

CATALOG OF SPECIAL FILE ON
CHINESE RIOT AT ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1885

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proposed penalty, resulting primarily from alleged failure to abate cited violations within the time allowed by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, is being contested before the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission.

The Lumber Company, Ground Round, Ore., was cited December 2 for 20 alleged violations of standards. The company did not contest the citation and paid the \$137 penalty proposed. As no notice of contest was filed to contest the citation and proposed penalty, they were deemed a final order of the Commission.

OSHA reinspected the company and issued a citation alleging failure to correct the violations within the time specified in the initial citation.

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act an employer may be subject to a penalty of up to \$1,000 per violation for each day a violation goes unabated after the time allowed to correct it. The initial citation required some of the violations to be abated immediately, others by January 14.

In its notice of contest, said it "immediately attempted to alleviate the problems" and questioned whether employee safety would be furthered by "such examples of arbitrary and unreasonable action." It charged that OSHA concluded, without any inquiry of company personnel, that the alleged violations were never corrected.

The violations initially alleged included 1910.314 (d) (4), 1910.22 (a) (1), 1910.141 (c) (1), 1910.265 (c) (3) (iv), and 1910.265 (c) (21) (i) for defective grounding of portable electrical equipment, debris allowed to collect in walkways and work areas, failure to provide toilet for workmen at the planer operation, a slippery work surface on greenchain walkway, and workmen engaged in feeding the chippers not using a safety belt with life line attached and tied off while working along the two conveyors ahead of the metal detector. (Such conveyor system located from near floor level to approximately waist high, and such workmen subject to flying material, or tripping and falling into the moving machinery.

For the latter violation, the original proposed penalty was \$49. The adjusted proposed penalty for this item, following alleged failure to abate on the prescribed date, amounted to \$7,525.

At the time of reinspection, allegedly violated 1910.265 (c) (30) (ix) and was charged a proposed penalty of \$40 (No. 509).

Company, Lebanon, Ore., was cited January 6 for 25 alleged violations of standards among which were 1910.22 (a) (1), 1910.23 (b) (1) (i), 1910.133 (a) (1), 1910.141 (a) (4), and 1910.141 (c) (1) (iii). These were cited for poor housekeeping, material allowed to collect at floor level causing tripping and falling hazards at the re-saw work platform, exposed wall openings in the control room for the dry kiln, no eye protection used by workman engaged in trapping car loads of lumber with metal strips, poor housekeeping in toilets, and not enough toilet facilities in the lavatory for the planing mill. For failure to abate by the specified time, the total proposed penalty went from \$0 to \$2,700 (No. 571).

Inc., Riverton, Wyo., was cited for seven alleged violations. Standards related are 1910.24(b) and (c), 1910.106 (e) (2), 1910.133 (a) (1), 1910.141 (a) (1), and 1910.176 (a) for unstable steps at entrance to shop, improperly stored flammable and combustible liquids, improper personal protective equipment, inadequate and improper rest rooms, unclear aisles and passageways.

1910.22 (a), 1910.24 (b), 1910.219 (a), 1910.315 (n), and 1910.316 (d).

The citation alleges inadequate housekeeping in two locations, fixed industrial stairs were not provided for access to tire shop office overhead storage area, pulleys and belts which were seven feet or less from the floor were not guarded on the air compressor and drive motor, covers were not provided for junction pull and outlet boxes in two locations, and flexible cords or cables were spliced at three locations.

The total proposed penalty was \$75 (No. 737).

Transportation Company, Anaconda, Mont., was cited March 23 for 13 alleged violations of standards among which were 1903.2, 1910.22 (a), 1910.23 (c), 1910.94 (d), and 1910.157 (a).

The citation alleges failure to post OSHA, inadequate housekeeping in three locations, open sided platform and runway more than four feet above adjacent floor levels were not guarded with a standard railing in two locations. Ventilation pipe was disconnected from manifold radiator degreaser dip tank, and a fire extinguisher was blocked and not mounted. The total proposed penalty was \$270 (No. 720).

Products, Inc., Billings, Mont., was cited for 30 alleged violations of standards including 1910.23 (a), 1910.25 (d), 1910.157 (b), 1910.169 (b), and 1910.176 (c).

The citation alleges unguarded floor openings, a portable wooden ladder with broken side rail was not tagged "dangerous for use", a carbon-tetrachloride fire extinguisher was on the west wall of the dryer lobby, gage glass on the air compressor was broken, storage of pallets, bucks, water container, etc. were not stable to prevent sliding or collapse. The total proposed penalty was \$545 (No. 693).

Motors, Inc., Pierre, S.D., was cited February 7 for 15 alleged violations. Standards allegedly violated were 1910.22 (a), 1910.23 (c) and (d), 1910.157 (a), and 1910.169 (b). These standards were cited for housekeeping, standard railing not provided for floor openings around stairs leading to basement body shop, stairs having four or more risers not equipped with standard stair railings or standard handrails at several locations, fire extinguishers indicated where guage pressure was not readily accessible, not mounted, and portable air receiver was not equipped with safety valve and indicating pressure glass was broken. The total proposed penalty was \$310 (No. 533).

Sales, Inc., Sheridan, Wyo., was cited January 7 for nine alleged violations including 1910.23 (d), 1910.141 (d), 1910.176 (c), 1910.314 (d), and 1910.242 (b). The alleged violations are for failure to provide a handrail on stairs, unclean toilet facilities, inadequate storage of materials, failure to ground some electrical equipment, and compressed air used for cleaning purposes in excess of 30 p.s.i. The total proposed penalty was \$165 (No. 467).

Corporation, Rexburg, Idaho, a manufacturer of concrete and building block and pipe, was cited November 29 for alleged violation of 1910.314 (d) (4) (iii) (c) and (d), 1910.141 (d) (2) and 1904.2, 1902.4 for recordkeeping and failure to post notice of OSHA. Total proposed penalty was \$40.

Company, Phoenix, was cited February 18 for alleged violation of 1910.242 (a). The citation alleges the employer failed to maintain in a safe condition a portable powered hand tool (impact wrench) used by employees. The total proposed penalty was \$105 (No. 626).

Discount Center, Mahanoy City, Pa., a very discount store was cited for nine alleged violations. Standards involved were 1903.2, for not posting notice of OSHA, 1904.2, 3, 4, for recordkeeping, 1910.37 (q) 1 for is not marked, 1910.314 (a) (3) and (c) (1) for an outlet owing an open ground, and 1910.106 (d) (5) (iv) (c) for unmarked stacked four cases high under light switch and. Total proposed penalty was \$87.

Fidelity and Guaranty Company, Harrisburg, Pa., was cited December 6 and a penalty of \$39 was proposed. Alleged violations included, 1910.157 (d) (3) (i) and (d) (3) (iv), (d) (4) (iii), and (d) (4) (viii), (5), and 1910.141 (c) (1) (v) for fire extinguishers throughout not inspected or recharged, or hydrostatically tested, for unmounted fire extinguishers and for inadequate rest rooms for women.

Diner, Philadelphia, Pa., was cited December 30 for alleged violations of 1910.25 (b) (1) (i), 1910.157 (d) (3) (i), 1910.157 (d) (3) (ii), 1910.316 (d), 1903.2, and 1910.314 (d) (1). These standards relate to step ladder in basement broken, fire extinguishers not inspected, food mixer not grounded, splice in cord on meat saw, no notice of OSHA posted, and bench grinder not grounded. The total proposed penalty was \$70.

SPECIAL REPORT

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF WYOMING

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

CONCERNING

CHINESE LABOR TROUBLES.

1885.

SPECIAL REPORT CONCERNING CHINESE LABOR TROUBLES.

WYOMING TERRITORY, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Cheyenne, November —, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following special report:
Late in the afternoon of September 2, 1885, Mr. J. M. Tisdale, assistant superintendent of the coal department of the Union Pacific Railway Company, made a personal application at this office for aid to assist in quieting a riot at the coal-mines near Rock Springs, Wyo. He made this request in behalf of the Union Pacific Company, whose property was represented as being destroyed by the armed mob of white coal-miners, who had attacked the Chinese coal-miners, and were reported as having driven them from their homes and being engaged in burning their houses. Mr. Tisdale resides at Rock Springs, but was in Cheyenne on that day, and the news of the outbreak coming by telegraph was made very clear to me by reason of his familiarity with the town and the men engaged there. Having no Territorial military at my command, and believing this to be an emergency where military aid would soon be necessarily called for, I telegraphed to the officer in command of this military department, as follows:

CHEYENNE, September 2, 1885.

General O. O. HOWARD,
Commanding Department of Platte, Omaha, Neb.:
Union Pacific Railway officials report mob of white men at Rock Springs, Wyo., in arms and attacked Chinese miners at that point. Have driven Chinamen from their quarters, and mob now burning Union Pacific property. Wyoming has no organized militia. Can you afford military protection to life and property at Rock Springs?

FRANCIS E. WARREN,
Governor.

An hour later I received the following telegram from the sheriff of the county that contains Rock Springs:

GARDEN RIVER, WYO., September 2, 1885.

Governor F. E. WARREN:
There is a riot in Rock Springs between white and Chinese miners. It is necessary that the same should be suppressed, and I call on you to send two companies of soldiers to Rock Springs immediately.

JOS. YOUNG, Sheriff.

I telegraphed reply as follows:

CHEYENNE, September 2, 1885.

JOSEPH YOUNG,
Sheriff, Garden River, Wyo.:
Your dispatch received. Having no Territorial militia, I have asked for military aid. If possible summon sufficient posse to suppress riot, and protect life and property to your utmost power.

FRANCIS E. WARREN,
Governor.

I also sent the following telegram:

General O. O. HOWARD,

Commanding Department of Idaho, Omaha, Neb.:

Telegram just received from Joseph Young, Sheriff Sweetwater County, reporting riot at Rock Springs, Wyo., which he is unable to suppress. He asks assistance of two companies troops immediately.

Cheyenne, September 2, 1893.

FRANCIS E. WARREN,

Governor.

I also made a personal call on the commander, Colonel Mason, at Fort Russell, three miles from Cheyenne, and suggested that he hold one or more companies of troops in readiness to move in case I should secure the orders from General Howard to forward a force to the disturbed locality, and I received favorable assurances from that office.

Early in the evening I received the following from the general traffic manager of the Union Pacific Railroad:

Governor F. E. WARREN,

Cheyenne:

If you have not sufficient civil force at your command to protect this company's property and employes at Rock Springs, will you not immediately telegraph General Howard to send you aid at once. If necessary for you to consult the Secretary of War, please wire him immediately.

OMAHA, ———, —

THOS. L. KIMBALL,

I replied as follows by telegraph:

THOS. L. KIMBALL,

General Traffic Manager, Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha, Neb.:

Cheyenne, September 2, 1893.

Sent two urgent messages to General Howard, Omaha, several hours since, immediately upon Mr. Tisdale's request asking aid to suppress riot, advising him that Wyoming Territory has no militia; also that the Sheriff of Sweetwater County had wired me he was powerless to preserve order, and wished two companies of troops at once. Can you not see commanding officer immediately, adding your company's request to mine and asking General Howard to reach Secretary of War if necessary? I wire War Department, Washington, direct. Please command me to aid in any possible manner protecting life and property.

FRANCIS E. WARREN,

Governor.

I also sent the following telegram to the Secretary of War:

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,

Washington, D. C.:

Cheyenne, September 2, 1893.

An armed mob of white men have attacked Chinese miners working for Union Pacific Railway at Rock Springs, Wyo., driving Chinamen into hills and burning their houses and property belonging to railroad company. Sheriff of that county powerless to suppress riot, and applies to me for military aid. Union Pacific officials, call for protection of life and property at Rock Springs. Wyoming Territory has no militia, and I have applied to General Howard, Omaha, for immediate military aid.

FRANCIS E. WARREN,

Governor.

Reports of further trouble continuing to come, I took a special train over the Union Pacific Railway, at midnight, for Rock Springs.

During the trip west I kept myself informed as fully as possible of affairs at Rock Springs by numerous telegrams received at different stations, and each dispatch showed a more serious state of affairs than its predecessor.

At some point along the railroad the following dispatch was handed into the car I occupied:

Omaha, Neb., ———, 1893.

Governor WARREN:

Your two telegrams to General Howard have been received and forwarded to Division Headquarters in Chicago for instructions. I suggest that you apply by telegraph to the President, at Washington. Mentioning troops at Fort Steele and Russell will be held in readiness to move on receipt of orders.

SAMUEL BRIDG,

Adjutant-General.

(In absence of General Howard.)

From first telegraph station west, after receiving this, I sent the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Wyo., September 3, 1893.

The President, Washington, D. C.:

An armed body of white men at Rock Springs, Wyo., have attacked Chinese coal miners, working for Union Pacific Railway at that point. Have driven Chinamen out of town into hills. Have burned their houses and are destroying railroad property; some forty houses burned; three men known to be killed, many more believed to be. Mob now preventing some five hundred Chinamen from reaching food or shelter. Sheriff of county powerless to suppress riot, and asks for two companies United States troops. Wyoming Territory has no militia. I have requested troops through General Howard, at Omaha. I believe immediate assistance imperative to preserve life and property.

FRANCIS E. WARREN,

Governor.

Arriving at Rock Springs the morning of the 3d, I found that the dispatches from there had stated but a portion of the truth.

Nearly a score of the dead bodies of Chinamen (or the dismembered parts of bodies enough to make that number) had been picked up where shot on the plains, or had been exhumed from the ashes, and from the earth that had fallen in from the dirt roofs, where they had been roasted to death in their own homes; and the opinion prevailed that fully as many more were yet under the ruins. Not a living Chinaman—man, woman, or child—was left in the town, where 700 to 800 had lived the day before, and not a single house, shanty, or structure of any kind, that had ever been inhabited by a Chinaman, was left unburned. The smell of burning human flesh was sickening and almost unendurable, and was plainly discernible for more than a mile along the railroad both east and west. A small number only of the Chinamen had received a few moments' notice in which to leave the town, but the larger number had none whatever, and no time to pack up or secure their household effects and clothing, nor, in fact, their money. A great number were attacked at the mouth of the several mines as they came out—half naked, as coal miners sometimes work—and they were obliged to run for their lives into the sand hills surrounding the town, some being killed and many wounded by gunshot wounds as they ran. The Chinese quarters and their persons had been robbed during and subsequent to the trouble.

A special train was improvised and supplied with food and water by the Union Pacific Company to relieve those in the hills that were suffering for food, and this train, in charge of railroad men, was sent out east and west of town to pick up the refugees. The special train bearing them was run through town to Green River, the county seat, 15 miles west. Many were found seriously wounded and others slightly.

The Sheriff of that (Sweetwater) county was at Rock Springs, having arrived the night before, but too late in the progress of the riot to assemble a posse. The Sheriff stated that he could not even then find men enough in Rock Springs who were not in sympathy with the issue.

of the riot to constitute a posse sufficient to arrest the rioters, protect property, or prevent further attacks should a Chinaman show his head in the town.

Those who had participated in the attack were not claiming recognition as rioters, but the general expression that "no Chinese should ever again live in Rock Springs" was vehemently announced, as well as the announcement that none should be arrested for acts committed, and that danger and destruction would attend all those who might choose to differ with them.

