

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 5.—Regarding the murder of the Chinaman Chong Ong, a man who spent much time among the Chinese on the Pacific Coast here, advances a novel theory. He says every Chinaman who comes to this country binds himself to the Chinese Six Companies—first to obey, under all circumstances, the laws of the Imperial Chinese government, and next, those of the Six Companies. The penalty of disobedience to these laws is the enslavement of his family in China, or the forfeiture of his life, if he has no family at home. He says it is no uncommon thing for Chinamen to disappear in San Francisco, or to be butchered in cold blood, and that the Chinese there, in such a case, not only make no effort to punish the criminal, but will use all possible efforts to shield the "high-binder," as these murderers are called. If the murder of Chong Ong was the result of a sentence of death imposed, for disobedience of some of the laws that he had bound himself to obey, then there is little or no chance for the discovery of the murderer. The fact that Chong Ong had discarded his Chinese name and had taken a Cuban one, as well as the Cuban costume, would lend probability to the theory.

ST. LOUIS, 5.—The police authorities gave out this afternoon that they last night arrested David Keenan, W. P. Sears, P. S. Burns, D. Weathers, and Master Workman Pinkerton of the Knights of Labor, all street railroad men, upon the charge that they had been engaged in the recent explosion on the street car tracks. Another man, John Shaughnessy, was arrested this afternoon. The men arrested are all strikers. They were arrested at 119 Lucas avenue, from which place it is claimed they directed the operations. A quantity of dynamite and caps have been found there. The assertion is made that they purchased the dynamite in Louisville with money furnished by the Knights of Labor, ostensibly to buy food for the strikers' families. It is reported that the men have confessed their connection with the plot to destroy the railroad property and that they will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., 5.—Mrs. Catharine Trump, postmistress at the village of Corniug, has been arrested charged with opening letters out of curiosity and reading them for the purpose of keeping herself posted in regard to the business secrets of her neighbors and the love affairs of the young people of the community. She admits her guilt and in justification alleges that she did not know she was committing an offense for which she could be punished. She is under bail to answer at the next term of the United States Court.

LAWRENCEBURG, Indiana, 6.—Between two and three o'clock this morning the steamers *James W. Gaff* and *Mountain Girl* collided at Spit Rock, two miles from Aurora, sinking the latter and carrying down seven men and between 30 and 40 horses. The *Mountain Girl* was leased by a portion of John Robinson's show, traveling as a cheap priced circus and variety concern. It was exhibited at Lawrenceburg last night and was on its way to Rising Sun when the disaster occurred. The drowned men were deck hands except a young man named Harrel, of Lawrenceburg, who was connected with the show.

NEW YORK, 6.—Business failures the last seven days 179, as compared to 201 last week.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The President, this afternoon, appointed Robert B. Smith, of Montana, to be U. S. District Attorney for Montana.

EMPORIA, Kas., 6.—The jury in the Walkup case were still out at noon, and the impression still prevails that it will be unable to agree.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The report of Second Comptroller Maynard shows that during the fiscal year ended July 30th, 37,150 claims and accounts were examined and settled amounting to \$120,137,148. The number examined and settled during the previous fiscal year was 27,780 and the amount \$102,650,412, being an increase of 33 per cent. in the number of claims and accounts examined and settled. During the fiscal year just ended, while the increase of the clerical force was 12-3, the number of single vouchers examined was 1,838,633 and the number of requisitions countersigned and recorded was 20,633, the average monthly employment of clerks was 79. There were pending and undetermined on June 7, 1885, 2,964 claims and accounts, and on November 1, 2780. The Comptroller states that the work of the accounting officers is greatly embarrassed because of the presentation of old and stale demands and the difficulty of determining the truth in regard to the transactions out of which they arose, and suggests the enactment of a statute making a reasonable limitation of time within which all claims either in favor of or against the government should be presented to the accounting officers. This would, he says, facilitate the transaction of public business.

President Cleveland yesterday expressed himself as follows to a member of the editorial staff of the *Post* in regard to the organization of the Civil Service Commission.

