dry and case goods, clothing, hats, shoes and tobacco, coal oil, and the like are double, and some treble the above rates. Instituting a comparison, in figures, upon the consignment received by H. Johnson & Co., between the Eureka & Palisade and the Central Pacific, as against the Union Pacific and Burlington & Quincy, we have the following: Whole freight charged from Chicago to Ogden, a distance of 1,500 miles, \$203 82; from Ogden to Eureka, a distance of 300 miles, \$228 89; making \$25 07 more for transporting this shipment 300 miles from Ogden than for the 1,500 miles where it came from to that point. Is it surprising, then, that the people of Nevada should clamor for legislation relieving them from such outrageous extortions as this? And is it to be wondered at that the great mass of our people look upon railroad companies as their common enemy? I tell you, my fellow citizens, that this great evil is engendered only by the tyranny and oppression practiced by these corporations against the inhabitants of the country through which their lines are operated, and it will only cease when they are compelled, by wise and wholesome legislation, to deal fairly and honestly with the people, and reduce their freight and passenger tariff to living rates. I do not wish to be understood that I am opposed to railroads, or that I would favor legislation that would operate unjustly with them; but I think the people have some rights which these corporations should be compelled to respect, amongst which are the right of transportation of passengers and freight over their lines at such rates of fare and freight as will yield a handsome profit to the owners of the road, and at the same time relieve the people from the onerous burden under which they are now groaning. I am aware that there are many, both inside and out of the Legislature who will say that as a State we have no right to regulate tariffs upon inter-State railroads,

and that all attempts of that kind must result in final defeat. Let me answer that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the power is vested in the several States, in the absence of legislation by Congress upon the subject, and that in any event it will operate beneficially upon our domestic roads, and can not possibly work an injury with the others.

Prior to Mr. Baker's remarks, the meeting had adopted the following resolutions: We, the undersigned, a majority of your Committee, beg leave to report the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The people of this State have suffered long and patiently under the enormous and excessive exactions and unjust discriminations of the various railroads in this State; and said exactions and discriminations instead of abating and becoming less with time and increased business, have become heavier and harder to bear; and,

WHEREAS, Although the principal one of said roads has been built by the people of the United States, yet the said road is conducted, not in their interest, but solely in the interest and for the profit of a few men, who have already accumulated princely fortunes, wrung out of the pockets of the people; and,

WHEREAS, Said roads, although demanding the legislation of the State for their protection yet are unwilling to pay their just proportion of taxes to support the government of the same, and have in all manner possible evaded such taxation, principally by returning a valuation of their property so low as to be ridiculous, were it not so fraudulent as to be of the most serious importance;

Now, believing the statements above set forth to be true, and that many more might be added equally true and fully as potent; therefore be it

Resolved, That the people of the town and county of Eureka demand of our representatives in both Houses of Congress, and both Houses of our State Legislature, that they use every effort to procure, by the immediate enactment of wise and judicious laws, relief for us from the burdens borne spoken of, and which already have been borne too long and uncomplainingly; and should our said representatives not do so, we will in the future hold them to strict accountability for gross dereliction of duty.

Resolved, That our said representatives in our State Legislature be, and are hereby further instructed, in the most positive and unmistakable terms, immediately to further and procure such legislation as will compel all of the railroads within this State to bear their just proportion of taxation, whether State, county or municipal.

Resolved, That the people of every county, city and town within this State are most earnestly requested to unite with us in our effort to be relieved of the wrongs complained of, and that they, by meetings and petitions, join with us in furthering and promoting this end.

Resolved, That in the foregoing preamble and resolutions, we are not actuated by a spirit of malice or revenge, but by a proper sense of what is due us, and that while we wish to be just to the said railroads, we only desire that they deal justly with us; that we ask but what is right, and are unwilling in the future to submit to anything that is wrong.

The enormous rates set forth by the showing of Mr. Baker's, and the earnestness of the movement in Eureka indicate that the great revolution is spreading. Let it spread.

Mr. Baker offered the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That we consider the rates of fare and freight now charged by the railroads in this State to be excessive to the last degree, and therefore demand at the hands of our State Legislature such laws as shall reduce those tariffs to fair, living rates.

The resolution was adopted.

