

BY TELEGRAPH

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE

AMERICAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury today referred to the Attorney-General for an opinion on the interesting question in regard to the enforcement of the Chinese Restriction Act. One of the methods employed to evade the law was for emigrants to land in British Columbia and cross the border into Washington Territory. When such persons were found they were taken back into British Columbia and warned not to return to the United States. It is possible that many Chinese laborers who had entered the United States in various other ways were driven into British Columbia under the impression that they came from there. The authorities of British Columbia protested against this practice and called attention to a law imposing a tax of \$50 on all Chinese who landed in the British possessions. The Collectors at Port Townsend reported the situation to the Treasury Department and asked for instructions. The Secretary has called on the Attorney-General for an opinion and it is likely that the matter will be brought before the Cabinet at its next meeting.

UTAH COMMISSION.

The Utah Commission meets in this city on the 20th instant to prepare and submit to the Secretary of the Interior their report upon the operation of the Edmunds act in Utah during the last year.

DETROIT, 6.—To-night's labor demonstration made in this city was a great success. About 2,000 men were in line, composing five divisions, or 25 organizations, and embracing representatives of all kinds of labor. The demonstration was orderly throughout. Upwards of 100 transparencies were carried, among the mottoes being the following: "Convict labor must go." "Eight hours only for a day's work." "When capitalists conspire, the poor men must combine." "The employment of child labor should be made a State prison offense." "Equal pay to both sexes for equal work." "Rent, interest and profit are robbers." "The land for the people—not another acre for railroads." "Child labor is the product of our boasted civilization." "Schools for children; work for men." "Employ the unemployed and reduce the hours of labor." Similar mottoes were printed in German and Polish.

WASHINGTON, 6.—Dr. Theodore Canisus of Illinois, after having spent twenty years in the consular service of the government, the last three at Samoa, has returned here broken in health. He brings a letter from the King of Samoa, and some gifts. Dr. Canisus was an eye-witness of the recent attempt of the German government to obtain possession of the Samoan Islands, and a letter which he brings from the present king, Malicota, is a pathetic protest to the United States against those who seek to annex his kingdom. King Malicota has now about 40,000 subjects. Dr. Canisus and the British consul, when the German war ship arrived at Samoa, and erected a fort and planted the German flag there, made a very energetic protest that Germany should not seize the group of islands, and undoubtedly it was in a great measure due to the vigorous protests of these two consuls that the German expedition stopped where it did.

HOBOKEN, 6.—George H. Disgue, a saloon-keeper, surrendered himself to the police this afternoon, saying that he had killed his wife. An investigation proved the truth of his statement. His story is that he went home this afternoon and found his wife drunk, with a strange man in the house, who hastily left; that a quarrel arose; that his wife tried to kill him with a knife, and that in the struggle for the possession of the weapon it accidentally entered her throat. The wound is eight inches long, running from ear to ear. When the police went to the place they found the woman dead on the floor and her seven months old baby dabbling in her blood, which stood in pools on the floor. The dead woman leaves two other children, aged 4 and 2 years. Insane jealousy is believed to have caused the act.

HAMILTON, Ont., 6.—The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor reconvened this morning. Master Workman Powderley, in his address said he had prepared the draft of a bill to be presented to Congress which will, if adopted, prohibit the employment of the inmates of State and county prisons on Government work of any kind. He recommended that Congress should be asked to incorporate all trade and labor associations in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States; also to amend the bill passed last session to prohibit the employment of foreign labor under contract. Some postmasters who employed labor intercepted and opened communications between the officers of the Assembly. The remedy was to prohibit employers from acting as postmasters. The working people of the United States should demand of Congress the passage of a law creating postal savings banks. The passage of the Qates bill introduced in the last session of Congress, prohibits aliens from holding large tracts of land should be insisted upon, and the assembly should go further in demanding that all land now held for speculative purposes should be restored to the public domain. He discountenanced the propo-