Coal mining (and the auxiliary pursuits growing out of it) is the sole business at Rock Springs. The number of white men who attacked the Chinese is variously estimated from 150 to 350 men. The town was so terrorized at this time that scarcely a dozen people in it could be found who would offer a word in condemnation of the occurrence, the balance being either silent, non-committal, or in sympathy with the rioters. The white coal miners were all of foreign birth and mostly aliens.

One of the county commissioners, living at Rock Springs, assumed me that the county would endorse the sheriff's action in appointing any necessary number of deputies, and provide for their payment.

On the evening of September 3 I proceeded to the county seat (Green River), to confer with other county officers. While there I received the following telegram from the sheriff of Uinta County (the next western county), in which is situated the Almy coal mines, where Chinese miners, in part, were employed; also the headquarter Chinese town near the town of Evanston. At this place were assembled the 500 or 600 Chinese living there and the Chinese refugees from Rock Springs:

Governor WARREN, Green River:

EVANSTON, September 3, 1885.

In the opinion of the prominent citizens of Evanston and myself the outrages at Rock Springs are liable to be repeated here and the property and lives of some of our citizens in great danger, as well as the property of the Union Pacific Railway Company. I would respectfully request the aid of a company of troops immediately. Over 500 Chinese refugees from Rock Springs are here now.

I replied in the following dispatch:

J. J. LECRAIN.

Sheriff J. J. LECRAIN, Evanston, Wyo.:

GREEN RIVER, WYO., September 3, 1885.

Your dispatch received. Take every precaution to prevent riotous demonstrations. Have plenty special deputies; and, if trouble, yourself and deputies call on every man around you under the law to assist you. Record all who refuse you or are violent for future prosecution. Your request has attention. Civil control must take precedence in defenses.

FRANCIS E. WARREN,

Governor.

The sheriff then telegraphed me as follows:

Governor F. E. WARREN:

EVANSTON, September 3, 1885.

I have 20 special deputies on ground now. Can you come up to-morrow?

J. J. LECRAIN, Sheriff.

I proceeded to Evanston by special train September 4. Arriving there, I found the situation very serious, an outbreak seeming imminent. I telegraphed as follows:

General O. O. HOWARD, Commanding, Cavalry, Idaho:

Your dispatch received. I fear further trouble all along the line. Arrived here with 1000 Chinese out of town. Sheriff at Evanston makes telegraphs for help. I be-

Have outrages of yesterday here will be repeated there unless civil authorities are backed by force. I telegraphed the President and War Department during last night. What instructions have you regarding my request? FRANCIS E. WARREN, Governor.

To which I received the following reply:

OMAHA, NEBR., September 4, 1885.

F. E. WARREN, Governor, on Special Train:

Have heard nothing from Washington or Chicago. Will telegraph contents of your message east at once.

O. O. HOWARD.

Late in the afternoon I received the following from the Adjutant-General:

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 4, 1885.

Hon. FRANCIS E. WARREN,

Governor Wyoming, Evanston, Wyo.:

I have just sent the following dispatch to General Schofield: "Before action can be taken at the request of the governor of Wyoming for the use of troops to suppress insurrection or disorder in the Territory, he must first make formal application to the President, as indicated in the Constitution and provided for in the Revised Statutes. In the mean time, that the Government interests may not suffer, the Secretary of War directs you to send two companies to Rock Springs, to prevent any interruption to the United States mails or the routes over which they are received."

R. C. DRUM,

Adjutant-General.

Up to this time I had not deemed it necessary to ask for troops in conformity with the provisions of the "insurrection act" (Revised Statutes), on account of the uncertainty that exists as to the standing of Territories under this act, and also on account of the peculiarities of this outbreak, it being a direct attack on Chinese laborers, made by laborers of other nationalities, and an offense against existing treaties. And I had stated the fact as to nationalities in all my first telegrams. To set myself right, however, and fearing that the moral effect of troops would only prove effectual until mischievous parties could learn how far troops could be used, I forwarded the following telegram, not having access to copies of Revised Statutes at the time:

EVANSTON, WYO., September 4, 1885.

The President, Washington, D. C.:

Unlawful combinations and conspiracies exist among coal miners and others in Uinta and Sweetwater Counties, this Territory, which prevent individuals and corporations from employment and protection of their property and obstruct execution of the laws. Open insurrection at Rock Springs; property burned; sixteen dead bodies found; probably over fifty more buried under ruins; seven hundred Chinamen, driven from town, have taken refuge at Evanston and protect life and property unless supported by organized bodies of armed men. Wyoming has no Territorial militia. I therefore earnestly request the aid of United States troops, not only to protect mails and mail routes, but that they may be instructed to support civil authorities until order is restored, criminals arrested, and the sufferers relieved.

FRANCIS E. WARREN,

Governor.

At Evanston I conferred with the sheriff, prosecuting attorney, and others, making all provisions possible for defense of the Chinese and to prevent the destruction of property. The sheriff had a strong force of deputies sworn in, who rendered valuable aid. The officers of Uinta Company were diligent and efficient.

During the night of September 4 I returned to Rock Springs, where, early in the morning, Lieutenant-Colonel Chipman in command, with Companies D and E of the Seventh Regiment United States Infantry,

arrived and went into camp (troops also passed through en route to
Irbisum).

Immediately after their arrival the sheriff of the county proceeded to deputize assistants and commenced the making of arrests of suspected parties. In mentioning a coroner's jury had examined the dead bodies and rendered this verdict, that "Eleven persons, unknown, had been burned to death, and five persons, unknown (they did not pronounce as to color or race), had been shot by parties unknown to the jury." Salt Lake morning news.

Some telegraphing papers arriving early in the day, I was informed through the Associated Press dispatches that my request for troops was slightly informal, in that I did not state that the Territorial legislature was not in session. To set that matter fully right, and to still further represent the necessity for greater latitude in use of troops—as the newspapers in their Washington dispatches had given publicity as to exact extent troops could be used—I sent the following dispatch :

THE PRESIDENT, Washington, D. C.:

Rock Springs, Wyo., September 5, 1885.

According to my dispatch of yesterday, asking for United States troops in support of civil authorities in subduing insurrection, I beg to add that the legislature of Wyoming is not in session and cannot be convened in season to provide for the emergency. Chinamen still prevented from returning to their homes at Rock Springs. Those at Evanston ordered to leave by unauthorized parties.

FRANCIS E. WARREN,
Governor.

I then returned to Evanston, where Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson had arrived and gone into camp with Company A of the Ninth Regiment and Company I of the Twenty-first Regiment of United States Infantry. At this time, as a measure of safety, all Chinese miners at Almy (3 miles from Evanston) had been moved into the Chinatown part of Evanston, near where troops took camp. During the 5th, 6th, and 7th great excitement prevailed at Evanston, and very grave fears were entertained by the most conservative citizens. Armed men had been coming into town, and it is fully believed that violence could not have been avoided the night of September 5 but for the timely arrival of Colonel Anderson's command on that day. Anonymous threatening letters were continually received by prominent citizens; the Chinese were repeatedly warned to leave town, under pain of death, by the many so-called "committees"; the white coal miners from Almy quit work, came to Evanston, hired a public hall, had meetings, passed resolutions, sent committees to railroad officers, county officers, prominent private citizens, and others, demanding that Chinamen should not be employed—that the "Chinese must go," &c.

My impression as to the extent of the orders given the United States troops was known to the miners, and it was generally believed by them that they could drive out the Chinese with no fear of interference from the troops in near attendance. The miners claimed to have 400 armed men. Matters growing no better, I deemed it highly important that further aid be secured, and I telegraphed as follows:

The President, Washington, D. C.:

MANSTON, Wyo., September 7, 1895.

Referring to my several late telegrams, I respectfully submit that the unlawful or unauthorized possession of coal mines at Army posts here will not permit Chinamen to approach their own homes, property, or employment. From the nature of such break shields, it cannot readily sufficient notice, and Territorial government cannot sufficiently aid him. Inevitably, these laws through newspapers and publicity that troops will not interfere under present orders, and moral effect of presence of

[illegible]

PAVULO DE VALLADA,
GOVERNOR.

The following morning I received dispatch as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 8, 1886.

HON. F. L. WARREN, Governor of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.:

The following telegram was sent to Major-General Somerville yesterday evening:

Reply to your dispatch of to-day:

The third article of our treaty with China has been forwarded to our fleet by the third article of our treaty with China.

"I am not here to say words of the course of events. Government has agreed to exert all its power to devise means to protect Chinese laborers from ill-treatment at the hands of any other persons. In view of this, the Department has agreed to the proposition of the governor of Yunnan that the civil population and of the representation of the governor of Yunnan that the civil population of that Territory are unable to protect lives and property and preserve the peace in certain localities therein, the President directs that you send to the points where violence exists, or is threatened, a suitable military force. If necessity actually exists for the actual employment of this force in protecting life and property and aiding the civil authorities in preserving the peace and in the arrest of those committing offenses against the laws, you are authorized to use it for these purposes; but care should be taken that the military forces are not needlessly employed. The President desires that the commander of each detachment communicate with you and receive instructions directly from you, to make sure that the force is not unnecessarily used, and that you keep the Department frequently informed of the condition of affairs in each of the disturbed localities."

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

Also the following:

CHICAGO, September 8, 1885.

THE GOVERNOR OF WYOMING TERRITORY, *Rock Springs, Wyo.*
I am authorized by the President to use the United States troops in case of actual necessity to protect the lives and property of Chinese laborers in Wyoming, and to aid the civil authorities in preserving the peace and arresting offenders against the law. I have given the necessary orders for the action of the troops in any case of threatened attack which the civil authorities are not able to prevent. Any further action which may be desired can be taken only upon express orders from me in each case, based upon an accurate report of the facts, showing the necessity for such action. I have therefore to request that you will confer fully with the commanding officers of the several detachments of troops. Inform them fully of the facts in each case, and show them the necessity for the action requested so that they may report fully to me. I hope that this authority from the President and the presence of troops ready to enforce it will suffice to prevent further violence in the Territory.

J. M. BELFORD,
Major-General, Commanding.

Reinforcements of troops were added to the commands at Evansville and Rock Springs during the night of the 8th and morning of the 9th, and on the latter date the Chinese residents of Rock Springs left Evansville, returning to their old homes, or to the ground upon which the homes formerly stood.

September 9 I sent this dispatch:

EVANSTON, Wyo., September 9, 1895.

R. C. DRAKE, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your dispatch of yesterday, also from Major-General Schofield. Please do me the favor to convey to the President my grateful thanks for prompt assistance rendered the Territory in protecting Chinese laborers. Chinamen who took refuge in Evanston when driven from Rock Spring are now absorbed into the local Springs under guard of civil officers, followed by fresh transporting troops. In my judgment the presence of troops, with exertion by fresh recruiting troops, will avert further violence and enable civil authorities to overcome disorder.

FRANCIS D. WATKINS,
Governor.

FRANÇOIS E. VALETTE,
Governor.

Further North, the Packet is glad of this opportunity to give its readers a word of "cheering" remarks of the Chinese themselves and heretofore children of the Packet. It is glad to hear from her friends, Mrs. J. A. Goodrich, and presented by her for her country. The Chinese's manuscript is being placed permanently in the archives of Wyoming's historical society by Mrs. Cyrus Eaton. There it will be preserved, the Packet suggests to its readers, where it will be preserved for themselves and for future reference. It is worth placing also a copy of the story as herein contained. It is worth placing for file.

There are but few living persons who came as "guests" at this event which stirred Back Springs a few days and perhaps no one is more conversant with the facts of the lot than Mr. Ahrens.

Mr. Ahrens was an eye witness to much of the activities which has gone down in the history of Back Springs as infamous. In referring to this special event Mr. Ahrens says the family words of Burns, Grant's inhumanity to man makes countless "infinite woe."

Continued from last page

1. The date of the census was November 20, 1900.

On the fifth day of September in Rock Springs, Wyoming, occurred a riot, so brutal in its enormity, so revolting in its execution, and so gruesome in its details, that it made the town, since known for its cool, equably inflexible, and let deep scars in the minds and hearts of its citizens, a place which reddened and opened up years at "Man's Inhumanity to Man."

events as he saw them, of the
year, which confirmation his
paper, dated Sept. 6, 1885:

[illegible]

and standard conditions as from No. 5 mine and now what follows in the
of the coal mines in the year 1876.
Spring in the year 1876,
the coal mines in the year 1876,
the coal mines in the year 1876,
the coal mines in the year 1876,
the coal mines in the year 1876,
the coal mines in the year 1876,
the coal mines in the year 1876,
the coal mines in the year 1876,
the coal mines in the year 1876,
the coal mines in the year 1876,

and hundreds of white men were
Chinese were being shipped in by
enriched the feeling against them. It
ing into an active crusade, and
that came yesterday morning at No. 6. All the entries at No. 6. The first of the
month, and Mr. Evans, mine super-
perintendent, marked off a num-
ber of rooms in the entries. In No. 5
only eight Chinamen were
working and four rooms marked
off for them. In No. 13 Mr. White-
house and Mr. Jenkins were work-
ing and Evans told them they
could have rooms in that entry or
in No. 11 or 5. They chose No. 5,
and they went to work Tuesday.
Dave Breckman, who was acting
bit boss in Evans' absence, told
them to take the first room
marked off. He supposed the
Chinamen had begun work on
their rooms and that Whitehouse
and Jenkins would take the next
rooms beyond them. But as the
first two rooms of the Chinamen
had been commenced, Whitehouse
took one, not knowing they had
been given to the Chinamen. He
went up town in the afternoon and
in his absence the two Chinamen
came in and began to work in the
room. When Whitehouse came to
look upon the scene in possession
what he considered his room. If
ordered them out, but they would
not leave what they thought was
their room. High words followed,
then blows. The Chinese from
other rooms came rushing in, as
did the whites and a fight ensued,
with picks, shovels, drills and
headies for weapons. The Chi-
men were worsted, four of them
being badly wounded, one of whom
was killed.

"To resume my story from this place, I was standing on No. 6 trolley when I distinctly saw a conviction at No. 5 mine. I hurried over there to transact some business at the blacksmith shop, and upon its completion, made my way thru Chinatown, notifying five or six of my Chinese friends to be careful, as it looked like trouble was brewing. I then returned to No. 5 trolley, when I saw the mob, now formed with rifles, shot guns, and revolvers, stop for a moment at the railroad crossing, near the present home of Mr. W. Medill. Here a riot or two was fired at the defenseless Chinese, who came out of their numerous dingy shops and slacks like sheep led to the slaughter—taken by surprise, unarmed and unprotected.

"They fled precipitously to Little Rock, eastward to Burning Mountain, and now the riot was over. May I say at this point, that one of our leading professional men, was on horseback, waving his hat and shouting loudly, while he appeared to be unmindful he was inciting a maddened crowd to bloodthirsty deeds."

Chinese, when 16 of them were killed brutally, while the other casualties met an even more horrible fate the same evening, when some of the citizens submitted their numerous indictments and imputations along the few remaining Chinese for the money which their victims had hidden on their persons, after a windy waiting fire to the building to hide the crimes.

...of left for home and went the
in possession of ...
...and received ...
...of the ...

old man's too." "Entered him ruthlessly, I said, the same man whom I had met previously in Taiwan. Why did you kill poor old Ah Lee? The answer was, "I had to. Dave, he was leading a mob with a knife; the soldiers were ordered to kill him at once." The club, and defense after brother had a man's roof and a room in the back of the hotel. He decided not tell no tales.

