

and that the Mexicans fired on his command under the impression that they were hostiles.

The statement that the United States troops had stuck in their possession at the time of the attack, which had been stolen in the vicinity, is explained by Lieutenant Maus's report that they had just captured it from the hostile Indians. It is explained that Captain Crawford was unable to show the identity of his command at the outset of the firing by the Mexicans because of his ignorance of the nature of the attack and the general demoralization which it caused.

WASHINGTON, 4.—The Senate Committee on Public Lands to-day gave a hearing to the newspaper correspondents who last week telegraphed their papers interviews with Surveyor-General Dement of Utah, which interviews Mr. Dement at his recent examination by this committee repudiated, and the statements in which, he declared to be without foundation.

Messrs. Corwin and Powers of the Chicago Times, Balm and Crawford of the New York World, and Guthridge of the Chicago News appeared before the committee and testified that the statements in the dispatches were made up on the direct authority of Dement.

Curtis, correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, told the committee he had received the material for his article upon the subject from Corwin, who had told him, moreover, that the prominent Western Senator who Dement was reported to have said received \$25,000 from the Mormons, was Teller.

Dement declined to be present at the hearing. Teller, who is a member of the committee, was present and by inquiries, purposely drew out the avowals with respect to the use of his own name.

TOMBSTONE, 4.—A. J. Hunkeler, who returned from Sonora, Mexico, to-day, reports that the Mexican guards searching for smugglers, unexpectedly came upon a camp of Indians on Oputo river, 25 miles southeast of Fronteras. Shots were exchanged, but the guards escaped without injury. The Apaches numbered 25 and are not connected with Geronimo.

It is estimated about 300 head of cattle have been stolen in the Fronteras Valley by this band.

It is reported that Indians killed a vaquero on a ranch near San Pedro, Mexico, three days ago.

TORONTO, 4.—Wallace Ross and Fred Plasted say they will make an attempt next August to go through the Niagara whirlpool in a boat. They claim that Captain Webb was drowned through an accident, and that the boat they have contracted for in the United States will carry them through safely.

ST. LOUIS, 4.—Messrs. Zukertort and Steinitz resumed their contest for the world's chess championship yesterday afternoon. About one hundred spectators were present. Mr. S. M. Josephs, of the Harmonic Club, kept the official score. Among the gentlemen present were a number of players of local note, and several from abroad, including W. H. Ripley, Secretary of the Indianapolis Club, D. McAfee of Quincy, Illinois, and F. Hoehoke of Leadville, Colorado. The play began at 2:30, Mr. Steinitz opening with the Lopez gambit; Zukertort resigned at his sixtieth move.

NEW YORK, 4.—Captain Herbert, who was at the wheel of the tug boat *Bianche Page* when she ran down and capsized the long-boat of the Austrian corvette, *Donau* last night, whereby one officer and five seamen lost their lives, was examined in the Police Court this afternoon. Lieutenant Philip Szent Von Keresztes, of the *Donau* presented an affidavit in which he gave the names of a lot of men as follows: Seamen Thomas Tauer of Vienna; Joseph Ziparich of Tane; John Matkescu of Grads; John Lovenz of San Vignati; and Mark Martovitch of Spalats. The affidavit recited the fact of the drifting of the launch and of the despatch of the long-boat from the corvette after it, the latter being manned by those whose names are given, with seven others, who were picked up. The use of the signal lamps by the seamen was sworn to and then the disaster which occurred despite the precautions of the men in the boat. The loss of life is charged to "culpable negligence of the defendant," and the facts sworn to are corroborated by one of the seamen. Herbert was held in the sum of \$2,500 for examination.

PITTSBURG, 5.—An explosion occurred this morning at the Bessemer Steel Works of Carnegie Phipps & Co., at Homestead. It is reported that 15 men were killed.