sition to inaugurate a strike for the establishment of a short hour plan on May 1, 1886. He believed an annual convention should be held in every State, Territory and province, to be composed of representatives from all the labor organizations within the boundary of the State, Territory or province, to discuss all matters pertaining to labor interests. Boards of industry should also be organized in every municipality, which should keep a watch over the destinies of workers. The workmen on the continent of North America must take some action looking to the prevention of immigration during periods of depression. This country can no longer be called the workshop of the world. Every step to make it the poorhouse of the world should be resisted. He then touched on boycotting, and said that when the end sought for had been accomplished it should be discontinued. Drunkenness, which was prevalent during strikes should be punished by expulsion. He pointed out the weak spots in co-operation and the mutual benefit organizations. He suggested that a similar co-operative movement to the one located in Covington, Ky., be inaugurated in every locality where there is an assembly. This plan, he said, binds the workman and his employer together in a movement in which their interests are identical. The assistance fund should be abolished and another plan substituted. Workmen had come to look upon it as a fund to support strikes. This was not true. No strike should be ordered without the assent of the general executive board, and then after every other effort had failed. The executive board should act as a national board of conciliation and arbitration. He thought it time for the Knights of Labor to be more careful about championing the strikes of other organizations. It had brought odium on itself in the past, in some instances, for its generosity. Before taking sides hereafter it should be fully convinced that there was right on the side of the laborers.

He hoped the statement that the Brotherhood of Engineers was opposed to the Knights of Labor was not true. He discouraged the formation of any more trades assemblies as a step backward.

PHILADELPHIA, 7.—Abraham Erlanger, theatrical manager, arrested last night upon the charge of shooting G. Herbert Leonard, actor, in the Continental Hotel, was taken before a magistrate this morning. The injured man failed to appear, and without any testimony being offered, defendant was held in \$1,000 for a hearing next Wednesday.

BOSTON, 7.—The Upton committee appointed at the Brooklyn meeting of Irish sympathizers to go to Ireland and assist in the campaign of Parnell and his associates, are Congressmen Cullins and John Boyle O'Reilly of this city. Neither of these gentlemen favor the project, believing it entirely unnecessary as Parnell does not need assistance of that kind.

CHARLESTON, 5.—Dr. W. A. Cuebas, a brother of Mr. Cuebas, who was murdered by masked men at Edgefield, has sworn out warrants for the arrest of 24 persons implicated in the so-called lynching, including Memphis Cuebas, a son of the murdered man.

GALVESTON, 5.—A dispatch from Rusk, Texas, to the News says: Yesterday at the terminus of the Kansas & Gulf Shore line, near Lufkin, Texas, 60 convicts working on the road made a desperate break for liberty just as they had finished their supper. With deafening yells they started up in a body and rushed to the neighboring woods. The guards opened fire on the fleeing convicts with deadly effect. The latest report says 25 of them were killed or wounded. The prisoners ran in a large body and the guards simply emptied their repeating rifles and small arms into the moving mass. Rumors of an intended mutiny in this camp have been rife for some weeks past. These rumors were strengthened by the fact that many of the convicts were serving life sentences and were known to be desperate characters, and extra precautions were being taken. Every means possible is being used to recapture the thirty-five who succeeded in eluding the rifles of the guards. All avenues of escape are being guarded and posses are being organized to scour the country. The scene of the outbreak is some miles from any telegraph office.

VERONA, 5.—Last Saturday Miss Emma Falkner of State Bridge, poured the contents of a lamp over her head and shoulders, set fire to herself, and then ran shrieking around the house. The fire was not extinguished until nearly all her clothing had been burned from her body. She died at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon. She had attempted suicide before.

NEW ORLEANS, 5.—A special to the Picayune from Holly Springs, Miss., says: The convention for the nomination of county officers and members of the Legislature was held here today. After it had adjourned a difficulty occurred between L. W. Mullins, formerly a member of the Legislature and W. W. Watson, an attorney, both of Byhalia. Pistols were used at short range. Watson was shot in the right side and died in a few minutes. Mullins surrendered.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The phenomena of tornadoes in relation to scientific study, to which Lieut. John P. Finley of the Signal corps has devoted about eight years, are now so well understood as to warrant the belief that trustworthy warnings may soon be sent out to the inhabitants of local-

ties which may be threatened with a disastrous visitation. Daily precautions are in fact being made at present, having been begun last year and continued during the tornado season and resumed recently upon the return of Lieut. Finley from an inspection tour in the West. The percentage of verification is already gratifying, though the predictions are as yet largely experimental and are embodied in the daily published bulletins of the signal office only when the conditions favorable to the creation of tornadoes are very pronounced. In such case "severe local storms" are noted as probable.