"In this connection may be told the story of a Great Springs woman, who walked over the body of the dead Chinaman and stepped across of laundry, which he had recently laid aside for delivery. Years later she died in distressing circumstances of poverty. The servant, who knew,

"When that day, as we were asked to give for our own people, we were in the employ of the Chinaman and knew not what the man might have to do, as the next

"Play over, around seven o'clock," Frank Lincoln, Lloyd Thomas and I walked over to Chinatown, where we were staying in the dirt the body of an old Chinaman, whom we had discovered, not thru the chest and crying loudly. One of the men in the group suggested that we shoot him to get him out of his misery, but this we declined to do, so we left him to die.

"The flames from forty burning houses lighted our faces. When we came to Bitter Creek we saw the body of Joe Brown, one of the first Chinamen killed in the one-sided battle."

"We returned to Mr. Tisdale, the general superintendent's house, which is located on the present site of the postoffice. Mr. and Mrs. Tisdale were out of town, so Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hamlin and I prepared to return to our hotel. We were waiting, although we slept little, as the election house had been set up.

"These were things I actually saw and the next day we heard that Mr. Jim Evans, mine superintendent, had been recognized as the man who had been seen to leave town at once, which he did, on the night train, never appearing here again.

"To quote again from the letter of the sixth, 'Well, gentlemen, the next thing is to give Mr. O'Donnell notice to leave and then to No. 6,' said one of the men in the crowd. But the crowd was not in earnest on their attack. A large number seemed to think they were going too far, and of this opinion that gathered in front of O'Donnell's house, the majority did not sympathize with the man who at someone's suggestion went at someone's expense ordering O'Donnell to leave. The letter was written and given to Colclough.

"One of the men, who objected to this mode of procedure was the same person we have had occasion to mention before, a German, Ah Lee's murder, and that he quit the riot at this point, being highly indignant at the treatment meted to him. O'Donnell, however, left. O'Donnell was lost for some time in two days, while he did, much to the general regretting."

"A look around 'Imperiality,' with, revealed some genuine insights, reminding the method of the modern racketeer. In this amazing cellar of one Chinese house the blackened bodies of three Chinamen were seen. Their heads were in the cellar of a hut and our more modern

and kept by John W.

Union Pacific Railway
Coal Department.

Omaha, Neb, Nov. 18th, 1893.

I.H. Bromley, Esq.,
Asst. to President, U.P. Ry.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

I was delayed longer than I expected at Carbon and then had to go directly to Almy. Below find the statement you asked for.

Dr. E. S. Murray: Has been in Rock Spring about 9 months; is a practicing physician, and aspires to be employed as Doctor for Coal Dept. in place of E. D. Woodruff, our present doctor. Has several times before the riot tried to get a petition circulated and signed by the employees asking for his appointment as Company Physician. It was to accomplish this that made him take an active part as he did on the committee, thinking the men were going to come out ahead and then he would get what he wanted for the part he had taken in helping them. He holds one of the prominent offices in the local K. of L. Lodge here. Is unmarried. He is the man on the white horse mentioned in testimony which you have.

H. J. Hoyt: has been in Rock Spring about 8 months; he is President of a Banking institution here; also owns a part interest in store which is doing business under the firm name of Kenney Gagan & Mathews. I think his main motive in taking as prominent part as he did as a member of the Committee was to gain favor from the Miners, and to injure the business of Beckwith Quinn & Co. as much as he could, knowing if the miners gained their end, that we would have to employ a large number of white miners, who would trade at their store. He was formerly from Idaho, and his family now reside at Weiser, Idaho.

Thomas Sutton: Has been a resident of Rock Spring for about two years, commenced working here as a miner, then worked company day work, and was Mine Boss of Mine No. 3 for two years; was holding that position when he quit the employ of the company 18 months ago, and started a general store under firm name of Thorpe & Sutton, which he is still running. He had about the same interest in the matter as Mr. Hoyt.

G. M. Vowell: has been here a little over two years, is a miner. Came from Iowa, has been known as an agitator all the time he has lived here, was one of the first to join the Knights of Labor, and was one of the most prominent members. Not overly fond of work. Was always ready when a committee was formed to be made a member of it. Was fond of notoriety. He busied himself during the strike warning new men that we had employed not to work, making us a great amount of trouble. Native of Ireland. Married. Left here on 6th Nov. for Iowa.

Clark to Bromley: 2.

Geo. Schmidt has been here about two years; is from Iowa. Has been known as an agitator and continual growler. Was a prominent member of K. of L. Lodge. No reason for his taking an active part as he did, except that it was his nature. He was a minor, native of Md., where he has gone now.

Yours very truly,

D.O. Clark. "

The Union Pacific Railway Company
Coal Department.

Omaha, Nebraska, Oct. 26th, 1891

Isaac H. Brenley, Esq.,
Assistant to President, U.P.Ry.,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Sir:

In answer to yours of the 20th inst. would say, I herewith hand you a copy of the Contract with Beckwith Quinn & Co., all of which I understand to be in force now; in addition to this there was afterwards made a verbal agreement with Beckwith Quinn & Co., that all white miners should be paid through them. I never inquired why this arrangement was made, but it often assisted in settling little difficulties, and miners were always given to understand that they were in the employ of Beckwith Quinn & Co.

There were forty-eight Chinese missing; 22 bodies have been found, - leaving 26 unaccounted for; many of these probably died in the hills from wounds received.

The strike in Nov. 1875 was made on a demand by the miners of 25 cents per ton advance in price of mining. We were then paying One Dollar per ton. First notice we had of this was the miners restricting themselves and reducing the out-put; many men doing their days work in from four to five hours. Mr. S.H.H. Clark then decided to employ Chinese at Rock Spring, and arranged with Beckwith Quinn & Co. to furnish them, and he (Mr. Clark) came to Rock Spring with the first lot of Chinese. We selected about fifty of the best white men and set them at work, soon after Chinese commenced; thus giving us about 100 Chinese and about fifty white miners. Mr. Clark found fault with me for keeping so many white miners. We have endeavored ever since to keep them in about this same proportion but during the past two years have not been able to get Chinese enough to keep up the proportion.

The number of miners at time of massacre:

Chinese miners,	331
White "	150

Of course Chinese introduced at Rock Spring displaced so much white labor, and if a white miner came along and we did not give him employment, he naturally complained about the 'Heathen Chinese' taking the bread from American citizens.

The standard price for mining coal is 74 cents per ton; some veins we pay more for, and occasionally a little less. One vein at Rock Spring we pay seventy cents per ton for, and another eighty-five cents per ton; almost impossible to make comparisons between mines, as we hardly ever find two veins the same.

White labor is paid from \$2.15 to \$2.50 per day. White miners when called from their mining to do other work are paid \$2.50 to \$2.75 per day, - averaging about as follows:

Outside laborers,.....	\$2.15	per day.		
Pumpers & loaders,.....	2.25	"	"	
Wighmen,.....	2.25	to	\$2.75	per day.
Drivers,.....	2.25	to	2.50	"
Track layers,.....	2.50	"	2.65	"
Road men,.....	2.25	"	"	"
Gas Watchmen,.....	2.50	"	2.75	"
Trappers or Door Boys,.....	.85	"	1.00	"
Blacksmiths,.....	2.50	"	3.00	"
Helpers,.....	2.25	"	"	"
Carpenters,.....	2.50	"	3.00	"
Machinists,.....	2.75	"	3.50	"
Firemen & Pump Watches,.....	2.25	"	2.50	"
Engineer,.....	\$80.00	to	\$100.00	per month.
Outside Foreman,.....	100.00	"	"	"
Mine Boss,.....	80.00	"	100.00	"
Mine Superintendents,.....	100.00	"	125.00	"

Day work depends somewhat on number of hours men work; some men work 10 hours, others 12 hours, as, - Firemen and Pump Watches. For about one year we have paid about 15 to 20 per cent more than this in Colorado.

Do not know of any demands having been made after the massacre, for an advance in wages; but it was understood this was to come next. The only demands I know of were for the removal of the Chinese, Tisdell and a few other men.

Hardly know how to explain the Hicks statement; the general drift of it was, that two weights which he found had been used in weighing coal for miners, were not correct weights, and that by their use the men were defrauded out of from 300 to 400 pounds on each car of coal; but the weights had not been so used; the two weights had been used to balance the car. As the car was weighed, with the coal, something was used to balance it, so as not to have to subtract this amount every weight; sometimes a piece of lead was used; sometimes large iron washers; in this case, these two weights were used.

I presume there was some carelessness displayed by the Foreman in not instructing Mr. Hicks how these weights were used; you remember Mr. Hicks was weighing only temporarily, in absence of regular weighmen. I do not believe any of the miners were defrauded by these weights, as they know about how much they load on a car, and they would have soon commenced kicking.

The examination of weights at Rock Spring, of coal paid for and coal shipped from Mine No. 4 (where the stealing was said to have been done), during month of July we shipped eight

Clark to Bromley: 3.

tons more than we paid miners for, and during month of August we paid miners for 84 tons more than we shipped; no coal used around the mine, unless it is accounted for as shipped.

The Chinese that were employed just before the outbreak (being about forty in July and forty in August) were principally brought from Oregon to make up for Chinese who had left our employ during the Summer. Most of the Chinese that come from Sections, come to the mines in November, depending somewhat on the weather.

As Rock Spring was the place where most of the Chinese were kept, when section men were wanted they were taken from there, so it was almost impossible to keep track of new men; sometimes men would go onto the sections from a gang, and their places would be filled by new men, and no one of our men knew much about it, - so we did not lose too many men. If the rooms were kept at work, it did not make much difference to Mine Boss, whether they were new or old men.

Trusting I have answered your questions satisfactorily,

Yours very truly,

D. O. Clark. Gen'l Supt."

Also the following dispatch:

J. M. Schofield, *Major-General, commanding, Chicago, Ill.*
 EVANSTON, Wyo., September 9, 1885.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your dispatch of yesterday, and thank you for it. Chinese refugees from Rock Springs are now en route for Rock Springs. I am sure that presence of troops under present orders will fully enable civil authorities to maintain order here and at Alamy mines, 3 miles distant. I trust like results may follow at Rock Springs, but I believe it will be necessary for troops to remain in attendance for some time.

FRANCIS E. WARREN,
Governor.

Upon receipt of these latter directions and orders by the officers in command at the disturbed points, the effect was immediately perceptible, and the civil authorities were enabled to assume control of the situation, assisted only by the presence of a military force.

Some days after this I returned to Cheyenne, going to Rock Springs again September 16 on the same train with the Government directors of the Union Pacific Railway, Messrs. Alexander, Savage, and Hanna, and meeting at that point Chinese Consuls J. A. Bee and Wong Sie Chen, and Interpreter Tsang Hoy, under escort of General McCook. I doubt not they have reported to the Department.

I earnestly desired the Government directors to remain at Rock Springs long enough to fully acquaint themselves with the situation and report to the Department from the spot the result of their investigation and deliberations.

I was present a number of days while the Chinese consuls were taking general evidence regarding the outbreak and its results. Also while the Government directors were taking evidence regarding the riot and massacre, and as to the causes reported to have precipitated it, including charges alleged against the Union Pacific coal department. The result of these investigations have, I doubt not, been reported to the Department.

September 21, I met General J. M. Schofield going to, and September 23 coming from, Rock Springs, giving him all information at my command.

The night of September 26 the following notice was posted in very conspicuous places in the city of Cheyenne:

A FAIR WARNING!

All Chinamen found in the city of Cheyenne after October 1 will be subject to a coat of tar and feathers and ridden from the city on a rail.

THE CHINESE MUST GO!

WORKINGMEN.

The civil officers have preserved order in Cheyenne, and no attempt has been made to carry the threat into execution.

This and many other publications and acts of similar import throughout the Territory have conduced to create a feverish excitement during the past sixty days. Chinese have been "warned out" of nearly every town, sometimes going and sometimes not. Coal miners at different camps have "struck," quitting work and demanding that "the Chinese must go" from the entire Territory. (Four hundred men were out several weeks at Carbon, Wyo, on this account, although no Chinese were employed there.) All employers of Chinese have been "boycotted" by different labor organizations, and interested and unimpeded demagogues have endeavored through the labor organizations to

a "strike" on the part of all employes of the entire Union Pacific system, in order to secure expulsion of the Chinese from Wyoming; but the danger of their securing a "strike" showing sympathy with crimes committed does not now seem formidable.

The excitement is abating, although very many of the discordant spirits are yet seemingly awaiting an opportunity to wreak vengeance upon the Chinese for their failure to completely rid the Territory of Chinamen, as they had planned to do when making the first attack.

Two companies of troops yet remain at Rock Springs, and one company at Evanston. I believe their presence there necessary for some months to come, especially at Rock Springs.

Sweetwater County, though large in area, has a small population, Rock Springs being her largest town. That and Green River, 15 miles west, contain nearly all its inhabitants. The feelings of a large majority of the residents at Green River—the county seat—are in accord with those of the white coal miners in their avowed purpose to drive out the Chinese, and very little censure is uttered in that county regarding the means used in the attack of September 2. Hence, it did not surprise those who knew the situation when the grand jury of that county, which met a few days after the occurrence, and when the excitement was great, ignored all bills for indictment against those arrested for complicity in the rioting, murder, arson, and robbery.

The grand jury made the following report of their deliberations:

GREEN RIVER, October 7, 1885.

We, the grand jurors empaneled in and for said county at the September, 1885, term of the third district court, would respectfully report that we have examined into all offenses that have been brought to our attention or are within our knowledge, and have presented bills of indictment where the evidence would warrant such findings. We have diligently inquired into the occurrence at Rock Springs on the 24 day of September last, and though we have examined a large number of witnesses, no one has been able to testify to a single criminal act committed by any known white person on that day. Whatever crimes may have been committed there on the 24 day of September, the perpetrators thereof have not been disclosed by the evidence before us, and therefore, while we deeply regret the circumstances, we are wholly unable, acting under the obligations of our oaths, to return indictments. We have also inquired into the causes that led to the outbreak at Rock Springs. While we find no excuse for the crimes committed, there appears to be no doubt of abuses existing there 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 events of the 24 of September.

By those justifying, in some measure, the acts of the mob of September 2, it has been charged that the Union Pacific Railway Company had discriminated against white miners in favor of Chinamen, thereby precipitating this outbreak; but their proofs offered are far from being sufficient to justify such crimes as those committed, even were every allegation true. Against the victims—the Chinese—no especial grievances are alleged, except those applying generally to "Chinese labor" as a whole.

During all the time and dates covered by these transactions, and up to the present, I have been in constant communication, either by wire or mail, with the local civil authorities of the counties in which these disturbances have occurred, and also with the commanders of the military detachments in those localities, and with the Union Pacific Railway authorities (but the correspondence is too voluminous for this report), in order that I may co-operate with them in maintaining law and order, and thus prevent further outbreaks. A close, vigilant watch is necessary during the present feverish condition of the labor senti-

I suggest that the suddenness of the attack was made, overcoming in a measure the Territory, and except for which the necessity for use of United States troops would doubtless have been avoided. Had the forces arrived on the scene of action six hours after the first request had been made for aid, not a life could have been saved of those who perished, so sudden, sweeping, and fatal was the attack. The arrival of troops, however, at the times and places was most opportune, as great excitement followed the Rock Springs occurrence, and the timely arrival of military aid prevented, without question, the taking of many lives and the destruction of much property. In conclusion, I beg to offer the administration at Washington the sincere thanks of the executive and citizens of this Territory for the prompt and effectual manner in which the Federal authorities co-operated with the officers in this Territory in overcoming thus far this most unfortunate difficulty.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCOIS E. WARREN,
Governor of Wyoming.

Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary of the Interior.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
COAL DEPARTMENT.

ROCK SPRING MINES.

Rock Spring, W. T.

Francis E. Hays Esq.

Dear Sir -

My dear Sir

I have just 10 seconds
everything seems to be quiet - no
white men at work - I
suppose by order of some of the labor
and they are waiting for orders
from the boss - how things
will be Monday when I can go
to work - will write you more
fully to-morrow -

Yours

D. C. C. C.

There are no such things as it is
impossible to tell - and the general
shake - early next week - no men
that are discharging - have called for
their time and are waiting -
waiting for a general strike
on Rail -

Governor

My Dear Sir

I have just 10 minutes
everything seems to be quiet - no
white men at work all quit I
suppose by order of Knights of Labor
and they are waiting for orders
from Denver cannot tell how things
will be Monday when Chinese go
to work will write you more
fully tomorrow

yours.

Do Clark

things are in such shape that it is
impossible to tell how things will
shape - early next week - No men that
were discharged called for their time
and will not at present - waiting
for a general ^{on railroad} strike in their support.

SENT TO	TIME SENT	SENDER	RECEIVER	TELEGRAM.		RECEIVED FROM	TIME RECEIVED	SENDER	RECEIVER
				Time Filed	M.	1494	850 P.M.	C.	J.

Quaha

188

To

Gov J.E. Warren
Cheyenne

If you have not sufficient civil
force at your command to protect
this company's property and employ
at Rock Springs will you not
immediately telegraph Genl Howard
to send you aid at once. If
necessary for you to consult the
secretary of war please wire him
immediately

Thos L. Kimbal

Operators are required to write all messages in ink.

Revised 1901

Union Pacific Form 2314a

SENT TO	TIME SENT	SENDER	RECEIVER

TELEGRAM.

Time Filed

M.

1304

1005 P.M.

SENDER	RECEIVER

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188

To

Gov F E Warren

your message received have already
 asks you Howard to respond to
 your call and have arranged for
 President Adams to communicate
 immediately with the Secy of wa
 J L Kimball

Operators are required to write all messages in ink.

Rep 6-26-85-5021.

SENT TO	TIME SENT	SENDER	RECEIVER	TELEGRAM.		RECEIVED FROM	TIME RECEIVED	SENDER	RECEIVED

M. *Rush* Time Filed M. *#3100 73p* M. *McK*
 Denver 2 188 To Gov F E Warren
 Cheyenne

Can I see you about Eleven o'clock
 tonight important
 E. Dickinson

I will be at ~~the~~ executive office
 on depot at ~~the~~ the time
 7:40 PM 9/2/11 J. E. Brown

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission. Delivery of Unrepeated Messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message. This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. BOKERT, General Manager.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	RECD BY	CHECK
4	Jr	Q	3x paid
Received at		5pm	Sept 2 1885
Dated, Green River (Wyo 2)			
To, Geo. F. Eldredge			
There is a riot in			
Rock Springs between white & Chinese			
men; it is necessary that			
the same should be suppressed			
I call on you			
to send two companies of			
soldiers to Rock Springs immediately			
Jas Young Sheriff			

Form No. 1.

Brack

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following messages. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in the delivery of unrepeated messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending. This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

NORVIN GREEN, Pres.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
			<i>Let Paid Got 3/4</i>

Received at *Laramie 12:5 am*

Dated, *Omaha Neb*

To *Governor Warren*

*Your two telegrams to General Howard
have been received and forwarded to
Division Headquarters in Chicago for
instructions. I suggest that you apply by
telegram to the President at Washington.*

"Orey"

Mountain Troops at Forts Steele & Russell
will be held in readiness to move on
receipt of orders

Samuel Pruck
Adj. General in absence
of General Howard

COPY OF TELEGRAM SENT BY *Western Union*

TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Headquarters Department of the Platte.

Omaha, Nebraska, September 2^d 1885.

Governor Warren of Wyoming.

Cheyenne, Wyo.

Your two telegrams to General Howard have been received, and forwarded to Division Headquarters in Chicago for instructions. I suggest that you apply by telegraph to the President at Washington. Meantime troops at Forts Steele and Russell will be held in readiness to move on receipt of orders.

Sgt. S. Brock

A. A. General.

In absence of General Howard

Official copy respectfully furnished by mail.

Ans. H. H. H.

Ass't Adjutant General.

COPY OF TELEGRAM SENT BY

Western Union

TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Headquarters Department of the Platte,

Omaha, Nebraska, September 2^d 1885.

Governor Warren of Wyoming,

Cheyenne, Wyo.

Your two telegrams to General Howard
have been received, and forwarded to our
Headquarters in Chicago for instructions.
I suggest that you apply by telegraph to
President at Washington. As soon time to
at Forts Steele and Russell will be had
in readiness to move on receipt of order.

Sgt. S. Brock

A. A. General

In absence of General Howard

Official copy respectfully furnished by mail.

Am. Smith

Ass't Adjutant General

Form 10

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message. This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

NORVIN GREEN, President

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
H	R	B	195 Collected from Rm Rce

Received at:

2 Pm

Sept 8th 18

Dated:

Chicago 8

To The Governor of Wyoming Territory
Rock Springs Wyo

I am authorized by the
President to use the United
States troops in case of
actual necessity to protect the
lines and property of Chinese

This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.
THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
H	R	B	(2) sheet

Received at _____ 2 02 pm _____ 1885

Dated, Laborers in Wyoming & to
To aid the Ore authorities in
preserving the peace and arresting
offenses against the law I
have given the necessary orders
for the action of the
troops in any case of
threatened attack which the Ore

THIS IS AN UNRECORDED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.
THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER

SENT BY

REC'D BY

(3)

CHECK

Received at

1885

Dated, Authorities are not able to
To present any further action which
may be desired can be
taken only upon express orders
from me in each case
based upon an accurate report
of the facts showing the
necessity for such action 2

This is an UNRECORDED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
			(11)

Received at _____ 188

Dated, have there fore to request that
To you will confer freely with
The Commanding officers of the
Several detachments of troops in person
them fully of the facts
in each case and show
them the necessity for the
action requested so that they

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
			(3)

Received at

188

Dated, May report fully to me
To I hope that the authority
from the president & the presence of
of troops ready to enforce
it will suffice to prevent
further violence in the
territory = J M Schofield Major
Genl Commanding

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison. And the company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case if the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message. This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, at the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
			(12)

Received at _____ 188

Dated, _____

To the third article
of our treaty with China
this govt has agreed to
exert all its power to
devise means to protect Chinese
laborers from ill treatment at
the hands of any other

Form No. 1

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE COMPANY

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions similar to those of the following message. Its liability, which have been accepted to by the sender of the following message, Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending or delivery of Unrepeated Messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, no sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

NORVIN GREEN, P.

NUMBER

SENT BY

REC'D BY

CHECK

Received at

Dated, Washington D C
To Hon A E. Elmer Governor
of Wyoming Evanston Wyo
The following telegram was sent
to Maj Gen Schofield yesterday
Evening in reply to your
dispatch of today I am
instructed to say that by

A MILD MENAGE.

Military Placed Under Command of Governor Warren.

ORDERS FROM WASHINGTON

The Troops to be Used with Discretion An Accurate View of the Situation.

Special to the Sun:

EVANSTON, September 8.—The following telegrams were received here to-day:

CHICAGO, September 8.

To the Governor of Wyoming Territory, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

I am authorized by the president to use the United States troops in case of actual necessity to protect the lives and property of Chinese laborers in Wyoming and to aid the civil authorities in preserving the peace and arresting offenders against the law. I have given the necessary orders for the action of the troops in any case of threatened attack which the civil authorities are unable to prevent. Any further action which may be desired can be taken only upon express orders from me in each case, based upon an accurate report of the facts showing the necessity for such action. I have therefore to request that you will confer fully with the commanding officers of the several detachments of troops, inform them fully of the facts in each case and show them the necessity for the action requested, so that they may report fully to me. I hope that this authority from the president and the presence of troops will suffice to prevent further violence in the territory.

N. SCHOFIELD,

Major General Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C. September 8.
Hon. F. E. Warren, Governor of Wyoming, Evanston:

The following telegram was sent to Major General Schofield yesterday evening:

"In reply to your dispatch of to-day I am instructed to say that by the 3rd article of our treaty with China, this government has agreed to exert all its power to protect Chinese laborers from ill treatment at the hands of any other persons. In view of this treaty stipulation and of the representation of the Governor of Wyoming that the civil powers of that territory are unable to protect the lives and property and preserve the peace in certain localities therein, the president directs that you send to the points where violence exists or is threatened, a suitable military force; if necessity actually exists for the actual employment of this force, in protecting life and property and aiding the civil authorities in pre-

on the loaded cars. The first time this was done the tools were dumped off into a car load of coal, the man who does the dumping being instructed to do it. After this they carried their tools out on their shoulders, a distance of eighteen hundred feet, three hundred feet of which was through mud six inches and more in depth, up an incline of 35 degrees. A miner's tools for the day are nine picks weighing three pounds each, a drill of eighteen or twenty pounds, and of course they had to lug their dinner buckets and sometimes a keg of powder. Their tools had to be brought out every night to sharpen.

A committee of five have gone to Omaha to place these matters before the proper authorities.

The preliminary examination of these men will come off Thursday. They have sent word to M. C. Brown to employ him.

Strangers in the City.

The following visitors are already here besides those mentioned in the personal column:

LEADVILLE: J. S. Gardner and wife, F. DeManneville, W. H. Brisbane, S. R. Biggs.

DENVER: R. L. Hutton, W. G. Sprague, Avery Moore, H. K. Steele, H. G. Mecker, H. H. Wing and wife, Wm. Nathan, C. C. Hopkins, N. N. Donaldson, A. Atwood.

BOISE CITY: John H. Ireton, Robert Barber.

CHICAGO: H. Woods Robinson, Curtis J. Durham, W. N. W. Blayney, H. P. Collins.

OTHER POINTS.

W. G. Rice, Omaha; J. W. Nurrell Longmont; J. E. Coffey, Sidney; Elmer Miller, Bonanza City; Ed A. Francis and wife, Hillsdale; C. A. Keabbes, Alma; H. C. Hughes, Aspen.

Among those at the Fisher are Paddy Miles, Aspen; Mrs. J. H. Quinn, Altoona, Pa.; J. A. Schwab, Denver; W. T. Rogers, Fort Collins; N. C. Peterson and wife, Simon Durlacher and family, and Fanny Gross, of Laramie City.

Loaded Up.

The freight teams belonging to Wilson Woods loaded up at the Union Mercantile wholesale house with 50,000 pounds of freight for A. Searight and will pull out to-day for the Searight ranch near old Fort Casper.

H. A. Roy's teams also loaded with 16,000 pounds of freight which is being shipped by the Horse Creek Ditch company.

Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, September 8.—Cattle—Receipts good. Market weak all around. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 pounds, \$4.00 to \$6.00; stockers

cerving the peace and in the arrest of those committing offences against the laws you are authorized to use troops for these purposes; but care should be taken that the military force is not needlessly employed. The president desires that the commander of each detachment communicate with you and receive instructions directly from you to make sure that the force is not unnecessarily used, and that you keep the department frequently informed of the condition of affairs at each of the disturbed localities.

R. O. DRUM,
Adjutant General.

An Accurate Account.

Correspondence of The Sun:

GREEN RIVER, WYOMING,
September 7th, 1885. }

There are fifteen men in jail now for complicity in the affair. These men are all American citizens and mostly men with families. They submitted to arrest without any resistance and are willing to stand a trial. I had a long talk with Isaiah Whitehouse, member elect of the legislature, who is now in durance and he is a man of intelligence. He told me that the communication that I sent to you was the only truthful statement that had been made of the affair. He said that when he went into his room that he found a Chinaman getting the benefit of his work: that he told him that he had no right there and that he thought there must be some mistake in his being placed there and that he would refer the matter to the boss. The Chinaman called Whitehouse a s— of a b— and struck at him with the point of a pick. He struck the Chinaman with his fist in the face, he gave a yell when the Chinamen came rushing from all directions. One of them struck W. with the broadside of a pick in the side.

From what the men tell me, when this matter is investigated it will show up the company in a bad light. In No. 6 mine there was an entry that was very dangerous, and the whites were informed that if they wanted work they could work there or no where. After taking all the chances and working two months in fixing up this place and having the place so that they had a good safe and profitable place to work in, the same was given to the Chinamen and the white men were placed in a level or incline eighteen hundred feet from the surface. It seems that there was a man trip made in the morning and one in the evening to convey their tools to them and up to the blacksmith shop, but this was taken away from them, and they were informed that they could send up their tools

slow, shade lower, 600 to 900 pounds \$2 50 @ 3 10; western rangers slow, natives and half-breeds \$3 50 @ \$4 75; cows \$2 75 @ 3 50; wintered Texans \$3 00 @ 3 50. Sales: 593 Dakota, 1,082 pounds, \$1 25; 99 Texans, 1 030 pounds, \$3 35; 65 Wyoming, 1,040 pounds, \$3 60; 336 Wyoming feeders, 1,123 pounds, \$3 25; 252 Wyoming, 1,133 pounds, \$3 75; 91 Wyoming, 1,091 pounds, \$4 25.

Sheep — Receipts 2,600. Market weak. Natives, 65 to 100 pounds, and over, \$1 75 @ 1 00; Texans, \$1 75 @ 3 20; lambs per head, \$1 15 @ 3 50

An Editor Postmaster in Trouble.

ALBUQUERQUE, September 8.—Albuquerque is experiencing a sensation. On the first instant Thomas Hughes, postmaster and editor of the *Daily Journal*, turned over the post-office to his successor, Walker. It was then discovered that there was a shortage of about \$1,200 in cash, and Hughes accused a former clerk, Henry E. Black, who had suddenly disappeared, of stealing that amount. This morning Black returned and voluntarily gave himself up, and through his representations Hughes was arrested, charged with the embezzlement of the above amount. Some rich developments are expected. Joseph Bell, United States attorney, refuses to prosecute the case on the ground that he has resigned, and the government has placed the case in the hands of another lawyer, Niel B. Field. Post office inspectors G. H. Walterbury and J. D. King are working up the case and have the accused in custody.

Shelter in Suicide.

DURANGO, September 8.—Mrs. F. M. Chandler, wife of the Durango city marshal, died this morning at 2 o'clock, from the effects of poison administered yesterday afternoon by her own hands. She was a woman with a very jealous nature, and which of late has been greatly aggravated by a mischief-maker putting notes under the door, stating that her husband was intimate with numerous other women.

The Sharon-Hill Scandal.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 8.—The trial of the case of Wm. Sharon vs. Sarah Althea Hill commenced today in United States circuit court. The action is to declare void the marriage contract upon which Judge Sullivan granted a divorce in the Sharon divorce case. All the testimony had previously been taken in secret sessions before Master in Chancery Houghton and was read to the court today by W. H. L. Barnes, counsel for the plaintiff.

BLOOD MONEY

The White Miners Claim it was Extorted.