ST. LOUIS, 5.—A terrible attempt upon human life was perpetrated last night shortly after ten, in a shanty near the railroad track in East St. Louis. Railroad men who happened to be out were attracted to the shanty by the glare of fire and heart-rending screams and cries from six men who were in the shanty. The door was broken down and two men rushed out enveloped in flames, while four others were carried out and rolled in the snow. The faces of the victims were blackened and long strips of flesh peeled off, presenting a horrible sight. The unfortunate men were taken to the relay depot and while there told how the fire originated. They had strolled into the shanty one by one to get warm and were sitting around the stove talking when suddenly the stove burst open and flames leaped all over the room, enveloping the men before they could turn to the door. The fire was the result of either a practical joke or deliberate attack on their lives to settle old grudges. The strange manner in which the

fire started can only be accounted for on the ground of some wretch having poured oil or powder down the chimney of the stove. It is said the man who perpetrated the deed is known, as he had a grudge against one of the men and declared but recently that he would get even if it took years to do it. Near the shanty was found an oil can. The railroad men who ran to the rescue saw a man retreating from the shanty. If the man had been captured he would have been lynched. The six men are all fearfully burned, but it cannot be learned whether any of them are fatally injured or not.

NEW YORK, 5.—The thermometer this morning indicates six degrees below zero. The present cold snap is by far the coldest of the season and the suffering among the poor is very great. Trains on the elevated roads are greatly delayed, and owing to the snow it is almost impossible for the horse cars to make headway. Twenty persons who walked across the Brooklyn bridge yesterday had some portion of their bodies frozen. Charitable persons bought large numbers of tickets for rides in the Brooklyn Bridge cars and had the police give them to poorly clad persons who attempted to walk across. Four steamers arrived at this port yesterday, but no sailing vessels have been reported.

WASHINGTON, 5.—This morning was the coldest of the season. The thermometer at the signal office registered 2 degrees below zero at 7 o'clock.

NEW YORK, 5.—A Tombstone, Arizona special to the Post says: The reported causes leading to the shooting of Captain Crawford are confirmed by the arrival here to-day from Sonora of A. J. Hunkeler, a citizen of undoubted credibility. He reports that last month fourteen of Crawford's scouts while intoxicated attacked Mexican citizens living near Fronteras. They subsequently rode into Fronteras firing up and down the street, driving the terrorized citizens into their houses, which they barred preparing to defend themselves. The drunken scouts had the town to themselves for a time. The Mexicans banded and were ready to attack the men when Crawford rode into town and by his presence succeeded in drawing off the scouts.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The President has pardoned George R. Sims, who was convicted of participating in the conspiracy to defraud the government in the pension case and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Southern Illinois penitentiary.

The Committee on Military Affairs to-day by a vote of 6 to 1 passed favorably upon Representative Laird's bill. It provides that the Department of Arizona and New Mexico may raise one regiment of volunteer cavalry in each Territory for one year's service, to be composed of and officered by the actual residents of the Territories named. Two Mexican ponies are to be furnished each officer and soldier, and whenever these are insufficient to make a vigorous pursuit of the hostile Indians the regimental quartermasters are authorized to supply the deficiency from any herds accessible without delay of advisement or inspection or by giving vouchers for such animals as may be taken from private citizens. Pack animals are to be provided as means to transportation of supplies in addition to Government wagon trains.

Senator Blair from the committee on education and labor reported favorably Frye's bill to provide for the appointment by the President of a commission of five persons to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic. It provides that the members of the commission shall be selected solely with reference to their personal fitness and capacity for honest, impartial and thorough investigation. It stipulates that all of them shall not be advocates of prohibitory legislation or of total abstinence and that they shall serve without salary. Their duties shall be to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic; its relations to the revenue and taxation and its general economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspects in connection with pauperism, crimes, social virtue, public health and general welfare of the people; to inquire and take testimony as to the practical results of license and prohibitory legislation for the prevention of intemperance in the several States, and to report the result of their investigations to the President, to be by him transmitted to Congress. It appropriates \$10,000 for the expenses of the investigation.

Representative Bland voicing the opinions of the silver democrats of the House desires to correct the impression which, he says was given by the vote on Wednesday last against Hewitt's motion to recommit with instructions, the resolutions reported from the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures calling for information as to the silver circulation. He says that of the 90 votes for the motion 39 were republican and 50 democrats while of the 164 votes against it, 80 were cast by the democrats, showing a majority of 20 democrats against the motion. He further says there were many democrats who voted for Hewitt's motion because they doubted the propriety of asking the Secretary of the Treasury to define his future policy as to silver payments.

This morning was the coldest of the season. The thermometer at the signal office registered two degrees below zero at 7 o'clock.