To a reporter of the Associated Press Lieut. Finley recently described the known phenomena of tornadoes and the ends toward which the present researches are directed. These storms have distinctly marked characteristics, and are by no means to be confounded with hurricanes, blizzards, cyclones or northeasters.

Their tracks are never more than a few hundred yards wide, and their forces are generally exhausted by the time they have traveled a course of 40 or 50 miles, though in this latter respect they are quite variable, some having been traced by their lines of devastation more than 180 miles. Their rotary motion, which is greatest toward the center, sometimes reaches the enormous rate of 2,000 miles an hour, while their forward motion is always from southwest to northeast, and ordinarily does not exceed 40 or 50 miles. They are usually accompanied by electrical disturbances and are believed to be uninfluenced by electrical conditions, though violent thunderstorms follow them a few miles away. There is a distinct and curious relationship between a tornado and a general storm center, which is always apparent in their uniform relative positions, the tornado always occurring southeastwardly from the center of a low barometric pressure and at a distance of from one to 600 miles. The shape of the general storm center, the direction in which its largest diameter lies and the appearance of the upper and lower clouds, enter as minor elements into the problem out of which the weather experts hope to work a complete system of tornado warnings. The visits of the tornado are commonly the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock p.m. Their home is in the area which includes the whole of Iowa, all of Missouri except the southeastern corner, the northwestern corner of Arkansas, the northeastern part of the Indian Territory, Eastern Kansas, Eastern Nebraska, Southern Minnesota, Southern Wisconsin and Western Illinois. Here its season extends from April to August inclusive. It is a frequent visitor in two or three regions, in a strip along the Gulf and South Atlantic, which takes in the central portion of Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, with its termini in Mississippi and North Carolina, over which its devastations are confined to the months of January, February and March. The other includes a portion of Southern and Central Ohio, a large part of Pennsylvania, a small area in Maryland, a strip across New York, and a corner of each of the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut, where its seasons are only during the months of August and September.

Lieut. Finley further said that while a host of interesting scientific questions respecting the origin of tornadoes and the laws which govern them and their relationship to other meteorological phenomena, remain to be answered, the more practical questions as to when and where they are likely to appear seem to be advancing rapidly toward a solution. The interests which are subject to disaster from tornadoes are alive to the importance of the work in progress, and intending purchasers of farms apply to the signal office for information respecting the liability of their selected locality to disaster. To such are sent records of the past as far as known. Whenever Lieutenant Finley travels in pursuit of his studies, the farmers and villagers press him for information. To these he says that nothing raised by the hand of man above the surface of the earth can withstand the shock of the tornado. He advises them to seek their dugouts upon the appearance of portentous signs of disaster and there await the passage of the storm. For their property he advises insurance, so that the losses of the individual may be shared by his more fortunate neighbors. The insurance companies which last year wrote \$40,000,000 in tornado policies are eagerly awaiting the completion of a map now in process of making, which will, it is expected, greatly narrow the so-called tornado regions, and perhaps show that large portions of them have never experienced a destructive storm. Upon this map Lieutenant Finley proposes to show from complete records of several years and the data as far as obtained for many previous years, the average number of tornadoes for each locality per annum.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., 5.—A special to the Sun from Green River says. Some testimony of a startling character was given to the grand jury to-day, calculated to throw new light on the transactions at Rock Springs during the recent riot there.

Rev. Timothy Thirloway, Congregational minister, who resided at Rock Springs with his family during the riot, made a sworn statement that the Chinese set fire to their own houses in order to prevent the white men from robbing them of their money, which was buried in the ground underneath their dwellings. Subsequent events have shown that this was the case, for as soon as the Chinamen returned to

Rock Springs they commenced excavating under the ruins, and in one instance over \$6,000 was found.