"The reorganization of the Civil Service Commission was made necessary by the resignation of the members of the old Board. In such a reorganiza-

tion it seemed to me that friends for the cause would be made in the party to which I belong, and which is at present to a large extent charged with the enforcement of the law, by changing the political complexion of the Commission. This view was, I think, shared by all the old Commissioners, and the change has thus far progressed with none but the best feeling so far as I know, on their part. In the selection of new Commissioners there were so many different qualifications which I deemed desirable that I have found it no easy matter to fill the positions with men, who could combine the elements, which I consider the most essential to a fair, honest and successful enforcement of the law. Prominent leaders in the Civil Service movement strongly advised me to select one of the Commissioners from the south.

This I have done, and the person I have selected from that locality, I am quite certain, possesses the qualifications necessary for an efficient officer. Mr. Edgerton I never saw until yesterday, and I don't remember that I ever heard of him until Chief Justice Waite urged him upon my attention as a most excellent man for the place. From my impression of him upon a personal interview and from representations made by his friends, I am entirely satisfied that no mistake has been made in his appointment. I cannot rid myself of the idea that this civil service reform is something intended to do practical good and that it is not a mere sentiment intended for the purpose of affording an opportunity to ventilate high-sounding notions and fine phrases. My plan of giving it the greatest possible usefulness involves the removal of stumbling blocks from the way of good, honest men who are inclined to its support, and demonstrates in a very public manner its value as adapted to every day affairs of government. Thus two democrats were selected, and I certainly intended to select them for two prominent positions in the commission, and this was done largely in deference to the sentiments and opinions held by the good men in the democratic party, and it has also occurred to me that it was a plain dictate of common sense that one of the old Commissioners should if possible remain for a time to aid the new ones. The preparation of the report of the Commission is a most important matter, affording an occasion to recommend reform to the people by exhibiting to them all it has accomplished, and the report ought to be very useful, too, in removing misapprehensions and objections. Deeming the experience of one, who has been in the Commission during the time of which the report will relate of the utmost value in its preparation, and fully convinced that the knowledge gained by connection with the administration of the law would be a great help to the new Commission, I obtained the consent of Mr. Eaton to remain temporarily in the Commission and I have appointed him in the place of Mr. Thoman, the former Democratic member. When Mr. Eaton finally retires, I shall appoint a Republican whose selection will, I hope, detract nothing from the strength and efficiency of the new Commission."

My attention has been called to statements in some newspapers relating to Mr. Stirling.

I have heard that he has applied for examination as weigher. I have no information whether he has passed or not, but I judge from something appearing in the papers that certain people fear he has, and they are already lashing themselves into a dreadful state of apprehension lest he should be selected, after examination, to fill the place to which he was appointed without examination, and from which he was suspended. When the civil service commission consulted with me as to the status of Mr. Sterling and the true construction of the rule bearing on that subject, I agreed with them in the opinion that the position of weigher was subject to an examination, and that it should be filled by one who, by means of a proper examination under the law, proved himself eligible; but it seemed to me that the good of the service required that the person to be appointed should be possessed of certain traits and qualifications which no theoretical examination would develop. One having charge of two or three hundred men of the class with which the weigher has to deal, should possess personal courage, energy, decision and firmness of character. It is entirely certain that the possession of such qualifications could not in the least be determined by the result of an examination organized for the purpose of testing an applicant's knowledge and education, so I suggested that the examination for this place be non-competitive; but finding that the law and rules did not permit that in such a case, it was proposed that instead of sending the appointing power only four names from those who had proved themselves eligible upon examination, and obliging him to select one of them, the whole number who successfully passed should be sent up, thus permitting an opportunity to judge of the qualifications not developed by examination. This, as I understand it, was agreed to among us, and I have ever since supposed that that course would be followed. I think it certainly should be. I might, perhaps, add that at the time it was, I supposed settled upon, I had not, and I am quite sure that no member of the commission had the slightest idea that Mr. Sterling would appear as an applicant for examination. Now, if Mr. Sterling has submitted to the conditions imposed by the civil service

