

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 8.—No action has been taken by the War Department in regard to the anti-Chinese trouble at Seattle, Washington Territory. The President has not yet been called on for troops, consequently he has not ordered any sent there.

Seattle, W. T., 8.—At an early hour this morning the militia and Home Guards marched to the Ocean dock, where the Chinamen were confined, and took charge. Warrants had been previously issued for the arrest of the prominent agitators. Before daylight the work of arresting them began, and by 8 o'clock all the leaders were in jail. They were, however, immediately bailed out. All the Chinamen on board the steamer were marched to the court house by the militia in answer to a writ of *habeas corpus* sworn out yesterday. Judge Green informed each Chinaman that he was at liberty to go or stay as he chose. A vast majority chose to leave. They were accordingly escorted to the steamer and those who wished to remain were escorted to their homes. Up to this hour there has been no bloodshed, although the streets are crowded. At noon, however, an attack was made on the Home Guards by a few hot-heads. The Guards were finally ordered to fire and responded with a volley. Four men fell—one killed and three wounded. Their names are Bernard Mullane, killed; James Murphy, special policeman, shot through the arm; John Smith, shot in the right arm; the other man's name is unknown. He was shot through the head and fatally wounded. The militia formed into a hollow square and held the mob at bay for fully an hour. The crowd then slowly melted away. There is intense excitement and danger of further trouble. Business is generally suspended. The Queen sailed at 1 p. m. with 195 Chinamen.

MARTIAL LAW.

From this on the excitement and bitterness increased. Denunciations of the Home Guards were heard on all sides, and prominent citizens belonging to it were threatened with hanging by the mob. It was plain that the most extreme measures were necessary, and Governor Squire issued a proclamation, with a long and calm preamble reciting the situation, and closing as follows:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, W. C. Squire, as Governor of said Territory, and Commander-in-Chief of the military forces thereof do hereby assume military command of the city of Seattle, and do hereby order that no person exercise any office or authority in said city, which may be inconsistent with the laws and Constitution of the United States or the laws of said Territory, and I do hereby suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and declare martial law within said city."

At this hour—9:45 p. m.—the authorities appear to have complete control of the city, but there is an uneasy feeling in the air. Rumors of all kinds are rife, and the gravest apprehensions are entertained.

New York, 8.—A meeting of the Progressive Union of Cigar Makers was held Sunday to hear the report of the committee which was in conference with the manufacturers on Friday last. The proposition of the manufacturers was accepted and the committee will wait upon them and visit the various shops and endeavor to arrange a scale of wages based upon an average of all the shops. It is believed the Progressives will return to work when this committee has reported.

PHILADELPHIA, 8.—A special from Williamsport says: The latest instance of ungodliness in the Salvation Army is the elopement of Jerome H. Smale with Miss McKee, a member of the organization. Miss McKee is a good-looking, buxom young woman, and is fond of the attentions of men. Lately she has not been in good standing in the Army, but not long ago she was a shining light. Jerome H. Smale was a respected citizen, and he leaves a wealthy and very devoted wife.

PITTSBURG, 8.—A serious affray took place this morning at the Henry Clay Coke Works of Frick & Co., near Broadford. About 300 strikers from Leizengrue marched this morning to the Henry Clay works, where a few men were at work. When the strikers appeared on the hill above the ovens, they began firing on the workmen. They kept up this firing for some little time, but nobody was hurt. As they came nearer and their aim was better, some men were slightly injured. One of the men who was beaten by strikers for refusing to quit work a day or two ago, returned the fire. He shot several times and hit one of the men, who fell and was carried off by his companions.

It is not known how badly he was injured. This returning of their fire infuriated the strikers, who set upon William Sisson, the foreman of the men, and gave him a severe beating. The man was left lying on the ground unable to walk or defend himself from the stray kicks which the rioters gave him as they passed to and fro. The strikers then made an attack upon the tippie house and drove the men in charge out of it and upset the office stove which caused the building to be set on fire. The employees of the company made a plucky attempt to put out the fire and save the tippie, but were driven away by the strikers, who surrounded the tippie and guarded it until it was consumed. They allowed the

company's employees to attempt to save the boilers after the tippie was destroyed. The strikers did not attempt to burn anything else, but after remaining at the works a short time longer, they went to the Sterling works where they did some little damage, and injured a couple of men.