WHY THE TROUBLE CAME.

More Inside Information From Rock Springs--Gov. Warren's Injudicious Champion.

Correspondence of The Sun.

ROCK SPRINGS, Sept. 8.
Your correspondent had a long interview to-day with one of the most intelligent residents of Rock Springs, who is not a miner, but who has great sympathy with the white employes in the mines, and is desirous of having their side fairly represented. The following is the substance of his statement:

The situation has been this, that some of the underground bosses have been selling rooms, as they call them, in the mines--favorable places for working, where the same amount of labor would produce larger returns. It is said by the miners that one of the Union Pacific representatives is worth over forty thousand dollars in clean money, although working on a modest salary and supporting a family. These men were fully informed of all these things, and that it was real blood money that was being extorted from them. The best places were being sold out in a way to enrich certain parties, and at the same time the laborers were being robbed of what they were justly entitled to. Feeling this, they resisted, and the Chinamen were brought in and these men displaced, not at less pay ostensibly, but the Chinamen were willing to pay more for places to work and were the more willing tools of the underground bosses. The miners felt that unless they resisted the putting in of Chinamen and their own displacement it would be only a short time until the last one of them would be compelled to leave and be thrown out of employment.

They realized this, that they were not displaced because the Chinese produced coal cheaper to the Union Pacific company, or that they were better laborers, or that more work could be accomplished, but because of the benefits that accrued to the underground bosses. They felt it was such an outrage on their rights that they planned among themselves some way of resisting these encroachments without bloodshed or destruction of property; but their feelings were so wrought upon by the situation and the indignities that were heaped upon them by those over them in order to force them out of the mines, that their pent up feelings burst beyond their control. The result was the

the action of the grand jury, which met yesterday morning, September 8. The grand jury, which will be made up from a list already selected by the county commissioners, will be largely made up of residents of Rock Springs, and for that reason it is thought that it will be next to impossible to secure an indictment against those who took part in driving out the Chinamen.

ILL-TIMED AND INJUDICIOUS.

OMAHA, September 10.—News was received at the Union Pacific headquarters here to-day that four more bodies of Chinamen had been recovered from the ruins of last week's outrage at Rock Springs, Wyoming, and under protection of the military, vigorous search is being made for others. General Manager Callaway says to-day that he regretted to see an attempt being made to justify the acts of lawlessness recently committed at Rock Springs. He did not propose making any further replies at this time to the false statements being industriously circulated regarding his company and its management, more than to say in justice to Governor Warren that the insinuation that he is in any way indebted to the Union Pacific Railway company is entirely and maliciously false. That gentleman is not now, nor so far as Mr. Callaway knows, has he ever been under any obligation to the Union Pacific, either in respect to his business interests or his appointment as governor of Wyoming Territory. Governor Warren has given evidence of his fitness for the position he honors, and of his humanity, by standing up against the prejudices of his people in protecting the lives and property of a despised race, and is entitled to the respect of all right minded and law-abiding citizens.

Going Through the Hole.

ST. PAUL, September 10.—The Trans-Continental Association held another session this evening. A resolution was adopted by a majority vote directing General Agent Cannon to make a settlement of his account whereupon Stubbs, of the Central Pacific, notified the association that his company would refuse to pay drafts upon it by the general agent. The meeting is still in session with prospects of a general disagreement and general disruption of the pool.

Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, September 10.—Cattle—Receipts 6,800. Market, stronger; fair shipping steers 900 to 1,500 pounds, \$3 90@6 15; stockers and feeders dull \$2 92@3 40; Texans firm, 600 to 950 pounds, \$2 60@3 50; western rangers steady, natives and half-breeds \$3 50 @ \$5 00; cows \$2 50@3 40; win-

driving out of the whole gang, and the killing of these poor miserable creatures and destruction of their houses.

The coal business is conducted in this way: Beckwith, Quinn & Co., furnish all labor and place coal on the cars on the track at so much per ton. The railroad company furnishes the machinery, own the mines and furnish superintendents and other persons in the management. Beckwith, Quinn & Co. also furnish the men all of their provisions and supplies, including clothing and other articles for themselves and families at exorbitant prices, and compel all of the employes to buy of them everything upon which they live. One of the oppressions of which the miners complain is the system which compels them to buy of Beckwith, Quinn & Co. at exorbitant and unusual rates. As a result of this system it is fair to state that Mr. Beckwith is reputed to be a millionaire; that he finds no other way to spend his income except in fast horses and erecting expensive stables for breeding purposes; that he is regarded as a despotic and bigotted, oppressive and narrow-minded man by all who know him. It is a fact that Beckwith, Quinn & Co. control the mines not only at Rock Springs, but at Carbon, Almy and other points along the line of the railroad, and are responsible for the introduction of Chinese labor in the mines.

The miners of Rock Springs have appointed a committee of five to present their grievances to the manager of the Union Pacific railroad, and the system of frauds by which they are deprived of their just earnings. They have applied for passes to go to Omaha. Three of the committee are Wm. Vowel, J. G. Schaidt and Wm. Davis. The other two I could not learn.

Judge M. C. Brown, of Laramie City, has been employed by the committee to counsel them and defend those under arrest. Under the complaint of the sheriff of Sweetwater county charging murder, robbery, riot and arson on the Chinese, sixteen warrants have been issued and fourteen men are now in the county jail at Green River, awaiting examination. John Sharp, John Burkenshaw, Jno. Wilsell, G. R. Beal, Jno. Irwin, Edward Brown, Edward Kelly, Richard Keenan, Robert Gibson, James McQuillan, John Matthews, John E. Davis, James Bell, and Thomas Purdy. It is probable that the examination will be waived and a bond fixed to await

1,125 Wyoming Texans, \$22 to 1,200 pounds, \$3 35 @ \$4 60;

Sheep — Receipts 1,500. Market unchanged; natives, 65 to 100 pounds, and over, \$1 75 @ 4 00; Texans, \$1 75 @ 3 15; lambs per head, \$1 50 @ 3 50.

Our "Spirits."

WASHINGTON, September 10.—The commissioner of internal revenue reports that the amount of distilled spirits that has gone into consumption in the United States, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, is 69,156,902 gallons, and the amount of malt liquors on which tax was paid during the same period is 19,185,953 barrels. The amount of wine consumed in this country during the year 1884 is estimated at 20,503,345 gallons.

The New Delivery.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—When Postmaster General Vilas returns next week he will proceed to consider the questions that have arisen in connection with the establishment of the immediate delivery system, and will issue an additional circular to postmasters containing full and explicit instructions for their guidance in inaugurating the new scheme.

Gunboat Collision.

LONDON, September 10.—A later dispatch from Copenhagen about the collision between the Auckland and German gunboat. Blitz, states that it was the Auckland that was sunk and not the Blitz, as at first stated. Nothing is yet known as to the fate of the Auckland's crew.

Against Small-pox.

BOSTON, September 10.—The board of health have ordered quarantine against all vessels from Canada and Newfoundland.

Helping the Bank.

DUBLIN, September 10.—The Bank of Ireland has received another £500,000 from the Bank of England to enable it to meet any extra demands that may be made upon it.

After Them in Egypt.

CAIRO, September 10.—The *Independent Egyptienne* has placarded the walls of Cairo, inviting those who wish to study the purity of British morals to read its translation of the *Pall Mall Gazette's* recent articles on London vice.

Cholera in China.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—Secretary Bayard was informed to-day by cable that cholera was prevalent at Shanghai, China.

Chronic diseases a specialty by Mrs. H. Mitchel, office at residence on Thomas, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets. s8 1w

Union Pacific Form 2012a

Le Cain

SENT TO	TIME SENT	SENDER	RECEIVER

TELEGRAM.

Time Filed

RECEIVED FROM	TIME RECEIVED	SENDER	RECEIVER
<i>N</i>	<i>7:30 P. M.</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>R</i>

*Granston Sept 2 1885 To Horn Wanaew
Isnew River.*

*In the opinion of the prominent
Citizens of Granston and myself
the outrages at Rock Springs are
to be repeated here and the people
and lives of some of our citizens
in great danger as well as the
property of the U.P. Ry Co. I
respectfully request the aid of
company of Indians immediately on
five hundred Chinese refugees*

Operators are required to write all messages in ink.

Rep. 3-20-55-5031.

"Over"

from Rock Springs are here now

J. J. Leane

"Over"

Chicago, September 4, 1885.

To the Commanding General,
Department of the Platte,
Omaha, Nebraska.

The following dispatch from the Adjutant General is furnished for your information and guidance:

"Before action can be taken, at the request of the Governor of Wyoming for the use of troops to suppress insurrection or disorder in the Territory, he must first make formal application to the President, as indicated in the Constitution, and provided for in the revised Statutes. In the meantime, that the Government interests may not suffer, the Secretary of War directs you to send two companies to Rock Springs to prevent any interruption to the United States mails or the routes over which they are carried. Please keep the Department advised as to condition in the Territory arising from this disturbance.

(Sgt.) R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant General."

You will report to this office in accordance with the foregoing instructions.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL SCHOFIELD:

(Sgt.) R. WILLIAMS,
Ass't Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL:



Ass't Adjutant General.

Not to be made public

Genl. Col. Charles S. Smith, Jr.,

Dear Genl.:

*I am instructed
to send you the
enclosed.*

*Very truly,
R. C. Drum*

9/4

Dear Mr. [unclear]

I have been thinking of you
dear Mr. [unclear] and
can you [unclear] [unclear]

Yours
[unclear]

Union Pacific—Form O. D. 12 B.

TELEGRAM SENT.

General Supt's Office,

SUBJECT:

Omaha, Neb.,

18

To

Time Sent,

M.

H. C. Mann

2:00 PM

on O.R.C. train

*Have heard nothing from
Washington to date, will
telegraph contents if I hear
of ~~any~~ ~~more~~ ~~from~~ ~~him~~ ~~soon~~
~~from~~ ~~him~~ ~~soon~~*

Form No. 1.

This Company TRANSMITS and RECEIVES messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been accepted by the sender of the message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the company will not hold itself liable for errors or delay in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message. This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

TEOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
GR	Je B	115	Collect

Received at 2 pm Sept 4th 1885

Dated, Washington D C 4

To Hon Francis B. Warren Governor
Wyoming Crane

I have just sent the following dispatch
to Gene Schafeld "Before action
Can be taken at the
request of the governor of
Wyo for the use of

FROM: J. ROBERTS, General Manager.

TO: W. V. GREEN, Treasurer.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
			(2)

Received at _____ 188

Dated, _____

To troops to suppress insurrection or disorder in the territory he must first make formal application to the president as indicated in the Constitution and provided for in the revised statute in the meantime that the

NUMBER

SENT BY

REC'D BY

3

CHECK

Received at

188

Dated,

To Government interests may not
suffer the Secretary of War
directs you to send lines
Companies to Rock Springs to prevent
any interruption to the United
States mails on the routes

Over which they are received
R. O. Drummond Adjutant General

Letter to J.



Le Caim

F. Elverson

My dear friend has had notes
sent me on him. Not of the
Chinaman but of one by
9 school. I think it is
his. I have known it all the
Chinaman's life and will

a guard there tonight
to protect the powder magazine
and stores everything is as quiet
as can be expected here. Am
sending all old soldiers to Alamy

J. J. Le Cain

Exanston 6th

Gov J E Wavren

To Telegram Sept 4th = 1885

Exanston to Washington D C

142 words govt rate \$3.27

Received payment

Wm Hugh
mgr Wm
Telegr

W. A. Tel Co

Headquarters Division of the Missouri,
Copy Telegram

Chicago, Ill., September 8, 1882

To the
Governor of Wyoming Territory,
Rock Springs, Wyoming.

I am authorized by the President to use the United States troops, in case of actual necessity, to protect the lives and property of Chinese laborers in Wyoming, and to aid the civil authorities in preserving the peace and arresting offenders against the law. I have given the necessary orders for the action of the troops in any case of threatened attack which the civil authorities are not able to prevent.

Any further action which may be desired can be taken only upon express orders from me, in each case, based upon an accurate report of the facts.

wrong necessity for such action.

I have therefore to request that you will confer freely with the Commanding Officers of the several Detachments of troops, inform them fully of the facts in each case, and show them the necessity for the action requested, so that they may report fully to me.

I hope that this authority from the President, and the presence of troops ready to enforce it, will suffice to prevent further violence in the Territory.

sgd. J. M. Schofield.

Major General.

Commanding.

Official copy respectfully furnished by mail.

H. C. Corbin

Asst. Adjutant General.

SENT TO TIME SENT SENDER RECEIVER

TELEGRAM.

RECEIVED FROM

TIME RECEIVED

SENDER

M.

Time Filed

M.

7M

733P

C3

Omaha 20

1885 To

Gov Warren
Chian

Gen Schofield leaves here tonight
No 1 and desires you to meet him
the train tomorrow & communicate
with him if you desire anywhere
along the road

O.O. Howard
Commanding Dep

Operators are required to write all messages in ink.
Reg. 6-25-85-5031.

SIXTEEN CORPSES.

The Ghastly Victims of the Rock Springs Riot.

SHOT DOWN AND BURNED.

Graphic Report of the Terrible Work of Wednesday Afternoon--Destructive Flames.

Special to THE SUN.

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyoming, September 3.—To-day, for the first time in a good many years, there is not a Chinaman in Rock Springs except the dead and wounded. The five or six hundred who have been working in the mines here have been driven out and nothing but heaps of smoking ruins mark the spot where Chinatown stood. The feeling against the Chinese has been growing stronger all summer. The fact that the white men had been turned off the sections and hundreds of white men had been seeking in vain for work, while the Chinese were being shipped in by the carload and given work, strengthened the feeling against them. It needed but little to incite this feeling into an active crusade against the Chinese, and this little battle came Wednesday at Number 6 mine, about one mile north of the town.

HOW IT COMMENCED.

Through some misunderstanding two Chinamen took a room in the mine belonging to two white men. When the white men came they ordered them out. They would not go and a fight ensued participated in by nearly all the whites and Chinamen in the mines. The Chinamen were worsted in the fight and four of them badly wounded, one of whom has since died.

The white miners then came out, armed themselves with firearms, and notified the men at the other three mines to come out in the afternoon.

In the meantime all was excitement in Chinatown. The flag was hoisted as a warning and the Chinese working in different parts of the camp fled to their quarters. After dinner the saloons closed and no liquor has been sold since then.

AN ANGERED MOB.

The miners gathered on the front streets and about one hundred of them, armed with guns, revolvers, hatchets and knives, proceeded toward Chinatown. Before reaching there they sent a committee of three, warning them to leave in an hour. This they agreed to do and started to pack up, but in about half an hour the men grew impatient and advanced on the Chinese quarters, shouting and firing their guns into the air. Without offering any resistance the Chinese fled with whatever they could snatch up. They fled to the hills about a mile east of town, the miners firing at them as they fled.

GLAD OF IT.

All the stores in town were closed, and men, women and children were out watching the hurried exit of John Chinaman, and every one seemed glad to see them on the wing.

west and a quantity of provisions was sent out for them this afternoon.

THE OFFICIALS ARRIVE.

Gov. Warren and a number of the railway officials came down on a special and looked the ground over. The mines have not been working to-day. Business is almost entirely suspended and everything is quiet to-night. It is rumored that the Mormon miners in camp are to be ordered today but no action in this direction has been taken yet.