The House committee on Territories to-day heard a delegation of Indians representing the five civilized tribes of Indian Territory, in opposition to the bills for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma. The Indians expressed a general opposition to these

and all similar bills affecting their present relations with the government. All they wanted was for the government to keep faith with them. The organization of the Territory of Oklahoma, they claimed, would be a violation of the treaty stipulation. Replying to ex-Representative Clark's charge that Oklahoma was not simply a pasture ground for the cattlemen, they make counter charges in which they accused Clark and others who urge the organization of the Territory, of being in collusion with the railroad companies and cattlemen.

Señor Romero, Mexican Minister at Washington, has received from the Governor of the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, an official report of the unfortunate encounter with the Mexicans had with the United States troops commanded by Captain Crawford at the Mountains of Bavis, Chihuahua, on the 11th ult. It is stated in the report that the Mexican force commanded by Major Maurice Corredon, arrived on that day at a place called Tiopar, in the Sierra of Bavis, where they knew that the Apache Indians who had revolted, under the leadership of Geronimo, were. The Mexicans fired on the United States troops in the belief that they were the hostiles. In the fight that ensued Major Maurice Corredon, First Lieutenant Juan De La Cruz and Privates Mariana, Madrid and Luz Estrada were killed and four other soldiers were wounded; that as soon as the Mexican forces found out that they were firing on the United States soldiers they stopped firing and expressed to the latter their regret at the losses occasioned to both commands. The report gives as an excuse for the above mistake, the difficulty of distinguishing the renegade Indians from scouts, and says that while the latter generally behave themselves while in their camp under view of their officers, when they get out under the pretext of hunting or looking for hostile Indians or others they sometimes commit great depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the frontier and cannot readily be distinguished from the hostile Indians.

It was reported from Mexico that scouts killed and wounded on December 17th, a considerable number of cattle and horses belonging to the Mexicans, and that on the 23d, while they were in camp at a place distant about a mile from Guasabas, Sonora, seven of the scouts entered the village and committed great outrages, and the Mayor was forced to ask for armed men to bring them to order, and one of the scouts was wounded. The same Indians killed two men who were leading mules loaded with goods, which were stolen by the scouts. It is also reported that three Mexicans were attacked by scouts on January 8th, on the road that leads from Nacosari to Cuppas. The Mexicans succeeded in escaping, but their donkeys, their cargo and pack-saddles were captured. The report says further that the *Constitution*, the official journal of the State of Sonora, contains details of the statement of all the outrages committed by the scouts, and the result has been the address of a petition to the general government not to allow the scouts to cross into Mexican territory.

The House Committee on shipping to-day further discussed Representative Dunn's free ship bill. The discussion indicated a division strictly on party lines, but probably no vote will be taken on the bill for several weeks.

DENVER, 5.—The executive committee of the International Range Association adjourned this morning to meet in Denver again in March. It was decided to incorporate the association under the laws of Colorado. The papers will be taken out immediately. The report circulated that the association intended soon to build a \$3,000,000 Stock Exchange in Denver is without foundation. The committee declare that in order to teach the infant association to walk, they must act with the utmost discretion and economy.

ST. LOUIS, 5.—The chess match was resumed at one o'clock this afternoon. The attendance was about the same as on Wednesday, and included most of the strong chess players in the city, as well as several from outside places. The game is said by those best able to judge to be the strongest yet played in the match, and attracted very close attention and elicited much admiration. Zukertort chose the whites and led off with the Queen's gambit, which was declined by Steinitz. At the end of 35 moves white resigned.

SAN FRANCISCO, 5.—The *Call's* New Laredo, Mexico, special says: Scott, the Winnipeg forger, was arrested here to-day on a telegraphic order from the Mexican authorities at the City of Mexico. The order was granted as an act of courtesy on the request of the Dominion government that the Mexican government permit Scott to be taken to the United States, where he would be subject to extradition. An officer left the City of Mexico last night with the necessary papers. Scott has secured legal counsel and will contest the matter step by step.