A couple of deputy sheriffs were at the Henry Clay ovens, but were powerless to do anything more than identify some of the leaders. At Sterling Sheriff Stewart met the strikers. He had about a dozen deputies with him. He made a speech to the strikers and they seemed disposed to listen to him at first, but when he counseled them to avoid further violence they hooted him and became very violent. Of course there was no use to try to make an arrest against such odds. The men then left for Scottsdale, where they were to meet 500 strikers and hold a mass meeting this afternoon.

The loss to Frick & Co., by the burning of the tippie will be from \$3,000 to \$4,000.

Wyatt, the coke charge, who shot at the strikers, is said to have slightly wounded himself by the pistol ball, and to have been badly beaten.

Later information from the scene of the riot says an assault will be made against the strikers engaged in the outbreak, and wholesale arrests will take place at once.

The striker who was shot was an Italian named Saggi. The bullet, 38-calibre, passed under the edge of the right shoulder blade and lodged in his body, inflicting what is believed to be a fatal wound. About 25 men were in the slope when the tippie was fired, and a number of them were badly scorched in getting out. Several cars, standing on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, under the tippie, were badly burned. The trouble in these regions is believed to be just commencing. The strikers propose to force all the workmen out, and if they resist, loss of life and destruction of property is anticipated.

The mass meeting at Scottsdale today was largely attended. Up to 2 o'clock this afternoon over \$300 has been donated to the strikers by the merchants of Scottsdale.

NEW YORK, 9.—The following official notification of the death of General Hancock has just been received:

Governor's Island, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1886.

Major General W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., died at 2:51 this afternoon.

W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

General Hancock's death was the result of a malignant carbuncle on the back of his neck, which had confined him to his bed for several days. No serious alarm, however, was felt until shortly before he expired.

The news caused the profoundest sorrow in commercial and financial circles, as well as among business men generally. When the sad event was known in the Exchanges and at the Custom House the flags were hurriedly ordered at half-mast. It had not been generally known that General Hancock was ill and his death was unexpected.

General Hancock was in Washington a week ago, and was obliged to return without paying his respects to the President, the carbuncle which caused his death having made its appearance on the General's neck at the base of the brain.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says: Gen. Hancock has been ailing for some time and has been unable actively to attend to his military duties on the island. He suffered from a complication of diseases, but still fought against his ailment, but the recent development of the carbuncle while he was at Washington compelled him to remain in his house. From this attack he did not rally and his condition has been considered precarious for a day or two past. His only son died last autumn, and since then he has not been given strength to resist disease with with the determination he had previously exhibited. When the General expired his wife was beside him. Upon the announcement of his death, the flag at his headquarters was displayed at half-mast and telegraphic dispatches were sent to the army stations in the harbor, to the army buildings at Houston and Green streets, the Navy Yard, as well as to Washington and other places.

Gen. Hancock's condition has been a source of much anxiety to the officers and men of his department since the beginning of the year.

In front of No. 9, Governor's Island the orderly this afternoon was pacing to and fro. It was the residence of Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, who died there at 2:51 o'clock. In the second story front room, furnished with soldier-like simplicity, lay the remains of the General who, as the guard remarks, led his troops to more battles than any of his military contemporaries.

The death of the General was not merely a surprise to his family—it was a shock to them, as to his friends. Twenty days ago he started on a business trip connected with the Department of the Atlantic for Philadelphia, where he remained two days. He then proceeded to Washington, where he had business. In Washington a boil developed itself on the back of his neck. It was lanced January 30, and as the General was much inconvenienced by its presence, he returned to New York several days sooner than he designed. During the first week in February the boil developed into a malignant carbuncle, which suppurated constantly and prevented rest or sleep. Dr. Janeway was called, and it was not until a marked weakness re-

sulted from the presence of the carbuncle that the surgeon discovered that General Hancock was suffering from diabetes and kidney troubles. Dr. Janeway called in consultation Dr. Sutherland, the Medical Director of the Department, and Dr. D. M. Stimson of New York. The men concluded the case was assuming a very serious form on Monday. At 10 o'clock Monday night before going away Dr. Janeway found the patient in good spirits and able to assist himself, and left him apparently improved. At 6:40 this morning Mrs. Hancock dispatched the orderly for Dr. Janeway as the General was sinking rapidly. The Doctor came speedily and found the General in a comatose state with a feeble pulse and all the premonitory symptoms of death present.