MATTERS AT PYRAMID LAKE.—All is quiet there now. The troops have escorted the fishermen beyond the imaginary line of the precious reservation; the fishermen have quietly submitted, and a few of them have gone back to their fishing again, believing that they are not infringing upon the Indians' territory. There seems to be a disposition to let the whole matter drop; for what reason we are not informed. The fishermen think the investigators found they were "blowing the wind but were reaping the whirlwind," and backed out of it as soon as the first gust struck them. The time is bound to come when the question will have to be settled in the courts, and if there is a reservation there, to define its boundaries and limit it to the allowance made by Congress. Until this is done, just such scenes as have recently been enacted at the lake are liable to occur at any time.—Reno Journal.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The House of Representatives to-day, by a vote of 155 against 72, passed the bill to restrict Chinese immigration precisely as reported from the Committee on Education and Labor. The bill now goes to the Senate.

Carlinville, Ill., Jan. 28.—This morning officers arrived bringing S. W. Hall, a prominent attorney of Olympia, Washington Territory, whom they arrested as G. H. Halliday on a requisition from the Governor of Illinois, for defaulting as County Clerk. It proved, however, a wonderful case of mistaken identity, as many citizens immediately discovered that Hall was not the man that was wanted.

ILL.—We regret to learn that genial Joe Wasson, who arrived here a few days ago, has been suffering from a severe attack of cold for the past few days, and is proportionately glad to know that he is getting better now. The rough stage ride from Carson or Virginia at this season is in itself sufficient to cause indisposition to any one, and, although Wasson has traveled many miles over rough roads the trip hence is enough to take even him down for a time. We hope soon to see him on the street again.—Bodie Standard.

On the 25th, at Auburn, District Attorney Bullock, of Placer County, shot H. W. Fenton, the editor of the Placer Argus, wounding him slightly. The trouble arose out of an editorial published by Fenton reflecting on Bullock.

ADROIT COUNTERFEITING.

A London correspondent of the Baltimore Sun tells of some adroit manipulators of the pen and shavers of the "queer," as follows:

For some time past the London police authorities have been forwarding information to the police in America about an old and powerfully organized gang of London forgers who departed hence for New York and San Francisco, and skillfully forged letters of credit on British banks after the eleventh hour of precaution. A good deal of surprise prevails here at police headquarters that these forgers were permitted to indulge in their pranks without hindrance before being successful. In the case of the forgeries on a prominent London bank by one of the chiefs of this gang, in San Francisco, there is no doubt that he was known beforehand by the police of that city. If precaution is better than cure, and conviction is only a division of the spoils, the sooner the "detective" police is reformed, the better for the Orient and the Occident regions. This gang has been an old exportation from London, and daring in society as well as in "letters of credit," has been one of its chief stocks in trade. I am informed that one of their party can so skillfully forge signatures that it is no easy matter to detect the false from the fair name. Then the process of false water marking paper by the glycerine veneering is also effective in deception. Hence preparatory information as to the programmes of such persons should be acted on promptly by the police. I learn that Washington may be surprised before long by an attempt of skillful forgers; hence, to keep safes, bonds and certain employes properly guarded is a wise precaution. A grand telegraphic police system is about to be organized or arranged, placing the great places of the world in supervised information as to crime and criminals. I used the word "supervised" advisedly, for it means looking after some police as well as some prisoners, and perhaps making the former like the latter in the eye of the law.

The mail bags of the European, a Cape of Good Hope steamer wrecked December, 1877, were saved, but very wet. They contained quantities of diamonds. Those in packages were, although the addresses were almost obliterated, ultimately all delivered at their destination, but quantities of stones had got loose from the packages reduced to pulp. After infinite trouble the London Post Office found out for whom they were intended; they were then valued by a diamond broker, and the amount, \$95,000, divided among the several claimants, and the most remarkable thing in the whole business, not a single murmur was made by any of them.

A HANDSOME WINDFALL.—Some years since the late Peleg Brown took out a life insurance policy for \$10,000 in a Massachusetts company. For several years he paid his installments but ceased to pay them in 1874, and paid no more attention to the matter. After his death his widow found the papers one day, and thinking there might be something in them showed them to her attorney, John Bowman. He took charge of the matter and after considerable corresponding has just received a letter from the parent office announcing that the claim to over \$8,000 had been allowed upon Mr. Brown's policy, and was payable on the 25th of February. This unexpected good fortune is duly appreciated by the worthy lady.—Reno Journal.

