

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

CHEYENNE, 3.—News from Rock Springs received this forenoon indicates a worse state of affairs than reported last night. Every Chinaman, over 500 in number, has been driven out of town. Fifteen dead Chinamen thus far have been discovered and as many more dead bodies are probably in the ruins. Fifty houses belonging to the railroad company, and fifty more owned by Chinamen were burned. The Chinamen are yet in the hills west of town without food, afraid to go to Green River City, distant about ten miles. Governor Warren is now at Rock Springs with General Superintendent Dickinson and Superintendent Wurtelle of the western division of the Union Pacific railroad. No more disturbance is anticipated. Food will be sent to the starving Chinamen in the hills by the authorities.

## THE WORST NOT TOLD.

The worst has evidently not been told regarding the anti-Chinese riots in the west part of Wyoming. According to advices from Evanston, where the second largest coal mining camp on the Union Pacific Railroad is located, the movement is a preconcerted one. It had been arranged that the first attack upon the Chinese was to be made in Carbon, a mining town about 150 miles east of Rock Springs, to be followed by like movements in the latter place and Evanston. The Rock Springs miners, however, took the initiative, and the result there has been announced. The mobs at that place, looted the houses of the Chinese before setting fire to them. The outrages commenced in mine No. 6, where three Chinese miners were attacked and killed. Then the riot commenced all over the town, even the women joining with loaded shotguns in their hands. Superintendent Evans of the coal mine was warned to leave town, and he did so with alacrity, passing through here to-day enroute for Omaha. Nothing can be heard from Carbon. The operator there is evidently afraid to send the news.

From Evanston, the sheriff of Uintah county telegraphed this evening to Governor Warren as follows:

## A CALL FOR PROTECTION.

"A large number of citizens, with myself, are satisfied that the outrages committed at Rock Springs will be repeated here, and are liable to break out at any time. We need troops to protect the lives and property of our citizens."

Governor Warren is at Green River, but he has telegraphed to the commanding officers at Forts Fred Steele and D. A. Russell, and the troops are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

## DISPATCH TO THE CHINESE CONSUL.

SAN FRANCISCO, 3.—Colonel Bee, Chinese Consul received the following dispatch from Evanston, Wyoming, to-day, relative to the massacre of Chinese at Rock Springs yesterday: "The number of Chinese killed outright was eleven. There are a large number of wounded still in the hills, many of whom will probably die. The Chinese dare not go out in search of them." The dispatch concludes by stating that it was nothing but a massacre of a defenseless people.

CINCINNATI, 3.—About dusk this evening the entire fire department of the city was called to the corner of Sixth and Hoadly streets, where a fire had gained much headway in the freight depot of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway. The building extends from Fifth to Sixth Streets, a distance of 500 feet. The lower floor is occupied as a freight depot by the railroad company, while the upper stories are used by the Cincinnati Malting and Warehouse Company, J. R. Megrue & Co., proprietors. An immense quantity of grain was stored in the building, and it with the building was totally destroyed. The freight on hand was also badly damaged. The loss on the building is \$25,000; insurance \$10,000. Loss of the Malting Company is \$150,000; insurance, \$100,000. The freight in the depot was totally consumed, and the loss may reach \$50,000, on which there is \$30,000 insurance.

Boston, 3.—The four story brick building at the corner of Federal street and Western avenue, Lynn, occupied by Nicholas Webber, as a morocco factory, was burned this morning. Loss \$100,000. Two hundred hands were employed in the factory.

KANSAS CITY, 3.—The special train sent out from here to the scene of the robbery last night on the Chicago and Alton Railroad near Blue Springs left shortly before one o'clock this morning and after some delay reached there about three o'clock. The car contained several officers and employees of the road and a strong posse of detectives and deputy marshals. Arriving on the ground the horses were secured and officers started on the track of the robbers. Blood hounds had been procured to aid in the search. At noon, the time of the latest report, none of the robbers had yet been captured.

The majority of the pursuing party returned this afternoon after a fruitless search. The railroad company has offered a reward of \$1,000 for each of the robbers.