He summoned the two physicians already named. Hypodermic injections of brandy and ether and carbonate of ammonia and brandy were administered. These, however, only alleviated the suffering of the soldier, who gradually sank away until death was touched at 2:51 p. m., as stated. When death came three physicians and the hospital steward only were present. Mrs. Hancock was then in an adjoining room.

The General leaves his widow and three grandchildren—two girls and one boy, named Mora, Ada and Gwynne, the issue of the General's son, Russell, who died Dec. 26, 1884, and whose loss the General ever since mourned bitterly.

Major General Whipple will assume command of the department, supported by Lieut. Col. Jackson, until the President shall appoint Gen. Hancock's successor from Generals Schofield, Terry or Howard. The orders in reference to the funeral ceremonies are expected from Washington to-morrow. Meantime, the body will be embalmed by the officers of the post.

In the general orders to-morrow will be promulgated the announcement of General Hancock's death, when the regulation mourning will be adopted.

The General will probably be interred at Norristown, Penna.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The telegram announcing the dangerous illness of General Hancock was received by the President about 1 o'clock to-day, and was read to the Cabinet, then in session. Just after the Cabinet adjourned a second telegram was received conveying the intelligence of his death. The flag on the White House was immediately placed at half-mast, and the President soon after issued the following executive order:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, 9, 1886.—Tidings of the death of Winfield Scott Hancock, Senior Major General of the Army of the United States, have just been received. A patriotic and valiant defender of his country, an able and heroic soldier, a spotless and accomplished gentleman, crowned alike with the laurels of military renown and the highest tribute of his fellow countrymen to his worth as a citizen, he has gone to his reward. It is fitting that every mark of public respect should be shown to his memory. Therefore it is now ordered by the President that the National flag be displayed at half-mast upon all the buildings of the Executive department in this city until after the funeral shall have taken place.

DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Private Secretary.

The President also sent the following telegram to Mrs. Hancock:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, Feb. 9, 1886.

Mrs. W. S. Hancock, Governors Island:

Accept my heartfelt sympathy and condolence in your terrible bereavement. The heroism and worth of your late husband have gathered to your side in this hour of your affliction a nation of mourners.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

Immediately on receipt of the intelligence of the death of Gen. Hancock the flag on the War Department building was placed at half-mast by order of the Secretary of War, and arrangements were made for the promulgation of a general order formally announcing his death to the army, which will be issued to-morrow. The Secretary of War also recalled the invitations he had issued for the reception to the officers of the army, navy and marine corps for this evening.

SEATTLE, W. T., 9.—There is absolutely no change in the situation this morning. The militia are still on duty. No Federal troops have arrived as expected from the urgent appeals sent to Washington.

Another day of gloom and anxiety ended without material change in the situation. Although the gravest apprehensions have been felt throughout the day, no collision has taken place. The militia still hold the city, and strict martial law is enforced. Intense bitterness prevails on all sides, and the situation could not well be more grave. The militia have been on duty continuously since Sunday morning and are utterly worn out. No words can express the anxiety of the citizens for the presence of the Federal troops. Appeal after appeal has been sent to the President and many Senators and other prominent men have been telegraphed to urge him to take action. The Chinese question does not now seem to figure, but has been lost sight of in the bitterness engendered by yesterday's conflict. While there is no doubt that the Home Guards were attacked before firing and that they acted in self-defense, the bitterest imprecations are heard against them.

Charles Stewart, one of the men in-

jured in yesterday's conflict, died today. His death had the effect of increasing the bitter feeling. There is talk of making his funeral the occasion of a grand demonstration.