DENIS KEARNEY will start out for a trip through the State of California about the 1st of February, for the purpose of organizing the interior of that State. There is at present a Workingmen's organization in forty counties, and the agitator proposes to start one in each of the other thirteen. He will speak in all of the principal places, and use every means to wake the laboring people up to the importance of the coming campaign.

This is the way the editor of the Belmont Courier chaps from profanity to moral advice: Stocks still continue like the roadways—damned soft. Probably they'll stiffen up a bit ere long. Those who know what is good for their spiritual welfare will attend church to-day. A hot stove is the bunner's delight—when he can't get whiskey straight.

The postmaster of Ward, White Pine County, has been notified by the Department that the mail service between that place and Osceola will be discontinued after January 31st. This will not only deprive Osceola of mail facilities, but the adjacent country depending on the postoffice at that place for mail.

THE Toronto Globe says that the American paper manufacturers are buying all the poplar wood they can find in the Canadian eastern townships. They pay fifty cents a cord in the tree, and thus the farmer reaps a return for a wood that is almost valueless for fuel.

ALL this talk about the prevalence of pneumonia in Bodie is a little joke we have been getting off on the outsiders. It is the "no money" epidemic which is raging here at present.—Bodie Standard.

PIOCHE Record: Sickness, consisting principally of colds, exists to a great extent around Pioche, and there are also several cases of pneumonia both here and in Panaca.

NINETY-SIX murderers were hanged in the United States during the past year. All were men; thirty were white, fifty-two colored, two Indians and one Chinaman.

THREE-FIFTHS of a mine at a Leadville, Colorado, called the Little Chief, was recently sold to Chicago capitalists for \$300,000.

The Evening Dispatch, a daily newspaper, will begin publication at Ogden, Utah, on the first of next month.

"MOLLIE'S NIPPLE," says the Silver Reef Miner is the name of a peak in Kanab Mountain.

ORMSBY HOUSE

CARSON CITY, NEVADA.

J. T. PANTLIND, PROPRIETOR.

THE HOUSE HAS BEEN REBUILT AND IMPROVED. Its Public House having passed into new hands and having been

Thoroughly Reconstructed Throughout

Is now conducted

First Class Hotel.

This means that

THE TABLE

the best table d'hotel in the State of Nevada; the

THE BAR

the most complete and most fully stocked of any in the State.

The Billiard Hall

is the finest in Western Nevada, and the service is equal to that of the best hotels in San Francisco.

The Prices of Board and Room rent are regulated to suit the times.

JOHN T. PANTLIND, Proprietor

Carson, January 1, 1879

THE WHITE HOUSE

A FIRST CLASS

FAMILY HOTEL

JOHN T. PANTLIND,

Proprietor.

Carson, October 1st, 1878.

CHEAP DENTISTRY,

An Acknowledged Source to Any People of Country.

E. A. BRELWSTER, M. D.,

DENTIST,

Continues to practice his profession as a Dentist in Carson City; therefore all who desire to avail themselves of the services of an able operator, can do so without fear of disappointment at his office. Indeed, any operation of value to the patient, known to the profession, will be delineated upon, and practiced by him with special care.

Whole Crowns of Teeth Built up, or Any Part thereof, to their Natural Size and Shape.

By his magic hand, rendering them not only beautiful but lasting. In proof of this, the Doctor refers, with pride, to scores of living witnesses in and around Carson, among whom are many of the wealthiest and most influential persons in town. A few only will be sufficient to mention, who have kindly given me their names as testimonials to the above statements.

JOHN T. PANTLIND, Proprietor of Ormsby House, J. T. PANTLIND, Gen. Freight Agent, V. & T. R. R. Dr. L. A. HARRICK, Dr. L. EDWARDS, E. M. HAYES, Judge U. S. District Court.

Office over the Carson City Savings Bank, Carson City, Nev. Jan 5

FAMILY GROCERY.