GALVESTON, 3.—A brief session of the committees of the Knights of Labor and the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe

Railway Company was held last night. It adjourned until to-day at 11 o'clock, when the treaty will be finally consummated. It is understood thus far that the Knights have gained every point, and those still remaining in dispute are not essentially material to the issue.

The strike of the Knights against the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad Company ended to-day with a mutual signing of articles of agreement regulating the rates of wages and guaranteeing immunity to all the striking employees. The schedule of wages agreed upon has not yet been made public.

News from Dallas says: The Knights of Labor yesterday perfected an organization of the Grand Assembly by electing a full set of officers, with Henry Golden, of Galveston, as Master Workman. It became known during the day that the Assembly was waited upon by a committee of five from the Farmers' Union, headed by President Dunlap, with a proposition to fuse with the latter, which was accepted. A comparison of notes showed that the Knights of Labor, only organized in Texas last March, have since increased their membership to almost 10,000, while the Farmers' Union had a membership of nearly 35,000 in Texas, with a prospect of controlling 85 per cent. of the farmers in six years. The harmony existing between agriculture and labor is said to have been proved by the proposition from the farmers to back the Knights of Labor with as much as \$10,000 a week to secure a successful conduct of the strike. Fusion rests on the understanding that the parties and politicians are to be ignored in the united effort to save labor and production by a subordination of corporations and the destruction of syndicates, rings, corners and other aids to the accumulation of great wealth. All classes are admissible to membership, except bankers, lawyers, saloon keepers, gamblers and professional politicians. It is claimed by the delegates that the aim of the Assembly is not to promote strikes, but to prevent them by arbitration, to which end a committee with controlling powers over the local assemblies will be created. When the work of the arbitrators appointed from the opposing interests is not satisfactory, disinterested parties are to be called in, whose decision must be accepted; but, should the corporations refuse their consent to arbitrate, then strikes may be inaugurated as a last resort. Leading members of the organization say there will be no fusion with either the prohibitionists or anti-prohibitionists, and the rapid growth of the Order precludes the probability of collusion with any of the existing parties.

ST. LOUIS, 3.—Messrs. T. V. Powderly, Grand Master Workman of the Labor and Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Order, and Frederick Turner, Secretary of the latter body, held two conferences with General Manager Talmadge of the Wabash this afternoon, with a view to the final settlement of the differences and troubles between the organization and the road. Talmadge furnishes the associated Press with the following statement as embodying all the main points of the conference and as representing his side of the conference: "I had a very full and friendly discussion of matters with Messrs. Powderly and Turner. I showed them there had been no discrimination against the Knights of Labor. Both Messrs. Barnes and Martin stated when they were ready to open the shops on June 27th, which was ten days after closing them, they sent word to ninety per cent. of the men who had formerly been in the employ of the company, that they were going to open on said day, and would like to have them come back and go to work. Of course they could not find employment for all of them, as there was more force than their pay-roll allowance would admit of. These men did not see fit to accept of this because they were not all invited to come back and therefore Messrs. Martin and Barnes had to employ other men. But I find on looking over the pay rolls for August, 1885, we had on the 27th of that month a total of 2,498 men in the service of the company, of which 1,084 were in our service before the shops closed on June 16th. This applies to shopmen only and does not include engineers and firemen, and shows that over two-thirds of the men now in the service in these departments were all employees. There was no discrimination on my part or that of the other officers of the company. I proposed to the chairman to-day that I would employ these men if they desired me to employ them, as rapidly as the business and earnings would justify, taking them in the following order: First, the men who have families and homes of their own at points where they have been working. Second, men with families residing at points where they are employed but do not own homes. Third, young men who have no families, and married men whose families do not live where they have been at work, and who are known as floating machinists and mechanics. Our present force is 578, less than it was in June. This shows we could not have given employment to all who asked for work."

The conference continued more than an hour and all points of difference were discussed. After receiving Col. Talmadge's proposition, Messrs. Powderly and Turner returned to the Planter's House and held a conference with the Wabash committee, which resulted in a rejection of the proposition of Col. Talmadge. Another conference will be held at the Wabash office to-morrow, at which Mr. Thomas E. Tutt,

one of the Receivers of the Wabash road will be present, and at which Messrs. Powderly and Turner will formally demand the withdrawal of what is called the lock-out order of June 16th, and the reinstatement of the men, and the return to the agreement of April 25th, under which the reduction of the expenses of the road can be accomplished in three ways, the chairman of the district committee to have the choice of these ways. First, reduction of the men employed; second, hours of work; third, an entire suspension of everything except the running, repairs and inspection. What the result of this will be no one can foretell, but certainly the difficulty is not yet settled. Powderly will leave here to-morrow night for the Southwest, but he denies that he goes there to take part in the Texas strike, and says the strikers there have asked no aid from him.