law, and if he has passed the examination prescribed, he should be treated justly and fairly. I did not mean to say that the appointing power should be unjust and unfair to others by appointing Mr. Sterling over the heads of those who have passed a better examination than he, and who are found on inspection to possess qualifications essential to an effective performance of the duties pertaining to the office, but I think all who have passed should be certified and if, under a fair application of the rules and in an exercise honestly and in good faith of the selection thus afforded, Sterling should be chosen, no friend of civil service reform has any right to complain. No cause can gain by injustice or by the twisting of its purposes to suit particular tastes, and when the result is fairly reached through proper methods adopted to further the reform, it should be accepted, especially by the friends of the movement. They should not permit those of whom they require submission to say with any semblance of truth that they themselves submit only when the result accords with their views."

WINNIPEG, 6.—Owing to the discovery of an alleged compact on the part of some residents of this place to take the life of Riel, should the Dominion government fail to execute him, the government has become alarmed, and doubled the guard over the prisoner at the barracks at Regina. The prisoner has been placed under the special charge of a commissioned officer and special mounted guards have been told to patrol for miles about the barracks to see that the garrison is not surprised and the prisoner rescued. As the time for the execution draws nigh, Riel grows nervous and fidgety. He professes to believe he will not be executed, but evidently suffers mentally as he has become considerably emaciated. It is reported that Archbishop Tache has written to the Pope to use any influence he might be able to exercise to save the prisoner for the part that Riel played in the rebellion of 1869. The Pope has sent him a memento in the shape of an alleged nail from Christ's cross.

Ottawa, 6.—It is stated that Mr. Thompson, Minister of Justice, has made a report to the Council on Riel's case, in which he adopted the views of Bishop Grandin, in that the rebel leader should be incarcerated in a lunatic asylum.

NEW YORK, 5.—A Montreal special to the *Post* says: It is semi-officially denied that the Cabinet has granted a medical commission in the Riel case, and it is believed he will be executed next Wednesday.

PITTSFIELD, Ill., 6.—A cyclone passed through this county in a northwesterly direction this afternoon, unroofing houses and barns and doing considerable other injury to property, but taking no lives so far as has been learned.

CHICAGO, 6.—A fire in the Farwell building on Monroe street, early this morning caused the loss of \$200,000; fully insured. The fire originated on the third floor, occupied by S. S. Marshall & Co., dry goods commission merchants, and burned its way up through the roof. The chief losers are Manheimer, Lipman & Co., who carried a very expensive line of silks and whose losses are placed at \$100,000, principally from water, the entire building being thoroughly flooded.

Sprague, W. T., 6.—A fire last night destroyed Richardson's jewelry store, Calavan Bros. general merchandise store, and several small buildings. Loss, \$10,000; insurance \$2,000.

GALVESTON, 6.—The boycott of the Knights of Labor against the Mallory Steamship Company and on the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad continues practically unchanged. No signs of a settlement are yet visible. The executive committee of the Knights of Labor has given permission to printers, newspaper men and clerks in the city to resume work subject to a moment's notice to suspend. This order, however, affects less than 100 men, and is no concession. Public opinion is strongly against the boycotters. The commerce of Galveston is entirely suspended. No freight is entering the city. Vessels continue to arrive daily, thus swelling the idle fleet. The strikers are supreme masters of the situation, granting permission to railroads to run water trains and keep their roads in good repair, but strictly prohibiting freight from entering the city.

The strike of the Knights of Labor against the Mallory Steamship Company remains unchanged. In their evening paper the executive board of the Knights exhort their brethren to firmness and silence, and after a defense of the causes alleged for the strike, concludes with the threatening announcement: "You cannot starve us into submission." The whole city is stored with groceries, and the first law of nature is self-preservation. Be warned in time."