OLYMPIA, W. T., 9.—This morning about 7 o'clock a mob commenced taking possession of the Chinese houses in this city, and the alarm was given by the ringing of fire bells. Before the citizens could realize what was happening a guard composed of members of the Anti-Chinese Association here were placed in possession of each Chinese house and the Chinamen were ordered to pack up and leave. The mob was led by a young man named Hetzel, who was recently employed as assistant enrolling clerk in the Legislature and who has held a position for some time in the office of the Territorial auditor, also a junk dealer named Bates, who took up his residence here a few months ago, but who evinces an anxiety to rule the town. Hetzel is a Knight of Labor. The bosses of the Chinese houses have been given three days to leave the town and the employees have received notice to leave at 10 o'clock to-day. Sheriff Billings has summoned a posse *comitatus* and they are being sworn now. Wagons have been hired to carry away the Chinamen's property, and so far things are quiet, with the exception of the crowd on the streets.

7 p. m.—In response to the call of Mayor Chambers between four and five hundred law-abiding citizens met in Columbia Hall this afternoon. The meeting was called to order by the Mayor, and enthusiastic speeches were made by prominent citizens, after which 100 names of the best law-abiding citizens were enrolled to organize a law and order committee, which, with the 100 deputies already enrolled by Sheriff Billings, will be a sufficient force to check any lawless proceedings in the future. The Mayor has issued a proclamation calling on all persons riotously disposed to disperse; also calling for recruits to join the law and order committee. The two ringleaders, Hetzel and Bates, were arrested at noon and bound over in \$500 bonds each to stand trial to-morrow. From the enthusiasm manifested at the public meeting it is evident that such a mob as appeared here this morning will not be tolerated by the loyal citizens of Olympia. The Chinamen are anxious to leave and will do so as soon as possible, but the citizens will not allow them to be driven away by force. Everything appears quiet now and the Chinamen remain in their dwellings unmolested.

Port Townsend, W. T., 9.—The report that Port Townsend is in charge of a mob is untrue. No violence to the Chinese is anticipated here. Employers are discharging Chinese and hiring white help generally, and the Chinese are settling up and leaving the town by every steamer.

Washington, 9.—The President has been fully advised of the situation of affairs in Seattle, but so far has received no formal appeal for executive interference. He received a telegram from Governor Squire last evening, notifying him that the city had been placed under martial law and the Governor had called for volunteers to assist the local authorities in preserving peace. A telegram was received this morning saying that the situation remained unchanged. The Secretary of War and Attorney General have also received several telegrams in regard to the trouble. The matter will be considered as the cabinet meeting to-day. If it is deemed necessary an order will be issued for the United States troops to proceed to the scene to assist the local authorities.

The situation of affairs at Seattle was discussed at the cabinet meeting to-day. All the information possessed by the government showed the authorities had the matters in control and it was decided not to send U. S. troops there at present.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., 9.—No outbreak has been reported from any point in the coke regions to-day. Sheriff Sterling is here swearing 100 men as deputies for the purpose of attempting to arrest all of those who were engaged in the depredations at Broadford yesterday. The crowd that visited Jintown from the Scottsdale meeting last evening, to force the men at work there to join them, were successful. This morning not a man was at work. The strike is assuming a more serious aspect in view of the existing facts and the occurrences of yesterday and grave fears are entertained by good citizens that a reign of terror is not improbable and that it may excel the Hocking Valley riots. Many of the miners who participated in those riots are here sowing the seeds of sedition wherever there is a chance of reaping. This refers, however, to only a small part of the men. The majority desire to be law abiding. The Slavs are among the most discontented, and as but few of them understand our language, it is hard to pacify them when once they are aroused in a riot. At Broadford yesterday the foremost and determined men were the Hungarians and a few Italians. The people living in the coke regions are strongly opposed to importing labor to take the places of the striking miners, and a meeting of citizens will be held at Scottsdale to-morrow to protest against any more foreign importation until the strike is settled.