AN UNORGANIZED CRUSADE.

The miners were entirely unorganized in their crusade against the Chinese, and although a large number of them are knights of labor the move was not made under their direction.

The mines here are the largest in the west, are owned and worked by the coal department of the Union Pacific railway, and have averaged 450 cars per week. This summer new works had been started, and the company expected to turn out a larger quantity of coal this winter than ever before. No action has yet been taken by the company, and no guess can be made as to what they intend to do.

The first additional information which was received from Rock Springs yesterday came in the shape of a dispatch from Governor Warren. It stated that fifteen dead Chinamen has been found and as many more would probably be discovered. The total population of Chinatown, about 500, were in the hills and without food. Forty buildings belonging to the railroad company had been burned and also about forty more belonging to the Chinamen. At the hour of telegraphing (12 o'clock) there were no further evidences of trouble.

When the train from the west arrived yesterday morning diligent inquiries were made for some one from Rock Springs, but not a person could be found who hailed from that place. Two gentlemen from Green River were interviewed at the depot and they were able to give as intelligent an account of the situation the night before when the train passed through, as well as could be learned from a few minutes stop at the depot. A large crowd was assembled at the depot, expecting, it appeared that on board would be a company of soldiers from Fort Bridger; but as none of the regulars alighted a half cheer arose from the assembled men. It was reported that the military had been ordered out from the fort and had gone to a point on the railroad, where a made up train was awaiting for them; but the fireman and the engineer both refused to pull the train, even uncoupling the engine.

The view from the railroad depot of the town of Rock Springs was a desolate one. All of Chinatown was in ashes and there was hardly a building standing on that side of the creek.

Men were around the depot who boldly announced that they had hit some of the Chinamen who were dead and others displayed handker-

the miners firing at them as they fled.

GLAD OF IT.

All the stores in town were closed, and men, women and children were out watching the hurried exit of John Chinaman, and every one seemed glad to see them on the wing.

BURNING THE HOUSES.

Soon a black smoke was seen rising from the peak of a house in Hong Kong, then from another, and very soon eight or ten of the largest of the houses were in flames. Half choked with fire and smoke numbers of Chinamen came rushing from the burning buildings, and with blankets and bed quilts over their heads to protect themselves from stray rifle shots they followed their retreating brethren into the hills at the top of their speed.

A laundry in town was next visited and the inoffensive inmate shot dead. Then an employe of the coal department was ordered to leave town, which he did on the evening train.

HORRIBLE SIGHTS.

During the night all the China houses in town, numbering nearly fifty, were burned to the ground. Numbers of Chinamen who had been hiding fled from the burning buildings.

The light of Thursday morning revealed some terrible sights. In the cellar of two Chinese houses the blackened bodies of six Chinamen were seen. Three others were in the cellar of another, and four more bodies were found near by. From the position of some of it would seem as if they had begun to dig a hole in the cellar to hide themselves, but the fire overtook them, burning their lower extremities to a crisp and leaving the upper portion of the body untouched.

At the east end of Chinatown another body was found, charred by the flames, and mutilated by hogs. The smell that arose from the smoking ruins was horribly suggestive of burning flesh. Farther east were the bodies of four more Chinamen, shot down in their flight.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

A coroner's jury was summoned, who after examining the bodies returned a verdict that eleven of the Chinese were burned to death and five shot by parties unknown to the jury. A number were found seriously wounded and how many more may still be wounded out in the hills, is unknown.

A large number of Chinese have been picked up by the trains going

desolate one. All of Chinatown was in ashes and there was hardly a building standing on that side of the creek.

Men were around the depot who boldly announced that they had hit some of the Chinamen who were dead and others displayed handkerchiefs and various articles which they said they had taken from the destroyed buildings. The entire sentiment appears to be in justification of the men who had looted the Chinese quarter, and no one expressed any regret that bloodshed had been caused or property destroyed.

THE EVANSTON VIEW OF IT.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 3.—Colonel Bee, the Chinese consul has 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 despatch concludes by stating that it was nothing but a massacre of defenseless people."

Errors can be avoided against only by repeating a message back to the sender for comparison, and the company will not hold itself liable for errors or delay in transmission of delivery of Unrepeated Messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid therefor, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message. This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
			(3)

Received at

188

Dated,

To: Persons, in view of the
 treaty stipulation + of the
 representation of the governor of
 Wyoming that the Civil Powers
 of that territory are unable
 to protect lives and property
 and preserve the peace in

THIS IS AN UNRECEIVED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.
THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
		(4)	

Received at _____ 188

Dated, Certain localities therein the president
To direct that you send to
the points where violence exists
or is threatened a suitable
military force, if necessary actually
exists for the actual employment
of this force in protecting
life and property and aiding

THIS IS AN UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.
THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
			(5)

Received at _____ 188

Dated, The Civil authorities in preserving
to the peace and in the
arrest of these committing offenses
against the laws you are
authorized to use (at it for
these purposes but we should
be taken that the military
forces is not needlessly employed

redelivery of Unrepeated Messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message.
This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

NORVIN GREEN, President

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
		6th	

Received at _____

18

Dated, The president desires that the
To Commander of each detachment communicate
With you and receive instructions
directly from you to make
sure that the force is
not unnecessarily used and that
you keep the department frequently
informed of the condition of

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER

SENT BY

REC'D BY

CHECK

(9)

Received at

188

Dated, affairs at each of the
To disturbed localities

R O Drum adjt Genl

Union Pacific, Form 2314a

SENT TO	TIME SENT	SENDER	RECEIVER

TELEGRAM.

Time Filed M.

RECEIVED FROM

TIME RECEIVED

SENDER

Wanston Wyo 10^{sent} 1885 To Gov Warren

Dear Sir

Enclosed please find receipt
bill for telegrams sent from Evans
Please remit O. D. Dyer
Yours

Truly

G. W. Dickinson
Asst

Operators are required to write all messages in ink.
Reg. 6-29-85-40m.

Union Pacific, Form 231a

SENT TO	TIME SENT	SENDER	RECEIVER

TELEGRAM.

Time Filed M.

RECEIVED FROM	TIME RECEIVED	SENDER
br	1145	br

Point of Rocks 188 To You & Susan @ Cheyenne

All quiet very nasty this morning rain snow will reach Cheyenne this evening -
Edwards

Operators are required to write all messages in ink.

Rep. 6-20-86-30M.

Union Pacific, Form 2114a

SENT TO	TIME SENT	SENDER	RECEIVER

TELEGRAM.

Time Filed M.

RECEIVED FROM	TIME RECEIVED	SENDER
62	1145	62

Point of Rocks 11 188

To You of Swan
Chenre

All quiet very nasty this
morning rain snow will reach
Chenre this evening -
Edwards

Operators are required to write all messages in ink.
Rep. 6-20-85-50M.

SENT TO TIME SENT SENDER RECEIVER

M.

RECEIVED FROM

Time Filled

M.

TELEGRAM.

RECEIVED FROM

TIME RECEIVED

SENDER

RECEIVER

Granston May 10 1885 To For Warren

Dear Sir

Enclosed please find receipt
bill for telegrams sent from Granston
please remit & charge
Yours truly

G. W. Dickinson

And apts

M. H. L. Co

As Operators are required to write all messages in ink.
Ref. R. 20-83 50m.

Trans. Pacific, Form 2311a

SENT TO	TIME SENT	SENDER	RECEIVER

TELEGRAM

RECEIVED FROM	TIME RECEIVED	SENDER	RECEIVER
By	part		

Time Filed

M.

Dec 13 188

To

For J. E. M. M. M.

The town is very quiet and excitement
the miners had a meeting last
evening decided not to continue work
until they hear from the company

For J. E. M. M. M.

Aug 1 25
Camp Warren

Cranston Wyo. Sept 13th

1885

To His Ex.

Gov. Francis C. Warren;

Cheyenne Wyo.

My Dear Governor:

I can not really
add much to my telegram of
this morning. Since the Rock Spring
China-man left, the town has been
as quiet as a Quaker meeting. Even
the closing of the Henry mines
was taken in good part by the
miners who expected to resume
work soon under a better under-
standing. Mr. Perry, the Head Centre
of Section 82. of the R. of L. shows
me his instruction from his
chief Washburn in Denver, which
were permissive that the

trans in any event. But some of the
active minus discharges from Rockwell
come over here in the next few days
& try to make trouble. I do not think
they can succeed but they may possibly
try. If however everything remains
quiet until after Thursday or Friday
next, I think you might recommend the
withdrawal of this garrison in whole
or in part. For of course you know
that it would make you unnecessarily
unpopular here, to keep the military
longer than you have to. It is a
mortification to the community
that is all, for we are having
no trouble with anyone.

Assuring you that I
highly appreciate your sym-
pathies I remain

With all respect

Thomas M. McCune

&c

&c

Chinese. Yet I see by the papers that
the Oheyenne Lodge of the K. of L.
have "Resolved" to Boycott them.

Beckwith & Quin tell me that
they will throw up their contracts
with the U.P.R. Co. rather than
put Chinese labor in the heavy
mines & that as soon as they find
place for them, they will send the
few remaining Chinese miners
from here to Rock creek.

The manager of the C.P. coal
 pits at Henry tells me he
intends to resume work to-
morrow with White labor.

In my opinion there
will be no more trouble here
at Evanston, unless there should
be bloodshed somewhere else
when probably the excitement
might spread. But since
these people have seen that the
government can & will interfere
I do not think they will raise a

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

COAL DEPARTMENT.

ROCK SPRING MINES.

ROCK SPRING, WY. T.,

Sept 13

God Francis E. Warren

Cheyenne Wyo
Dear Sir:

Nothing new to report to day.
none of the discharged miners are here
they are waiting the action of the
Railroad Committee in Denver. Messay
came to them on Friday from J. L.
Lewis saying Railroad Committee were
in session and told them to be
cheerful promising them an answer at
noon yesterday - but as yet they have
no answer. Chinese have expected to
go into mine tomorrow but owing
to not getting camp moved to day
they cannot go in until Tuesday.
we may possibly have some little
trouble then - all miners drivers and
saddle men laid off on Friday for
a few days this may complicate
matters some. if they decide not
to go to work when Chinese do,
and will place so many more
men on the street. But I guess
we will make it all right

UN. PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
COAL DEPARTMENT.

ROCK SPRING MINES.

ROCK SPRING, WY. T.,

188

unless the men get some encouragement
from Denver soon. if they get any
help of course it will be a general
strike on the road. I do not
see how they can consistently
take this matter up. Men here
are very sneaky and hopeful. - and
watching them close as possible.
Sheriff received a letter from County
Commissioners allowing him to
employ 14 deputies to protect property.
He has had about 30. = Have told
him to keep enough and I would
see him through with the bill. =
Will report if anything turns up. we
may have a little row Tuesday. but
guess not. you understand the Commanders
officers orders do not contemplate his
guarding anything but Chinese & their
property we must look out for ourselves
so he translates it

Yours & P
D. Stark

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

COAL DEPARTMENT.

ROCK SPRING MINES.

ROCK SPRING, WY. T.,

Sept 13 18

Geo Francis E Warren
Cheyenne Wyo
My dear Sir

I am just in receipt of Denver telegram asking me to write you about Umy. - the situation there is the same as when you left. White men are working the mines. I understood from Mr Talloway that he had instructed Dickenson to close the mine - and I supposed until yesterday that it was closed. - I telegraphed him the situation and he answered that he did not see any necessity of closing it just now. - so I am awaiting instructions. Dickenson leaves Omaha for this place to night perhaps he will have instructions.

Yours very truly
D. J. Clark

No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission. Delivery of Unrepeated Messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message. This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
94	mp	Spd	9/14/85
Received at			9/13 1885.

Dated, Evanston WY 13

To F E Warren

How Cheyenne
Everything quiet Locain is sick

J H Newell-

No. 1.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.
Errors can be corrected only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission of messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message.
This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.
THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER

SENT BY

REC'D BY

CHECK

4065 Ind 17th Fort

01915

Received at

Sept 13 1885.

Dated

Rock spgs Wyo 13

To

for 7 warren Chan Wyo

All quiet no particular change
since you left Chinese wire
be put in mines tomorrow
no men at work in
mines large meeting held by
miners Friday evening I believe

This Company TRANSMITS and RECEIVES all messages by day or night, and in all cases, repeating a message back to the sender for comparison, and the Company will not be responsible for any error in transmission, or for any delay in delivery, or for any loss of message, or for any damage to property, or for any loss of time, or for any other cause, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message. REPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
--------	---------	----------	-------

Received at (2) 1885.

Dated, they concluded to refer their
 To troubles to Judge in Senior
 will keep you advised
 Chipman

SENT TO	TIME SENT	SENDER	RECEIVER

TELEGRAM.

Time Filed M.

RECEIVED FROM	TIME RECEIVED	SENDER	RECEIVER
	8:15 M.	C	W

188

To

Ho Platte 14
C. Warren

Will reach Cherenne on north
Mr. Bromley asst to Pres Adams on
way to Rock Springs If convenient
would like to meet you at Depot

C. Dickinson

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

COAL DEPARTMENT.

ROCK SPRING MINES.

ROCK SPRING, WY. T.,

Sept 15

Governor Francis E. Warren.

Cheyenne Wyo
Dear Sir

I would have written you yesterday but was busy all day with Mr Bramley in investigating the recent events. Things are about as when you left we have made two attempts to set Chinese at work were foiled first time by Engineer and Pit Boss quitting work and this morning tried to start the mine and the white men met first gang some way and scared them so they turned back and none of them went to work. it is reported that Mr Newsum Chairman Denver Committee instructed the white miners in their meeting last night not to allow the Chinese to go to work I will have Sheriff come over with them this afternoon and see if we can get them into the mine. The

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

COAL DEPARTMENT.

ROCK SPRING MINES.

ROCK SPRING, WY. T.,

Sept 15 188

Governor Francis E. Warren.

Cheyenne Wyo
Dear Sir

I would have written you yesterday but was busy all day with Mr Bramley in investigating the recent trouble. Things are about as when you left we have made two attempts to set Chinese at work were foiled first time by Engineer and Pit Boss quitting work and this morning tried to start the mine and the white men met first gang some way and scared them so they turned back and none of them went to work. it is reported that Mr Heishum, Chairman Denver Committee instructed the white miners in their meeting last night not to allow the Chinese to go to work I will have Sheriff come over with them this afternoon and see if we can get them into the mine. The

White miners have them nearly scared
to death, and I fear we will
have difficulty in getting them
to work. Army miners are
closed and all quiet cannot say
about removing troops from Evanston.
As I have not been there but it will
not be at all safe to remove them
from here for some time at least
not all of them.

Carbon is working but
ready to stop any moment on
notice from Denver

Yours &c

D. D. Clark

Union Form 2114a

TIME SENT	SENDER	RECEIVER

TELEGRAM.

Time Filed M.

RECEIVED FROM	TIME RECEIVED	SENDER	RECEIVED

Rock Springs 15 188 To Gen Warren

Govt Directors will reach
Cheyenne on mor tomorrow
Everything quiet here troops
have orders to protect all
Rail Road property

G Dickinson

Union Pacific Form 231a

SENT TO	TIME SENT	SENDER	RECEIVER
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1148pm

TELEGRAM.

Time Filed

M.

RECEIVED FROM	TIME RECEIVED	SENDER	RECEIVER
---------------	---------------	--------	----------

St. Louis Mo 1885.