NEW YORK, 3.—President Palmer, of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railway, has issued a circular to the first mortgage bondholders of that road, asking their consent to the plan proposed by the holders of a large amount of the bonds, to fund the past due coupons to March 1, 1889, into five per cent. ten year certificates. One-fourth of the coupons due March 1, 1886, half of those due up to September 1, 1888, and three-fourths of those due March 1, 1889, to be paid in cash thenceforward, with full interest to be paid on the bonds. The unpaid coupons due during the above mentioned period to be deposited with Louis H. Meyer and Edward Lewis, with the right unimpaired to enforce the guarantee of their payment, and on such deposit, a certificate to be issued, with interest payable semi-annually.

LEAVENWORTH, 3.—One of the most important railroad land cases ever decided in the United States was decided to-day by Judge Brewer of the United States Circuit Court. It was an equity case in the name of the Attorney General of the United States against the Kansas City, Leavenworth & Southern Kansas Railway Company. The bill was filed January 13, 1883, and alleges that the railroad company unlawfully held 2,000,000 acres of land, having obtained patents to lands to which it was not entitled. These lands are in Allen county and are improved farms worth several million of dollars and the title to many other lands are directly involved. The Railroad Company claimed the lands under a transfer from the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, and that company by a transfer from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and also by an independent grant to itself. It seems that the grant to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company required that company to build a branch down the Neosho Valley. The grant was made on March 3, 1863. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company instead of building the branch, transferred its right to do so to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co. Afterward Congress made a grant dated July 4, 1866, to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway for the line down Neosho Valley. The company built such a line, but not as a branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Co., as required by the grant to that company. Judge Brewer held that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Co. could not transfer its right in the branch road, and that even if it could, the branch had not been built, but an entirely independent line belonging to a different system. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Pacific Co. had attempted to get both grants while only building one road, and Judge Brewer held that the second grant superceded the first, and the patents issued under the first grant to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Co. were void. He further held that the company could not claim lands under the act of 1866, because it had made no selection under that act. The decision is regarded as a great victory for the settlers on the lands and there is great rejoicing.

IRVINGTON, N. Y., 4.—Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Sr. died at his residence here last night.

NEW YORK, 4.—Three's, 3; 4's, 12 1/4; 4's, 23; Pacific 6's, 28; Central Pacific, 21; preferred, 46 1/4; Northwestern, 97 1/4; York Central, 98 1/4; Oregon Navigation, 77 1/4; Transcontinental, 19 1/4; Pacific Mail, 52; Panama, 98; St. Louis & San Francisco, 9; Texas Pacific, 17 1/4; Union Pacific, 48 1/4; Fargo Express, 13; Western Union, 70 1/4.

PITTSBURG, 4.—A prize fight for a purse of \$200, between Jack Beck and James Wiert, local pugilists, was fought on the Perryville road early this morning, and resulted in Wiert being knocked out in the thirty-fourth round. About 150 persons witnessed the mill.

A reception will be tendered Dominick McCaffrey upon his arrival here to-morrow morning.

CHICAGO, 4.—General Schofield has ordered three companies of regular troops to Rock Springs, not for the purpose of quelling the riot, but to preserve government property should occasion arise.

ST. LOUIS, 4.—At 11 o'clock this morning the general executive board of the Knights of Labor submitted as their ultimatum in the matter of the Wabash troubles;

First—That a general order be issued along the Wabash lines instructing the prohibition of discrimination against the Knights of Labor.

Second—That all employees who have in any manner taken an active part since the 16th of June, in the settlement of trouble, be given their positions held prior to said 16th of June at once.

Third—Reinstatement of all other

locked out employees on or before October 1st, 1885.