SANTA BARBARA, 9.—Dr. E. W. Crooks, who claimed to be acting as agent for the Camden Oil Company of Pittsburg in the purchase of the Ortega Ranch for \$65,000 a short time ago, has been arrested on the charge of fraud in connection with that matter and released on bail. At the time

of the alleged purchases the drafts drawn on the Camden Oil Company were declared by that corporation to be forgeries. Crooks negotiated one of these drafts for \$15,000. The charge against Crooks is believed to be based on this fact.

ATLANTA, Ga., 10.—Rumors of a riot have reached here from Clayton County. Three men, two of them brothers named Venable, and one named Dulin, are reported to have been shot.

PORTLAND, Oregon, 10.—Everything is quiet both at Seattle and Olympia. The militia are still on duty at Seattle anxiously awaiting the arrival of government troops. At Olympia the sheriff's posse is able to keep the peace. Precautions are being taken by the state and municipal authorities at Portland and by private citizens to prevent trouble here.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., 10.—A dispatch from Lieutenant Eugene Grifflin of General Hancock's staff states that the funeral will positively take place here. The date has not yet been fixed, but will probably be Friday. Arrangements for the interment are now in progress. A mass meeting of citizens will be held this afternoon in the Court House. This is the home of General Hancock's childhood.

SEATTLE, W. T., 10.—The city has become a military camp and every corner is guarded by a sentry, and military rule is supreme. There has been no effort on the part of the rioters to interfere nor even to hold a meeting. They are without recognized leaders and are utterly powerless to do anything so long as the military are under arms. There is, however, an intense feeling of bitterness against the militiamen who did the shooting on Monday, and it is openly threatened that they will be hung as soon as the military rule is relaxed. Eight companies of the 14th Infantry, under command of Colonel DeRussy, arrived this afternoon from the Vancouver Barracks, and at 3 o'clock the city was turned over to the regular troops, martial law continuing. General Gibbon is expected to-night, and he and Governor Squire will determine upon the future course. The trouble is practically over, through the efforts of citizen soldiery. The people have proved their ability under the most trying circumstances to govern themselves they have done this not as friends of the Chinese, but as friends of the law. They wish the Chinese away, but will not permit them to be driven away so long as they are here under National authority.

Olympia, W. T., 10.—To-day 120 responsible citizens organized themselves into a Home Guard and were sworn in as Deputy Sheriffs and officers as a regular military company. Everything was quiet during the day, and the prospects are that there will be no renewal of the disturbance. Hetzel, Bates and Gooding, the three ringleaders in yesterday's demonstration, had a preliminary examination to-day before a Justice of the Peace on the charge of riot, and were bound over in the sum of \$200 each to await the action of the grand jury.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The following telegram was sent to Governor Squire of Washington Territory last night:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington,
February 9, 1886.

To Hon. Watson C. Squire, Governor,
Seattle, Washington Territory:

The following proclamation has just been issued, and General Gibbon has been ordered to proceed at once in person with troops to Seattle:

By the President of the United States:
of America: A proclamation—

WHEREAS, It is represented to me by the Governor of the Territory of Washington that domestic violence exists within said Territory, and by reason of unlawful obstructions and combinations, and the assemblage of evil disposed persons it has become impracticable to enforce by ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States at Seattle, and at other points and places within said Territory, whereby life and property are threatened and endangered; and

WHEREAS, In the judgment of the President, an emergency has arisen and a case is now presented which justifies and requires under the constitution and laws of the United States, the employment of military force to suppress domestic violence and enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States, in command and warning, if this proclamation be disobeyed and disregarded.

Now, Therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America do hereby command and warn all insurgents, and all persons who have assembled at any point within said Territory of Washington, for unlawful purposes aforesaid to disperse therefrom, and to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, on or before six o'clock in the afternoon of the tenth day of February instant; and I do admonish all good citizens of the United States, and all persons within the limits and jurisdiction thereof, against aiding, abetting, countenancing or taking any part in such unlawful acts or assemblages.

In witness whereof, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 9th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and the independence of the United States the one hundred and tenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND,
By the President
T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.