To

Genl. G. C. Wherry
Quincy Ill

all the while even when I have
been receiving from you and
not to send any more money
until receiving from you the
amount of the money to do so
kind regards all yours
Henry Kirk
St. Louis

Operators are required to write all messages in ink.

U.P. 6-23-101

OK
Camp U.S. Troops

Rock Springs, Wyoming.

September 16th 1885-

Governor Francis E. Warren,
Cheyenne, Wyoming.

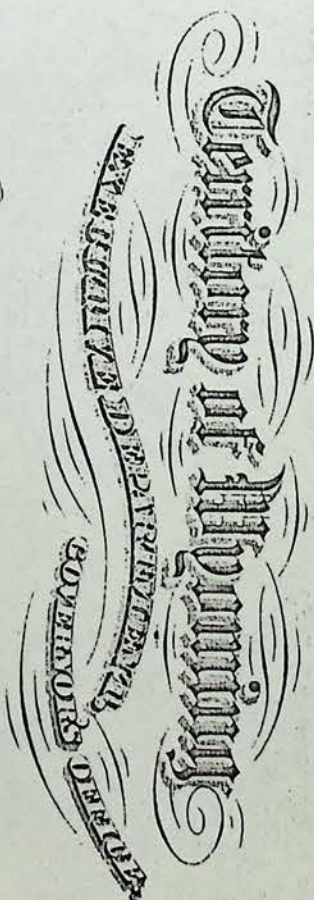
My dear Sir:

I received your favor of yesterday, this morning. The situation has not materially changed since you left. Yesterday Mr. Bromley, assistant to the president of the railway company, was here and spent the day in listening to the complaints and grievances of the miners. I think he has no authority to act, but simply to hear what they have to say. All of the outside men connected with the working of the mine stopped work this evening. They have not been able to get the Chinese at work in the mines, and now without white men, as pit-bosses, men to run hoists, engine etc, etc, I do not, well see, how they can work at mining. It appears as if the Knights of Labor have determined to support those who were engaged

in driving the Chinese out two weeks ago. The situation does not seem to change for the better. Affairs look more grave than when you were here. It is rumored that if some agreement cannot be arranged that a strike will be ordered all along the railroad. Of course, these are rumors; but it certainly looks that way to me, and I observe things closely. It is impossible to form any idea how long troops will be required.

I have not time to write more, and get my letter in evening's mail. I wish to be confidential.

Very respectfully yours,
W. L. Chipman



Chicago

Evanston, Wyo.

Sept. 16th, 1885.

To C. F. Wurtzle,

It is very desirable that Governor Warren accompany Government Directors to Rock Springs to-night. Chinese Consul accompanied by General Bee of San Francisco and General McCook wish very much to meet him at Rock Springs. Please see him quick and arrange.

F. Dickenson.

SENT TO	TIME SENT	SENDER	RECEIVER

TELEGRAM

Time Filled

RECEIVED FROM	TIME RECEIVED	SENDER	RECEIVER

1885.

To

Handwritten text, mostly illegible due to fading and bleed-through. Visible words include "received", "sent", "time", "sender", "receiver".

Operators are required to write all messages in ink.
Rep 6-29-83-JOM

9/21/83

Camp Warren,
Evansville, Wyo. Sept. 17 1883

His Excellency, Francis E. Warren,
Governor of Wyoming,
Cheyenne.

Dear Sir:

Answering your favor of the 15th, I beg to assure you that I appreciate the confidence you express, and trust that our, to us, ungracious duty will be performed to your satisfaction, and with the least possible offense to the good people of Wyoming.

Yesterday there were a number of U. S. Ry. officials here. Col. Robert Williams representing General Schofield, Mr. Bee (General, so called) and his Chinese consular party under charge of Colonel McBook from Fort Douglas. Some investigation was made here, and at night the whole party went on to Rock Springs, where

of course, matters of more moment await their in-
giving.

Mr. (General Counsel) Bee is a very agree-
able, plausible man, but I cannot bring my-
self to believe in the precise exactness of any
statements he makes. I would respectfully sug-
gest that his report will stand very close ex-
amination.

The U. P. Ry. Co. seem now solicitous to prove
that a general strike is impending along their
roads, and that their property is in danger
of destruction, that the Territory of Wyoming
cannot, and that the U. S. Government should
guard and protect the same. I do not know
what reason they may have to apprehend a
strike, but, as I am informed, it is not
the policy of the Knights of Labor to destroy prop-
erty, but to compel their employers to share
their net profits with their employees. To de-
stroy property would therefore be to kill the
goose they hope will lay to them the golden eggs.
I believe that the best men to guard their prop-
erty, even after a strike, would be such citizens
of Wyoming as belong to the Knights of Labor.

less of more moment about their in-

terest. General Lee is a very agree-
able man, but I cannot bring my-
self in the presence of actualities of any
nature. I would respectfully sug-
gest that we stand very close ex-

P. Ry. Co. seem most anxious to pre-
vent strikes in interfering along their
line that their property is in danger
in, that the territory of Wyoming
and that the U. S. Government should
protect the same. I do not know
they may have to appoint a

I can only say in haste, that I am in wish-
ing of reference for.

Very respectfully;

Wm. H. Harrison

Br. Gen. Wm. H. Harrison
Commanding

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
This Company TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS

NUMBER	DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP
1	1968	JOHN	1234	NEW YORK	NY	10001
2	1969	JANE	5678	LOS ANGELES	CA	90001
3	1970	JOHN	9012	CHICAGO	IL	60601
4	1971	JANE	3456	HONOLULU	HI	96801
5	1972	JOHN	7890	PHOENIX	AZ	85001
6	1973	JANE	1122	PORTLAND	OR	97201
7	1974	JOHN	3344	SEATTLE	WA	98101
8	1975	JANE	5566	MINNEAPOLIS	MN	55401
9	1976	JOHN	7788	DENVER	CO	80201
10	1977	JANE	9900	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	94101
11	1978	JOHN	1122	BOSTON	MA	02101
12	1979	JANE	3344	NEW ORLEANS	LA	70101
13	1980	JOHN	5566	HOUSTON	TX	77001
14	1981	JANE	7788	ATLANTA	GA	30301
15	1982	JOHN	9900	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46201
16	1983	JANE	1122	COLUMBIA	SC	29201
17	1984	JOHN	3344	MEMPHIS	TN	38101
18	1985	JANE	5566	KANSAS CITY	MO	64101
19	1986	JOHN	7788	ST. LOUIS	MO	63101
20	1987	JANE	9900	PHILADELPHIA	PA	19101
21	1988	JOHN	1122	PITTSBURGH	PA	15201
22	1989	JANE	3344	CLEVELAND	OH	44101
23	1990	JOHN	5566	CINCINNATI	OH	45201
24	1991	JANE	7788	ST. CINCINNATI	OH	45201
25	1992	JOHN	9900	ST. CINCINNATI	OH	45201
26	1993	JANE	1122	ST. CINCINNATI	OH	45201
27	1994	JOHN	3344	ST. CINCINNATI	OH	45201
28	1995	JANE	5566	ST. CINCINNATI	OH	45201
29	1996	JOHN	7788	ST. CINCINNATI	OH	45201
30	1997	JANE	9900	ST. CINCINNATI	OH	45201
31	1998	JOHN	1122	ST. CINCINNATI	OH	45201
32	1999	JANE	3344	ST. CINCINNATI	OH	45201
33	2000	JOHN	5566	ST. CINCINNATI	OH	45201
34	2001	JANE	7788	ST. CINCINNATI	OH	45201
35	2002	JOHN	9900	ST. CINCINNATI	OH	45201
36	2003	JANE	1122	ST. CINCINNATI	OH	45201
37	2004	JOHN	3344	ST. CINCINNATI	OH	45201
38	2005	JANE	5566	ST. CINCINNATI	OH	45201
39	2006	JOHN	7788	ST. CINCINNATI	OH	45201
40	2007	JANE	9900	ST. CINCINNATI	OH	45201
41	2008	JOHN	1122	ST. CINCINNATI	OH	45201
42	2009	JANE	3344	ST. CINCINNATI	OH	45201
43	2010	JOHN	5566	ST. CINCINNATI	OH	45201
44	2011	JANE	7788	ST. CINCINNATI	OH	45201
45	2012	JOHN	9900	ST. CINCINNATI	OH	45201
46	2013	JANE	1122	ST. CINCINNATI	OH	45201
47	2014	JOHN	3344	ST. CINCINNATI	OH	45201
48	2015	JANE	5566	ST. CINCINNATI	OH	45201
49	2016	JOHN	7788	ST. CINCINNATI	OH	45201
50	2017	JANE	9900	ST. CINCINNATI	OH	45201
51	2018	JOHN	1122	ST. CINCINNATI	OH	45201
52	2019	JANE	3344	ST. CINCINNATI	OH	45201
53	2020	JOHN	5566	ST. CINCINNATI	OH	45201
54	2021	JANE	7788	ST. CINCINNATI	OH	45201
55	2022	JOHN	9900	ST. CINCINNATI	OH	45201
56	2023	JANE	1122	ST. CINCINNATI	OH	45201
57	2024	JOHN	3344			

NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBERS

SENT BY

REC'D BY

CHECK

Received at

Dated,

6 Variation 9/17

1881

St. Louis, Mo.

I would suggest that the
history of my own had both
been done, in presence at the
house investigation now going
on at O'Connell's, in Anderson

J. L. CAIN, Sheriff.

J. H. NEWELL, Deputy.

Sheriff's Office Uinta County,

WYOMING TERRITORY.

Evanson, Wyo., September 17th 1885

Hon. H. C. Warren Gov.

Cheyenne Wyo.

Dear Sir

Yours of Sept. 15th received. In answer have to say there is no change in matters since you left here. all of the Mines at Alamy are shut down and have been since the trouble commenced. and of course the Mines are all idle. cannot find out whether the Chinese will be put back to Alamy or not. will advise you of any change in affairs here.

Respectfully,

J. H. Newell

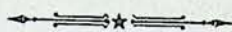
Deputy Sheriff

H. Sheriff LeCain is very sick

J. H. N.

Sheriff's Office Uinta County,

WYOMING TERRITORY.



Evanson, Wyo., September 17th 1880

Hon. H. E. Warren Gov.

Cheyenne Wyo.

Dear Sir

Yours of Sept. 15th received. In answer have
say there is no change in matters since you
Here all of the Mines at Alamy are shut d
and have been since the trouble commenced
and of course the Miners are all idle
cannot find out whether the Chinese will
put back to Alamy or not. will advise you
of any change in affairs here

Respectfully

J. H. Newell

Deputy Sheriff

P. Sheriff LeCain is very sick

J. H. N.

A.C. BECKWITH.

Wm. W.

Wm. W.

A.V. QUINN.

E.W. SMITH.

Francis McCarren

Wm. W.

Wm. W.

Beckwith, Quinn & Co.
MERCHANTS,

CATTLE RAISERS & BREEDERS OF THE FINEST
GRADES OF SHORT HORN CATTLE.

Wm. W.

Printed and Published by

Referring to found of Sept 15th. The Albany mines are doing us work. mines about down. but men not discolored. it is given at Albany now. but think there would be trouble if an attempt was made to put the Chinese back in Albany. cannot say how long before the mines will be working. at Rock Springs the Chinese have done us work in the mines up to last night. there is a very bitter feeling existing at Rock Springs. and threat of serious trouble are being.

- M. SMITH.

Beckwith, Quinn & Co.
MEERCHANTES,

CATTLE RAISERS & BREEDERS OF THE FINEST
GRADES OF SHORT HORN CATTLE.

Granville, Wyo. APR

most daily. at both Albany and Rock Springs the feeding
is as little as ever. and we think it is the
presence of the hawks that prevents more hawks.
at present we would not consider it safe to
have the hawks removed. & we endeavor to
achieve and. frequently - regarding the situation at
Albany and Rock Springs. Yours Respectfully.

A. F. Beckwith.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	RECD BY	CHECK

88.4

Dated, August
at San Antonio June 11th 1865

Have been instructed by
Super to aid investigation
at NICKS Popoli prison
when investigation begins
Campbell as attorney

THIS COMPANY TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission. This is an ELECTRIC MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ROBERT, General Manager.

SENDER	RECD BY	CHECK
St. Paul	30 Coldest	10-11

Received at _____ Sept. 1885.

Dated, Granston Myo 13

To For J. E. Warren Chas. by
Indications favorable here citizens
more confident can judge better
after Chinese have been at
work for a few days
at Rock Spring
Anderson Gundy

SENT TO TIME SENT SENDER RECEIVER

TELEGRAM.

Time Filled

M.

RECEIVED FROM

TIME RECEIVED

SENDER

RECEIVER

Post Springs

1935

To

St. Louis

Chapman

No change in situation except that our departure resumed next this morning.

A. O. Clark

SENT TO TIME SENT SENDER RECEIVER

TELEGRAM.

Time Filled

M.

RECEIVED FROM

TIME RECEIVED

SENDER

RECEIVER

Rec'd Sept 27th

To Joe Marren

Send Cheyenne local mail
Cheyenne daily tomorrow Wednesday
including and to East from there
on regular train

C. E. Munkie

SENT TO TIME SENT SENDER RECEIVER

M.

RECEIVED FROM

Time Filled

M.

RECEIVED FROM

TIME RECEIVED

SENDER

RECEIVER

TELEGRAM.

Rock Springs 4332 To Gen Warren
Regiment

I will return to Regiment tonight
and will call to see you
before ten am. tomorrow

J M Delaford

Operators are required to write all messages in ink.

Reg. 6-20-31-1001

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
OFFICE OF THE
ATTORNEY OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE
DISTRICT OF WYOMING.

Cheyenne, Sept. 28th, 1885.

To the honorable

Francis M. Warren,

Governor of Wyoming Territory.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge yours of the 27th in relation to notices posted in the City of Cheyenne, entitled "Fair Warning," containing threats against the Chinese residents of said City. While I do not apprehend that the threats contained in these notices will be executed or that any Chinaman within the City limits will be disturbed, yet the notices themselves are such a bold and insolent defiance of law on the part of those who originated and circulated them as demands the prompt attention of City, Territorial and Federal officials.

The constitution and laws of this country guarantee equal protection to all, of whatever race, creed condition or color; but aside from this, under our treaty obligations with China, the United States government is solemnly bound to protect Chinese residents of this country against violence and outrage, and under the provisions of said treaty, it becomes the duty of the Federal officials of this Territory to ~~see~~ ^{see} all legal

DEB 4.1.1. OL

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

OFFICE OF THE

ATTORNEY OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR THE

DISTRICT OF WYOMING.

Cheyenne, 188

methods in securing that protection; and to this end, aid the Territorial authorities. The United States guarantees protection to the Chinese residents of this City--to ensure this protection the civil powers, City, Territorial and Federal should first be resorted to and exhausted,--then the military arm of the government should be invoked. It is the duty of the United States Marshal of this Territory to aid the City Marshal of Cheyenne and the Sheriff of Laramie County in protecting the Chinese of this City against the threatened outrage, and I will so advise him. The Chinese should be given assurance that all legal means will be invoked to protect them.