Fourth—That all who have come out since June 16th, in support of those locked out on that date, be also reinstated on or before October 1st.

Talmadge answered that the Wabash was in the hands of a receiver and that the court was insisting on a reduction of expenses and consequently he could not put men to work now, as he has neither work nor the money to pay them. In regard to the demand for reinstatement he declared that he could say nothing now as he did not know what the demand for labor, or the financial condition of the road would be in at that date. Messrs. Powderly and Turner returned and held a secret conference with the Wabash district committee lasting several hours. At 2 p. m. they were not ready to say what action they would take.

NEW YORK, 4.—Business failures throughout the country the last seven days 165, against 189 last week.

WASHINGTON, 4.—Governor Warren, of Wyoming, Territory, to-day telegraphed to the President and Secretary of War, at Washington, requesting the assistance of the Federal troops in suppressing the disturbance at Rock Springs, Wyoming Territory, caused by the massacre of the Chinese laborers by the miners. A copy of the telegram was forwarded to Secretary Endicott at his home in Massachusetts.

Adjutant General Drum had a conference with Secretary Bayard as to the best course to pursue in the matter and decided in view of the informality of the call for troops, not to disturb the President with the question, but instead, to issue orders for the United States troops to proceed to the scene of the disturbance for the purpose of protecting the United States mails. The soldiers are to keep open the route over which the mails are carried, and to prevent any interference with them. Adjutant General Drum therefore telegraphed General Schofield at Chicago to order two companies to proceed immediately to the scene of the disturbance for the purpose indicated. It is expected that the presence of the troops will tend to prevent further trouble. Under the law the President can only recognize appeals for Federal assistance when made by the Governor and the legislature of the State or Territory, or when made by the Governor alone when the legislature is not in session and cannot be convened in time to meet the emergency. In the present case Governor Warren alone made the appeal, but neglected to give the information about the legislature.

## CHINAMEN BUYING GUNS.

Cheyenne, Wyo., 4.—Everything is quiet at Carbon, Rock Springs and Evanston to-day. The precautionary measures taken by Governor Warren and the railroad authorities will probably prevent further depredations. The Chinamen driven out of Rock Springs are gradually being picked up by the trains going west and taken to Evanston, where there are a thousand Chinamen living. The latter are preparing to defend themselves and are purchasing all the guns and ammunition in the market. The coroner's inquest at Rock Springs found that the Chinamen were killed by persons unknown. The people of Wyoming generally insist that the guilty parties be detected and punished to the full extent of the law.

NEW YORK, 4.—A suit has been commenced in the United States Circuit Court to test the constitutionality of the civil service law. On the petition to-day of United States ex relatione James A. Hinckley, a quo warranto order was granted by Judge Wallace, returnable on the 25th inst., requiring Dorman B. Eaton and other Civil Service Commissioners to show cause before the court why the defendant exercised unconstitutional powers. The petition sets forth in the complaint the acts and duties of the commissioners under the Civil Service Act, and urges that the defendants, under the Civil Service Act, are limiting the powers of and divesting the President of the duties and responsibilities vested in him by the Constitution, limiting his power and choice of nominations to persons presented to him by the defendants, and prohibiting said President from appointing any other citizens or persons to office, and so to compel the President to submit the qualifications and fitness of nominations of persons for public service to them, instead of to the Senate of the United States, after the nomination, as required by the Constitution. It is urged in the petition that the President cannot exercise his Constitutional power to appoint in his discretion. That the defendants, under color of the Civil Service Act, supervise the conduct of the officers of the government mentioned in sections 11 to 15 of the act, and that they have usurped and exercised powers and duties which cannot legally be delegated to, nor vested in them, by the citizens of the United States. The complainant then asks for a writ compelling the Commissioners to answer by what right they exercise or claim to exercise the right or power, or do the duties, acts or things set forth, and that a rule be made that this information be filed and that the defendants aforesaid show cause why the aforesaid information should not be filed.