In the same issue the Knights invite all colored workmen to join their order and be protected from the pauper labor of other countries. Perfect stagnation exists in the trade of the city. Eight hundred bales of cotton were loaded this afternoon by colored men. The Knights of Labor have taken steps to stop further work of this character by withdrawing the engineers and firemen from the barges. Many thousand bales of cotton await shipment at Houston. The indications point to an early crisis in the situation. The strikers are getting very restless, as are also the large exporting houses who have forty ships on their hands. President Sealy of the Santa Fe Railroad Company has asked the State Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor to meet himself and others

in conference to-morrow. Telegrams have been sent throughout the State, summoning every member of the committee to be present at all hazards.

Houston, Tex., 6.—Not a single car of freight arrived over the Houston & Texas Central road to-day. All the freight trains on this line are side tracked in consequence of the strike at Galveston. Over a hundred cars of freight are now in the yards waiting delivery to the Missouri Pacific road for Galveston.

The steamer *San Marcos* arrived at Mallory wharf yesterday from New York and her cargo is being discharged by colored longshoremen who are unmolested by the strikers. There is talk of a combined effort to introduce colored labor into the cotton passes and railroads in the places of the strikers, but no action has yet been taken.

New York, 6.—In an interview to-day in regard to the boycott which the Knights of Labor have instituted against the Mallory line of steamers at Galveston, Mr. Mallory said that he had not the slightest intention of yielding, as the demands of the strikers were wholly unreasonable, and one concession would only open the way to more demands and more concessions. The line was having its work done at Galveston all right by the colored workmen. The extent to which the Knights of Labor were exercising power at present was indicated by the fact that they practically controlled the telegraph. All the dispatches between his firm and the agent at Galveston are known to the strikers, and some of the dispatches are being delayed in transmission.

New York, 6.—The *Times* has a long account of a railroad trunk line plan, which will probably be agreed upon to-day. The plan contemplates a central body which shall have control of railway business throughout the United States, provision being made in committees to be formed with power to enforce their decrees, for the representation of each of the eight trunk lines. The president will constitute the committee, with authority to select arbitrators. This committee will settle only broad questions of policy, details being left to other committees.

Each of the trunk lines is made responsible for the act of its Western connections, the New York Central being held for whatever infringement of contract may be traced to the Lake Shore & Michigan Central, Canada Southern or Nickle Plate, and the Pennsylvania for the Fort Wayne & Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh and Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, and the Southern. All roads connecting with trunk lines and their controlled roads, are classed as affiliated roads, and entitled to representation in the joint committee, which is made up of representatives of these roads and members of the Trunk Line Executive Committee. This committee will have authority over the classification of goods, the fixing of through rates, and will appoint a special committee on certain classes of goods, such as cotton and tobacco, or any through freight which is carried over long routes and a number of lines. In case of failure of the joint committee to agree upon any question, an appeal shall lie to the executive committee, thus placing the connecting lines, to whom cutting is usually traced, entirely at the mercy of the trunk lines.

The president's committee will have the naming of the Trunk Line Executive Committee, which will consist of vice-presidents. This joint executive committee will appoint a freight and passenger committee, which will be made up of traffic managers, or general freight and passenger agents. Commissioners from these sub-committees will select chairmen, and to these will be given authority to act as commissioners one for the freight business, and the second for the passenger traffic. Authority is given to these committees to appoint sub-committees to consider such questions as may from time to time arise. No one will be appointed to a position either upon the passenger or freight committee who has not full authority in his own company over the department which he represents in the committee. Prompt action is provided for any subject that may be brought to the attention of the committees.

Rebates of any kind, term contracts, special rates, agreements for given amounts of freight, and all subterfuges by which the spirit of the union may be violated, are forbidden, and the transfer of cars, the use of through bills of lading or the making of through rates, with any road refusing to be bound by the trunk line agreement, is also prohibited.

The business to be governed by this contract is first, east bound dead freight and live stock coming from, or from beyond the western terminus of the trunk lines; second, west bound freight from seaboard cities to western termini of the trunk lines; third, competitive passenger traffic of the first and second class, and emigrant traffic. Each party to this contract is to deposit a stated sum with the commissioner, from which shall be deducted such fines as he may impose for violations of the agreement, when proved, and the method of detection and conviction is fixed.