THE CHOICEST AND RAREST GROCERIES

For family use constantly on hand

For Nice Little Things Not to Be Found Elsewhere

CO TO CHENEY'S.

A general assortment of the best staple and choice groceries. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

JOHN E. CHENEY,

Adams Block, Carson street, corner of Telegraph, January 8, 1879.

MASONIC EMBLEM LOST.

LOST, BETWEEN WEDNESDAY AND Thursday Night, a

Gold Masonic Keystone.

Such as is worn on watch chains. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the office of the Morning Appeal. Jan 25/79

C. BILLINGS,

DENTIST,

Rinckel's Block, Carson, Nev.

Twenty-five years honorable practice in California and Carson City. Jan 11

P. A. WAGNER & CO.

Carson Street, corner of Musser, Carson City, Nev.

Messrs. P. A. WAGNER & CO. inform the public that they announce no decline in prices, because they sell

Lower than any other House in the County!

They defy competition, and ask purchasers to compare their prices with those of any dealers.

ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL LINE

OF

HARDWARE,

STOVES,

Nails, Kettles, Wooden Goods,

Tinware, Shovels, Picks,

PAINTS AND OILS,

Glass and Crockery Ware.

Sashes, Doors, Window Glass,

RUBBER GOODS, WALL PAPER.

MOWERS AND REAPERS,

Washing Machines.

A complete Tin shop and competent workmen. Plumbing and Gas Fitting done.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

May 10, 1878. P. A. WAGNER.

THE STONE MARKET.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

THE UNDERSIGNED, NOW THE SOLE proprietor of the

Stone Market,

NORTH CARSON STREET,

Next to Gillson & Barber's Grocery Store,

Is prepared to furnish his old customers and the public with the Choicest Rocks, Stones, and Cutlins of

Beef, Mutton, VEAL,

Pork and Lamb;

—ALSO—

CORNER BEEF, SAUSAGE, BOLOGNAS,

AND HEAD CHEESE.

227 Cross street to suit the times. 230 Olive me a call. 233

MARTIN NETHL.

Carson, January 8th, 1879.

FRANK BOSKOWITZ,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!

HATS AND CAPS.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

The Only One Price Clothing Store in Carson!

COUNTY BUILDING,

Carson Street Carson City, Nevada, Dec 1st

CARSON CITY SAVINGS BANK

BANKERS, BROKERS AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

CARSON CITY, - - - NEVADA.

MINING STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Liberal Margin allowed on Approved Stocks. 73

San Francisco Correspondent Latham & King

Carson September 1, 1877.

FOR THE LADIES!

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR,

AND INFANTS' CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS,

The Celebrated Under Flannels,

AND Dress Reform Corset Waist,

A Full Line of Ladies' Furnishing Goods direct from New York.

Circulars sent on application, and orders by mail attended to promptly by

MRS. S. A. TEMPLE, Agent, Virginia street, Reno, Nevada.

October 27th, 1878.

CHARLES W. FRIEND,

DEALER IN

Watches, Jewelry,

SILVERWARE,

AND GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

N. B. All the present stock is new and of the latest styles, and purchased expressly for

The Holidays,

And will be sold upon the most reasonable terms.

December 18, 1878.

CARSON SKATING PARK.

NOW OPEN FOR THE USE OF LOVERS

of Ice Skating. It presents a surface of Ice 250 feet square, and its greatest depth is 2 1/2 feet, so that it is safe for children. There is a comfortable building for the use of patrons. 237 No. 3 Skates for rent.

Admission.....50 cts Children.....25 cts Ladies free.

Carson, December 14, 1878.

W. M. LYNCH, Proprietor.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of UHL & NETHL, carrying on the butcher business in this city, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Uhl retiring, and Mr. Nethl continuing the business.

Mr. Nethl assumes all liabilities, and all debts due said firm must be paid to him or his agent.

ADAM UHL, MARTIN NETHL

Carson City, January 8, 1879.

CARSON CITY, JANUARY 8th, 1879.

Having this day dissolved partnership with Mr. Uhl, I respectfully hint the patronage accorded to the firm heretofore.

MARTIN NETHL.

TO LET,

A FINELY FURNISHED HOUSE

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE will be let or leased for a long term to a desirable tenant. Inquire at this office.

December 27, 1878.