Timothy Thirloway, being duly sworn, made the following statement: "I am a minister of the gospel, and was residing at Rock Springs on the 2nd of September last, on which day the riot occurred, and in the vicinity of Chinatown. On that day I heard there was a large number of men moving around toward the north end of Chinatown with guns, clubs and other weapons. I stepped out of my house with my wife and saw the first two houses that were set on fire. While we were standing there I could see a number of white men on the north side of Chinatown, and at the same time four Chinamen came out of a house on the southeast part of the town, only a short distance from us. They were some two hundred yards from the white men. The four Chinamen had not moved more than twenty yards from the house with their bundles when some one called them back and they remained in the house two or three minutes before coming out again. In the meantime a volley was heard on the north side of Chinatown and almost instantly the Chinamen rushed out of the building. They had hardly left when we saw the building was on fire. No white men were to be seen near the house, and it was apparent that the houses were fired by the Chinamen themselves. My daughter, who talked with some of the Chinamen afterward, can tell you more about that and the object of the Chinamen in setting the houses on fire. The two houses that were first burned belonged to the railroad company and were known as Nos. 15 and 16. Among the Chinamen that came out of No. 16, the first house set on fire, I recognized Ah Ghong."

The statement of Miss Elenor Thirloway is as follows: "I came to Rock Springs last December, and have given instructions to the Chinese at my father's house in the evening. I think we have the confidence of the Chinese who regarded us as their friends. Just as soon as they returned, some came to see us and talked about their troubles. Ah, Quong, who lived in the cellar of the gang house, No. 16, which was the first house set on fire, said that the China boy was scared the American boy would get the things and the China boy set fire to the houses. Lew Ack Sen, a nephew of Ah Say, the Chinese interpreter, also told me the same facts about setting fire to the houses, as the other Chinamen; that they were afraid the white man would find their money and for that reason the Chinese set fire to the houses. Ah Quong said: China boy no likee American boy catch him things and China boy set fire to houses."

Mrs. Elenor Thirloway, testified substantially as her husband and also that the Chinamen were seen running from the houses which immediately burst forth in flames as if touched off with gunpowder.

WASHINGTON, 6.—At the White House to-day it is declared that the letter printed by a number of papers this morning on the New York State election, purporting to have been written by the President to a friend in Buffalo is a forgery. The only utterance the President has made on the subject was an answer which he dictated to Col. Lamont, his private secretary, to be made to an inquiry sent him by a correspondent and was as follows:

"The President is a democrat, and it is strange that any person should question his position. He earnestly desires the success of his party in the pending election in New York, as well as elsewhere, and any assertion to the contrary is utterly and maliciously false."

SANTA ROSA, Cal., 6.—The opinion of Judge Jackson Temple in the celebrated case of Mrs. Ellen M. Cotton vs. Leland Stanford and others, directors of the Central Pacific railroad, was filed this morning. Judgment is ordered for the defendants.

NEW YORK, 6.—The following bulletin was issued from Cardinal McCloskey's residence to-day by the clergy:

"His eminence, the cardinal, has had for over two days a change in his condition, which renders him very weak, and apparently in great danger of death; so much so that it was considered prudent to administer to him the last sacrament."

The Rev. Thomas G. Preston, chancellor and vicar-general of the diocese, administered the last rites to his eminence. In conversation with a reporter this morning, Father Preston said: The cardinal was a little bit brighter, and while very low and weak was quite cheerful. His condition, however, leaves us little to hope. His advanced years and the disease from which he has been suffering for some time past, together with a severe cold, recently contracted by him, have had a tendency to hasten his end. He has lived a long life of usefulness, and his reputation as an ecclesiastic is world-wide. Of course in the event of his death, the office of cardinal will not be vacant long, because his grace, Archbishop Corrigan, is coadjutor bishop with the right of succession, and he would become cardinal immediately without the necessity of confirmation by the authorities in Rome. A circular has been issued by the cathedral functionaries to all the churches in the diocese asking for the prayers of the faithful for his eminence. While there is life there is hope and we can only await God's will."

Dr. Keyes, the cardinal's physician, was seen to-day. He said: "I have not seen his eminence this morning, but I cannot hold out any hope of his rallying, his disease being a mere gradual failing of his powers, the result of extreme old age as much as anything else. He may linger for some days yet."