PENDELTON, Ogn., 6.—Last night O. H. Stanley, a cattle thief, who was in danger of being lynched by his victims, left Pilot Rock, Umatilla county, in company with two constables for this city to take refuge in jail. They were met by a posse of fifty men, who called a halt. The constables stopped, but Stanley put spurs to his horse and

tried to escape. He was fired at by the vigilantes and killed. The coroner and sheriff have gone to investigate the case.

MONTREAL, 6.—Messages of congratulation from the Queen and Governor General on the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railroad were received by George Stephen, president of that road. It is understood that he will be knighted.

BUFFALO, 6.—Herman, the wife murderer, confesses the crime and says it was committed on Sunday night. He was very jealous of her, and says he slept upon the same bed three nights or which lay the body of the murdered woman. The deed was done about 7 o'clock in the evening, when Mrs. Herman wanted to go out alone. He insisted upon accompanying her, whereupon words ensued. He threw her upon the floor and killed her with a razor. After cutting her throat he lifted her upon the bed, still alive, took her apron and soaked up the blood, washed himself and went away. He returned to the house about 8 o'clock and then lay down by the corpse, as stated.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The President made the following appointments to-day: James A. Bayard, of Maryland, to be Secretary of Arizona; Joseph C. Stranghan, of Indiana, to be Surveyor-General of Idaho; James Dawson, of Colorado, to be Surveyor-General of Colorado; John Hise, of Arizona, to be Surveyor-General of Arizona.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The President today issued the following proclamation: WHEREAS, It is represented to me by the Governor of the Territory of Washington that domestic violence exists within said Territory, and that by unlawful obstructions and combinations and the assemblage of evil-disposed persons, it has become impracticable to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States at Seattle and other points and places within said Territory, whereby life and property are there threatened and destroyed; and,

WHEREAS, The Legislature of said Territory cannot be convened, and 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 the military to suppress domestic violence and enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States, if the command and warning of 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 the unlawful purposes aforesaid, to desist therefrom and disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before twelve o'clock meridian on the 8th day of November, instant, and I do admonish all good citizens of the United States and all persons within the limit or jurisdiction thereof against aiding, abetting, countenancing or taking any part in any 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 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1885, and of the independence of the United States the 110th.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:
T. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

EVERYTHING QUIET.

Portland, Ogn., 7.—All was quiet on the surface at Seattle last night, though no one can fathom the undercurrent. Many Chinese left by the steamer for Victoria.

The leaders of the anti-Chinese say there is an element among their number that cannot be held back.

The Knights of Labor hold a meeting to-night, and trouble is feared then. No troops have started for Seattle. The sheriff is inclined to the opinion that he will be able to resist violence, though this feeling is not generally shared by law-abiding citizens.

Since the President's proclamation the feeling in this city is that there will be an end to the anti-Chinese riots on Puget Sound. There never was any necessity for allowing the outrage at Tacoma. One company of United States military could have maintained order and protected property, but no organized force in the interests of peace was at the city's command. What made matters worse was the fact that the mayor of Tacoma, a foreigner, who had lived in the town less than two years, and in the United States not long enough to speak English correctly, was the leader of the anti-Chinese mob. The law-abiding citizens and the few large property owners did nothing but fold their hands and exclaim, "What can we do?" They feared to organize against the mob, for the reason that threats were made to blow up their homes with dynamite. It happened, too, that the rough element in Tacoma, headed by the Mayor, outnumbered the law-abiding element more than two to one, as is the case in most new railroad towns.

The Chinese are weak physically, and have no courage nor weapons of defense. The protection of the law was not offered them, and there was nothing left for them to do but to be marched out of town. They had good reason to fear a second Rock Springs massacre. Another bad feature of the riot was that the *Ledger*, the leading paper of Tacoma, has, in the strongest language at its command, endorsed the riots' action and counselled the