PORTLAND, OREGON, 7.—To-day, as if by program laid out, the Chinese are being driven out of Seattle. It is understood that the Knights of Labor head the movement. The Chinese are marched to the steamer *Queen of the Pacific*, lying at the wharf, and the rioters pay stevedore passage to San Francisco for each Chinaman put on board. The steamer plies between San Francisco and Puget Sound. At this hour (2 p.m.) about 100 have been put aboard. Effort was made by the rioters to force the Chinese aboard without paying fare, which is \$10 in each case, but the captain stationed men

with five streams of hose and is prepared to throw boiling water into the mob if they renew the attempt to run Chinese into the vessel. The mayor of Seattle and other prominent citizens have telegraphed to Vancouver Barracks, asking Gen. Gibbon, commanding the Department of Columbia, for troops. Gen. Gibbon has telegraphed the War Department, but up to this hour no authority has come from Washington to send troops. Vancouver is distant 150 miles from Seattle and transportation would be effected by boat and rail. The shortest time in which troops could be transported is seven hours, and even if the troops should start to-night, they would be too late to prevent the Chinese expulsion. Chief Justice Greene of Washington Territory has telegraphed Attorney General Garland, urging him to use his influence to have troops ordered to Seattle. As yet no bloodshed or incendiarism has occurred, but it is believed that as soon as night sets in there will be serious trouble, of which no estimate can be made at this writing.

THE METHOD OF THE MOB.

The *Oregonian's* Seattle special says: At last the long-drawn anti-Chinese agitation has reached a culminating point so far at Seattle is concerned. It was thought by many when the United States troops were withdrawn from here that the agitation was dead, and as a few weeks went by without the commission of any overt act this opinion was strengthened. As events show, however, the feeling was not even dormant and the agitators have been quietly laying plans all the while. An effort was made to put these plans into execution to-day, though with what success cannot yet be said. An anti-Chinese meeting was held last night at which a committee was appointed for the ostensible purpose of visiting Chinatown and ascertaining whether the city sanitary regulations were properly observed by the Chinamen. This committee commenced its work at seven o'clock this morning. Headed by Acting Chief of Police, Murphy, and accompanied by an enormous crowd which had apparently come together by previous understanding it proceeded to China town. The mode of procedure was simple. The committee would approach a China house and knock at the door and when occupants appeared they were asked questions, concerning the observation of the cubic air and other city ordinances. While the conversation was in progress the crowd would enter the house and begin packing the contents upon a wagon which would appear at that juncture. It was useless for the Chinamen to resist, and they generally acquiesced with as good a grace as possible. When their movable goods were loaded into the wagon, they were also placed on board and driven to Ocean dock where the *Queen of the Pacific* was lying ready to sail for San Francisco. Not the slightest warning of this movement had been given and authorities were totally unprepared for it. The police force generally sided with the crowd and made no effort to stop the work of removal. Sheriff McGraw was soon on the scene and commanded the mob to disperse, but they paid no attention to him. When he would collect a few citizens and attempt to interfere, the crowd would cease operations at that point, but carry it on without cessation in other quarters. This continued for several hours. Sheriff McGraw, Judge Green and Mayor Yesler making such efforts as they could in behalf of the law, but without avail. About ten o'clock Governor Squire, who is in this city, issued the following proclamation.

TO THE PEOPLE OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY:

Whereas, It is represented to me by the Mayor of the City of Seattle, as follows: "Hon. W. C. Squire, Sir: The Chinese residents of this city of Seattle are being unlawfully removed from this city by a mob unlawfully gathered together. The authority of the city is not sufficient to keep the peace or preserve order. I appeal to you for aid and assistance."

[Signed] HENRY L. YESLER, Mayor.

Now, therefore, "I" Watson C. Squire, Governor of Washington Territory, do hereby publish this, my proclamation, warning all persons to desist from breach of the peace, and that peaceably disposed persons shall retire to their homes, except such persons as are disposed to assist the sheriff and the duly constituted civil authorities in maintaining law and order, and I request all persons who are disposed to assist in maintaining order to enroll themselves under the sheriff, immediately for that purpose.

Furthermore, I order the military of this city to immediately place themselves under arms, and that the commanding officers of such companies report forthwith to the sheriff of King County for the purpose of rendering him military assistance, if need be, in maintaining the law.

Done at Seattle, this 7th day of Feb., 1886.

(Signed) WATSON C. SQUIRE, Governor.

AN ORDER FROM THE PRESIDENT REQUIRED.

Gen. Gibbon answered Gov. Squire that he could not send troops without direct orders from the President. These have not yet been received.