BUFFALO, 6.—A special from Washington says: Postmaster Belford, of this city was suspended to-day, cause at present unknown.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The President today appointed the following Presidential postmaster: Alfred R. Story, at Dixon, Cal., vice Wm. Hall, resigned.

ALTOONA, Pa., 6.—As the regular train from Hollidaysburg was nearing Alleghany Furnace this morning, four men took possession of one of the crowded cars, and while three of them intimidated the passengers with revolvers, the fourth went through the car and deliberately robbed such of the occupants as he chose to select. One of the passengers made a show of resistance, but he was attacked with a knife and cut through the hand. The conductor next grappled with one of the robbers and was dragged out to the platform of the car and beaten with a revolver handle. The robbers then pulled the bell rope and jumped off escaping into the woods. The Pennsylvania railway has sent out officers in all directions.

BUFFALO, N. Y., 6.—Rev. Father Cronin and James Mooney, of this city who are among those named by meeting last night in New York to proceed to Ireland for the purpose of assisting in the Parliamentary campaign there, express their disapproval of such a course. They agree with Mr. Sullivan that the Irish people, funds, not crators, and they favor policy of aiding Ireland in the direction in which she is poor.

PORTLAND, Oregon, 7.—A simple but clever and successful bank forgery was discovered to-day. Some two weeks ago a stranger dressed like a well-to-do country merchant came to a large printing and lithographic house here and representing himself to be the cashier of the First National Bank of Oregon, ordered 1,000 lithographic certificates of deposit, 1,000 identification certificates and 1,000 envelopes with the name of the bank thereon. The printer agreed to have them done on a certain date, when the stranger called for them, and paid the bill and took them away. To-day one of the bogus certificates came to the First National Bank of this city from Helena bank, for collection. It was \$3,500, payable to O. C. Whitney. The forged identification certificates made the swindler's work of getting the certificates cashed easy. It is known here that another certificate of \$3,500 was cashed at Butte, Montana. It is not known whether more than one man engaged in the swindle or not. The man who ordered the stationery is about 40 years of age and about five feet nine inches tall, has black hair and black moustache. The signature of J. Merrill, cashier of the bank, to the certificates is rather a clumsy forgery.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., 7.—The grand jury of Sweetwater County found indictments against the Rock Springs rioters. It made the following report: "We have diligently inquired into the occurrence at Rock Springs on the second day of September last, although we have examined a large number of witnesses, no one has been able to testify to a single criminal act committed by any known person on that day. Whatever crimes may have been committed there, the perpetrators thereof have not been disclosed by the evidence before us, and therefore, while we deeply regret the circumstances were wholly unable, acting under the obligations of our oaths, to return any indictments. We have also inquired into the causes that led to the outbreak at Rock Springs. While we find no cause for the crimes committed, there appears to be no doubt of abuses existing, that should have been promptly adjusted by the railroad company and its officers. If this had been done, the fair name of our Territory would not have been stained by the terrible event of the 2d of September."

The Union Pacific Railway Company is now employing Mormons at mines at Almy and Rock Springs.

PITTSBURG, Pa., 7.—This has been the biggest day in Pittsburgh's history, marking the completion and opening of the Davis Island dam, a construction which was begun by the United States Government seven years ago and which cost \$3,000,000. Fifty thousand strangers are here from abroad to witness the ceremonies. At 11 o'clock a procession of fifty steamboats got off decked with flags and streamers, from Monongahela wharf for the dam, carrying the Ohio Commission, the Commissioners of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, the members of Commerce members of the Petroleum, Grain and Furniture Exchanges, and invited guests, including members of the State Supreme Court and members of the River and Harbor Committee of Congress. Below the city, there was speech making, and an inspection of the machine and workings of the dam. The dam returned to the city this afternoon where the ceremonies will wind up with a grand display of fireworks to-night.

RICHMOND, Va., 7.—In the United States District Court to-day, Judge Bond and Hughes presiding, a decision was rendered in the case of Blind Tom, the colored pianist. This is a suit the name of Blind Tom through J. W. mother, Charity Wiggins, against Chas. A. Bethune, for many years Tom's guardian, requiring an accounting of the earnings of Tom and their proper investment for the benefit of himself and his heirs, and that Bethune be required to surrender possession of the