NEW YORK, 4.—The Davis-Holland examination was continued before Justice Gorman this afternoon. "Theo" Davis was a witness. He had no business except that of being supposed to

be dealing in counterfeit money and he has been engaged in this vocation with his murdered brother twelve years. He told again the story of the visit of Hill and Holland and described the murder scene during which the witness became much excited. He illustrated in pantomime before the court the manner of the change of the two bags in the panel game. When Davis had finished, the prosecution asked the discharge of Hill, Holland's accomplice and companion in the murder, that he might be called as a witness for the People against Holland. The prisoner's lawyer vehemently protested, and when overruled by the court and Hill was summoned to stand up, the prisoner's lawyer commanded him to refuse to take the oath or affirm. This Hill did and was promptly committed to the House of detention for reflection. Bail was fixed at \$1,500 and the Texas friends of Hill and Holland drew forth big rolls of bills for the bail. The justice refused the money as security and demanded real estate surties. Holland was committed without bail to await the action of the grand jury.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, 4.—At the ranch of Malis Sanejo, in Duval county, yesterday, a Mexican named Casble Diaz shot and killed his wife and then shot himself three times. Failing to kill himself he drew a dagger from his boot and cut his throat. A physician was summoned and sewed up the wound in his throat, when the man revived sufficiently to be taken to jail. The murderer's wife was a daughter of Sanejo and only fourteen years old. They had only recently been married. Diaz was jealous of his child wife.

GALVESTON, 4.—Officers of the steamer *Lone Star*, which arrived from New York, report finding on the coast of Georgia, off Savannah, the hull of the German bark *Caroline Susannah*, of Danzig. There was nothing left of the vessel but a naked hull.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., 5.—A *Leader* special from Rock Springs gives the latest that can be obtained from the scene of the anti-Chinese troubles. All is quiet to-day. The miners have returned to work. At a meeting held last night, measures were taken to put a stop to the drunken carousals of a few of their number who have been celebrating the removal of the Chinese.

## TWO MORE DEAD CELESTIALS WERE FOUND TO-DAY.

One in the ruins of Chinatown and another beneath the railroad bridge about a mile east. The heathen had been wounded and managed to walk that far before he gave up.

Your correspondent talked with the miners to-day who took an active part in the attack upon Chinatown and was told that less than a third of the dead Chinese in the ruins of the houses have been found thus far. They declare that

## NO LESS THAN TWENTY-FIVE WERE SHOT DOWN

inside the burned buildings. These buildings had dirt roofs, which covered up the dead Chinamen when the dwellings succumbed to the flames, and as no actual search has been made in the mines it is quite probable that these statements are true. Chinamen are still arriving at stations east and west, almost dead from fright and weak from fatigue and lack of food. All are shipped to Evanston by the company. They reiterate the statement that

## MANY HAVE DIED IN THE HILLS

from wounds received in the attack upon them. It is reported here that the white miners at Alma, in the western end of the Territory, have notified the Chinese laborers in the mines that

## THEY MUST LEAVE INSIDE OF THREE DAYS

and that the Union Pacific has guaranteed their removal within the time specified. The Celestials all along the road refused to work to-day and demanded passes to Evanston. Chinese laundrymen and servants at Green River were told last night that they must leave within twelve hours and go West on to-day's express.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, 5.—On April 14, 1885, Mrs. Symes-Avery died at Taunton, Somerset, England, leaving an estate valued at \$200,000 to her two children, Ada H. and David Symes, aged 14 and 10 years. Chas. Avery, the step-father of the children, abducted them and brought them to this city, where he has been living since June 17th, with the 14 year old girl as his wife. Ed. H. Hodges, of Somerset, England, the legal guardian of the children, arrived here to-day, took possession of them and left for England. Avery has disappeared.

OMAHA, 6.—General Manager Calloway, of the Union Pacific Railway Co., was asked this afternoon to make a statement of the situation at Rock Springs, Evanston and other mining camps on the line of that road, regarding the existing trouble between the white men and Chinese miners. Mr. Calloway said that notice had been served on Beckwith and Quinn, coal mine contractors at Rock Springs and Evanston, to remove all Chinamen from Evanston by to-day, otherwise serious trouble would ensue. The United States government has sent troops there, and he assumed that order would soon be restored. "In consequence of the difficulty experienced," continued Mr. Calloway, "in getting reliable American miners in the Territories, under which a certain proportion of Chinamen were engaged. Both classes, he asserted, are now paid fully thirty per cent. higher wages than are paid in