NOT THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The report that the Knights of Labor headed the mob to expel the Chinese,

seems to have had no foundation. While members of that organization were in the mob, there is no evidence whatever that the Knights as an organization counseled the measure.

A HOWL OF DEFIANCE.

The proclamation was read to the crowd. It was received with a howl of defiance. It had absolutely no pacifying effect. An attempt was then made to ring the fire bells, but they were soon silenced. Two local companies of militia and three companies of home guards organized at the time the United States troops were withdrawn, however, responded as quickly as possible, but by the time they were ready for action there seemed nothing for them to do.

ABOUT 400 CHINAMEN WERE HUDDLED TOGETHER IN THE WAREHOUSE.

on Ocean dock and an immense crowd prevented them from returning to their homes. Indeed the majority of them showed much inclination to remain, and were thoroughly cowed and eager to get away. The officers of the steamship, however, refused to receive Chinamen without tickets, and they prepared hot water hose and took every precaution to defend the vessel from any attempt to force Chinamen on board. In this dilemma a collection was raised and enough subscribed to pay the passage of about 100, these were received on board, each one expressing a desire to go and declining offers of officials to protect them from violence if they remained. The steamer should have sailed at 1 o'clock, but was detained in hope that some arrangement would be made for the passage of the remaining Chinamen who were huddled on the dock unable to return to their homes and perfectly willing to go.

About 5 p.m.,

THE MILITIA MARCHED DOWN TO CHINATOWN

and took possession. It was thoroughly deserted except by a few merchants who had been allowed to remain temporarily. At 6 p.m. a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued charging that the Chinamen were illegally restrained of liberty on board the steamer. The writ was made returnable at 10 this morning. In the meantime the steamer was enjoined from sailing. The situation at this hour (9 p.m.) is uncertain. A dismal rain is falling and the mob has largely dispersed. The Chinamen are huddled together on Ocean Dock. Two companies of militia and about 100 home guards are patrolling the streets. The Oregon Improvement Co. also has 80 men guarding the docks and warehouses. The authorities are determined that no Chinamen shall leave unwillingly. Every effort will be made to avoid bloodshed, but the utmost determination is expressed on this point. Governor Squire in addition to issuing the proclamation sent the following telegram to the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, and General Gibbon, commanding the Department of Columbia:

GOVERNOR SQUIRE'S TELEGRAMS

"Seattle W. T., 7.—An immense mob is forcing the Chinese to leave Seattle. The civil authorities are arming a posse comitatus to protect them. A serious conflict is probable. I respectfully request that United States troops be immediately sent to Seattle. The troops at Fort Townsend can arrive soonest and will probably be sufficient. Have issued a proclamation (signed) Watson C. Squire, Governor."

THE MAYOR OF TACOMA MANAGING THE MOB.

The troops at Fort Townsend and Vancouver are ready to move, and are only awaiting orders from Washington. Much surprise is expressed that the movement was arranged so quietly. The city is full of strangers and it is hard to tell whence they came. It is believed by many that plans were made in Tacoma, as many prominent agitators from that place, as well as reporters of both the Tacoma papers arrived here yesterday. Mayor Weisbach of Tacoma is also here, and it is freely asserted that he is engineering the movement.

PITTSBURG, 7.—The *Commercial Gazette's* Mount Pleasant, Pa., special says: The strikers held meetings at different places throughout the lake region to-day and decided to march in a body to Scottdale to-morrow to attend a mass meeting. The week closed yesterday with several occurrences of a character which shows the determination and desperation of the strikers. A number of men who have been working in the pits received letters bearing

THE INSIGNIA OF DEATH WITH COFFINS AND DAGGERS RAMPANT,

while the inscription warned them to stop work immediately under penalty of death. These missives were spotted with blood and presented a very sanguinary appearance. At noon yesterday forty strikers discovered three men at work loading a stock of coke at Bayle's Bridgeport Works. The workmen started to run when they

GAVE CHASE FIRING AT THE FUGITIVE

and only abandoning pursuit when the were satisfied that the men would not attempt to work. The night previous, when the cars were run into the Bayle Works, a band of strikers, armed with guns and revolvers lay behind the ovens nearly the entire night to prevent any attempt at resumption of work. The miners are thoroughly posted on every movement of the operatives being in constant communication with friends in Pittsburgh,