The notices exhibit evidence of a conspiracy to commit a crime--which is in itself a crime whether the unlawful act be consummated or not, but the perpetrators of this crime I have neither the power nor authority to prosecute, as it is a violation of the laws of the Territory only, and exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Territorial Courts. The prosecuting attorney of Laramie County is the proper officer to take cognizance of it and adopt measures to bring the evil doers to justice.

I have the honor to remain

A.C. Campbell
U.S. Attorney
Your obedient servant

JK

Evansston, Ill. Sept. 29th 1884

His Excellency Francis B. Warren-
Governor of Wyoming.

Dear Sir.

Affairs in this vicinity have apparently settled down into the state quo ante bellum. The white miners of Albany are still unemployed, but are peaceful, and are, as I am informed, anxiously waiting re-employment.

The only cause of annoyance in this community now patent, is the Depot of unemployed Chinamen kept here by Ah Say.

White workmen seem to think that they are kept here in Tennessee. The idea seems to

although it floats rather vaguely through their minds, that the Coal Department, by the co-operative power of the Railway, prevents all competition in employment (i.e., by keeping others from mining by high transportation tariffs).

and overpowering capital), while, on the other hand, they reduce the price of labor by dealing with a certain class in the mass, and not as individuals.

I suggested that the Territory should be represented at the Rock Springs investigation, because I thought, in that matter, the Territory represented the General Government. Whether they succeed or not I think you will find that the Chinese legation will at least endeavor to bring in a very heavy bill of damages, based on the Rock Springs investigation.

Beckwith, Quinn, & Co. inform me that they have paid all miners, Mongolian and European, in full, without regard to what is known here as their iron clad contract. Some Chinese are leaving but too many remain. The general impression here seems to be that there will be no general strike. The railroad employees on this section certainly do not wish it. Even though one should be ordered, I think there will be no serious trouble. All the talk of the Railway Co. having to turn over their road to the Government in that event, is, in my

opinion, what is called, in a certain line of industry, a bluff.

No Army officer can urge any objection to remaining where he may be sent by the War Department. The only possible embarrassing point is this: that if he takes the initiative in executing his orders, when not called upon by the civil authorities, he may be indicted by a grand jury, or, per contra, he may be tried by a court martial if he does not.

Thanking you, my dear Governor, for your courtesy and confidence,

I remain,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Thomas M. Anderson

Lieut Col. 9th Infantry
Commanding.

Union Pacific Railway.

Coal Department.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

Rock Spring Oct. 11th 1885.
Omaha, Neb.

Governor Francis E. Warren.

Cheyenne Wyo.

My dear Sir:

I would like in some way to give our guards at Carbon some kind of authority so they can carry side arms without being protested. do you know of any way it can be done? I wanted to see Mr. Canaway when I came through but I found in my pocket this morning telegram I had written him - It is asking a good deal of time to ask him to make these United States Marshals. But I don't see another way out of it now and if he will go up and make these deputies I will see that he is paid for his time and expenses and in case we want some men for Army with us at the Canaway that they can be furnished from the rest if we think he can get us men we can defend on

Yours &c

Will you use your influence with him.

A. J. Clark

Headquarters Department of the Platte,

Omaha, Neb., October 16th 1885.

Governor Francis E. Warren.

Cheyenne, Wyo.

I have left at Evanston a full company under an excellent commander, Captain Rogers, and believe that to be sufficient to keep the peace. The order will not reach Evanston officially before Sunday noon. If there is any real danger please let me know. My orders are from General Schofield.

Sgt. W. W. Howard
Brigadier General
commanding

Official copy respectfully furnished by mail.

Wm. F. Root

Ass't Adjutant General.

m No. 1.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. This can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the station for comparison, and the company will not hold itself liable for errors in transmission of messages. If a message is not received, the sender is not responsible for the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message. If a message is received and is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message, the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message.

WES. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	RECD BY	CHECK
Na	P	M	92 paid 24 Extra words

Received at 1210 PM Oct 16 1885

Dated Transition Mps 16

To: The Excellency The Governor Warren - Cheyenne

We the undersigned property owners, merchants and citizens of Wyoming, pray that the order of General Howard withdrawing the main body of the troops of this place, be put under injunction until the petition of all our law abiding citizens of this place in this critical state of affairs, may reach the

JOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

MORVAN GREEN, President.

NUMBER

SENT BY

RECD BY

CHECK

Received at

1885.

Dated, 2.

To

For office authorities to guarantee our safety -
E. D. Black, Prosecuting Attorney. Doctor Harrison.
Postoffice Judge - W. Beaman, Superintendent No. 1000 Mine.
John. Kellogg, Legislator to Cheyenne - E. B. Friedman,
Merchant. Chapman & Strong, Cattle Growers - J. M. Landis
of Boekwist & Landers - O. Thomas & Co. - Merchant - Merchant.

No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been accepted by the sender of the following message. Errors can be secured against only by repeating a message. No liability will be held for errors or delays in transmission of messages by the Company. The sender of the message shall be held responsible for errors or delays in transmission. This is an UNRECORDED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. JOHNSON, General Manager.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	RECD BY	CHECK
80 m	82	7	61 Paid East
			June 10/17/85

Received at

6302 Oct 16 1885.

Dated Omaha Neb 16

To Hon Francis E Warren Cheyenne Wyo. I have left at
 Evanston a free Company rider an Excellent Commander Captain
 Rogers and believe that to be sufficient to keep the peace
 The order will not reach Evanston officially before Monday noon
 If there is any real danger please let me know
 my orders are from General Schofield

G. D. Howard Brig General

This Company, THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC., and its stations, are not responsible for the delivery of messages by radio. Messages can be handled against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for confirmation, and the company will not hold itself liable for errors of delivery in the transmission of messages. The sender is responsible for the accuracy of the message, and the company will not be held responsible for the delivery of the message. The company will not be held responsible for the delivery of the message. The company will not be held responsible for the delivery of the message.

THEOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

This Company, THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC., and its stations, are not responsible for the delivery of messages by radio. Messages can be handled against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for confirmation, and the company will not hold itself liable for errors of delivery in the transmission of messages. The sender is responsible for the accuracy of the message, and the company will not be held responsible for the delivery of the message. The company will not be held responsible for the delivery of the message. The company will not be held responsible for the delivery of the message.

THEOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK

NUMBER

SENT BY

REC'D BY

—EPILOGUE—

440

RECD BY Sheet

Received at

9222

1885

Dated,

As the Contract so far as this company is
concerned there is no responsibility
of danger or need of protection at present

McLean and Co

Form No. 1.

TRANSMITTALS and DELAYS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been presented to by the sender of the following message.
Messages can be returned against only by repaying a message back to the sending station for compensation, and the company will not be responsible in transmission
of any message of any kind, except as provided in writing within sixty days after sending the message.
THOS. T. FOLGER, General Manager.

NUMBER

SENT BY

RECD BY

CHECK

NOV 17 1885

Received at

920pm

Oct 17

1885.

Dated, Aug 17

To Honorable J. B. Mason, Governor

Wyoming Territory

I take this method of informing you that I do not
sign or authorize anybody to sign my name to
a telegram sent you from Cheyenne requesting you
to make an effort to retain the troops in consequence of
the country in this vicinity being in a state of anarchy



D. C. Clark,
Supt. Coal Dept.

Union Pacific Railway Co.

Union Division
Coal Department.

Omaha, Neb. Oct. 20th 1885

Francis C. Harmon Esq.
General Mining Engineer.

My dear Sir: I have been a lot sick in my stomach
and I am not able to write you a long letter. I am
sorry to hear that you are having trouble with your
stomach. I am not a doctor, but I am sure that
you are trying to eat too much and too fast. I
am sure that you are not doing any work.

I am sure that you are not doing any work.
I am sure that you are not doing any work.
I am sure that you are not doing any work.
I am sure that you are not doing any work.

I am sure that you are not doing any work.
I am sure that you are not doing any work.
I am sure that you are not doing any work.
I am sure that you are not doing any work.

I am sure that you are not doing any work.
I am sure that you are not doing any work.
I am sure that you are not doing any work.
I am sure that you are not doing any work.

Very truly
Yours,
D. C. Clark



Union Pacific Railway Co.

CARBON MINES.

Carbon, W. T. Nov 11 1885

Governor Francis E. Warren

Cheyenne Wyo

My dear Sir

Miners at Carbon have withdrawn their demands and asked for their work back. They start in Mines 2 & 6 tomorrow. This leaves out No 5 men. Miners were so in want of work that they did not stand out long for the No 5 men this leaves out a good many of the worst men. The men here settled the matter without consulting with Denver although they had asked the Railway Committee to settle it for them. They have been very quiet and orderly, probably owing to the presence of so good Plunkerton men. am glad the war is over. Rock Spring and Army running nicely - started Number 3 at Army to day

Yours very truly
D. V. Clark

Union Pacific Railway Co.

C. F. Adams Jr.
President
S. R. Callaway
1st Vice Pres. & Genl. Manager

Omaha

April 2nd., 1886.

Copy.

Major Genl. O. O. Howard,

Department of the Platte,

Omaha, Nebraska.

My Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of March 31st. In view of the labor troubles which have sprung up since the conversation with General Schofield referred to in Mr. Williams' letter to you, I think it would be unwise to remove the troops from Rock Springs at present. As there are no Chinamen now employed by the company at Laramie, it is possible that their presence there is not needed. Of this, however, I cannot speak as I understand there are a large number of Chinamen in that town who are not engaged in the services of the railway company.

I took the liberty of showing your letter to Governor Warren who was in the office at the time of its receipt, and he said that he would call upon you before leaving the city and talk the matter over.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd) S. R. Callaway.

15
Union Pacific Railway Co.

a/4/3/86

C. F. Adams, Jr.
President.
S. R. Callaway,
1st Vice Pres. & Genl. Manager.

Omaha,

April 2nd, 1906.

Mr. J. H. ...

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours very truly,
S. R. Callaway,
1st Vice Pres. & Genl. Manager.

Very truly,
S. R. Callaway.

S. R. Callaway

5
Copy A-569

Copy 1413, D.P.1886.

Headquarters Division of the Missouri,

Ass't Adjutant General's Office,

Chicago, Illinois, March 27th, 1886

To the

Commanding General,

Department of the Platte,

Omaha, Nebraska.

Sir:-

The Division Commander directs me to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Commanding Officer, Camp Medicine Butte dated March 14th, 1886 (forwarded by your endorsement of the 21st. instant), requesting to be allowed to erect the necessary butt for a target range at the camp, at the expense of the Quartermaster's Department; and to say that you will please confer with the authorities of the Rail Road to ascertain if the presence of troops at Evanston or Rock Springs can be dispensed with, in time for the companies now at those places to return to their proper posts for rifle practice thereat.

The question of the withdrawal of these companies from the camps named has been suggested to the Division Commander in a conversation with Mr. S. R. Callaway, General Manager U.P. Rail Road.

Very respectfully,

Official copy:

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) Saml Brock.

(Sgd) E. Williams.

Asst. Adjutant Genl.

Asst. Adjutant General.

Copy.

A-569

L.S. 303.D.P. 1886.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Omaha, Neb. March 31st., 1886.

To

S. R. Callaway, Esq.

General Manager Union Pacific Railway,

Omaha, Nebraska.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a letter from the Headquarters Division of the Missouri, dated March 27th, instant which will explain itself. Please inform me at what time in your opinion the presence of the troops at Evanston and Rock Springs, Wyoming, can be dispensed with. I will thank you also for any suggestions on this subject which you may think appropriate for consideration in this connection.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) O. O. Howard,

Brigadier General.

Commanding.

Union Pacific Railway Co. *241-100*

C. F. Adams, Jr.
President
L. R. Callaway,
First Vice President & General Manager

Omaha,

APR 11 1898.

Mr. F. W. Warren,

Governor of Wyoming.

Cheyenne, Wyo.

My dear Sir:-

I beg to enclose you copy of a letter which I received from Major General G. M. Howard, attached to which is a copy of my reply, and also a communication from Mr. R. Williams Asst. Adjutant General, Chicago, Ills. In view of the present law troubles, I think it would be wise to withdraw the troops from your Springs, before you know the condition of things existing at Evanston, and therefore, would suggest that you communicate with Major Genl. Howard in regard to that.

Yours truly,

ENC. A-100.

L. R. Callaway

Copy

Department of State,
Washington, April 21, 1886.

The Honorable
Francis E. Warren,
Governor of the Territory of Wyoming
Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory.

Sir:-

I have the honor to bring to your attention, the enclosed copy of a note from the Minister of China, here, dated the 5th instant, relative to outrages alleged to have been perpetrated upon certain Chinese subjects, and would think you to cause an early investigation and report to be made to the Department of the following complaint:-

Robbery at Alamy, Wyoming Territory.

The United States District Attorney of Cheyenne has been furnished with a copy of this printed complaint and asked to render you every possible assistance toward a due investigation thereof.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
J. H. Bayard

Enclosure.

M. Chuning to M. Bayard.

April 5th 1886 with enclosures.

~~Copy~~

Chinese Legation
Washington July 31, 1886.

Dear Mr. Secretary,

I have the honor to inform you that I have just received a petition from Mr. Ou Yang Ming, the Chinese Consul General, at San Francisco, in which he acknowledges the receipt of my recent instructions, by wire, to him to despatch Mr. Cheng Sang Chung, the Interpreter of the Consulate, and Mr. Yew Chien Shi, an attache of this Legation, to proceed together to Seattle, to make enquiry about the cases of murder which occurred at the hop-farm in Squaw Valley; to ascertain the actual loss and damage sustained in Tacoma; and also to visit Rock Springs to console the

the Chinese sufferers there and relieve
them of their great anxiety by commu-
nicating to them your assurances,
wired by me on the 2nd and 16th
instants, that as the Senate had
passed the Chinese Indemnity Bill,
the House would undoubtedly pass
it before the Congress should adjourn.

He further states that the said
Interpreter and his associate had started
from San Francisco on the 17th instant,
first to visit Seattle, Tacoma, and
then Rock Springs and he begs that
I should write to request you, Mr.
Secretary, to be kind enough to issue,
by wire, instructions to the respective
Governors of Washington and Wyoming
territories to extend to them whatever
protection may be necessary and
also

also that I should report the same to the Foreign Office.

In my interview with you yesterday I alluded to the fact of the visits which the above mentioned officers are making, I have, now, the honor to communicate to Your Excellency the facts in writing and the prayer set forth in the petition, earnestly begging that you will kindly issue the necessary instructions to the respective Governors of Washington and Wyoming Territories, in order that the above mentioned officers, on their arrival at their destination, may enjoy the privileges accorded by treaty obligations.

I am, dear Mr. Secretary

Hon. J. F. Bayard.
Secretary of State.

Very truly yours,
Chang Chin Horne

THIS COMPANY WILL ACCEPT AND DELIVER MESSAGES ONLY ON CONDITIONS LIMITING TO LIABILITY, WHICH HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO BY THE SENDER OF THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE. ERRORS CAN BE MADE IN THE TRANSMISSION OF MESSAGES BY REPEATING A MESSAGE BACK TO THE SENDING STATION FOR CORRECTION. THE COMPANY WILL NOT HOLD ITSELF LIABLE FOR ERRORS OR DELAYS IN THE DELIVERY OF UNRECORDED MESSAGES. THE AMOUNT OF THIS PAID THEREON, NOR IN ANY CASE WHERE THE MESSAGE IS PRESENTED IN WRITING WITHIN SIXTY DAYS AFTER SENDING THE MESSAGE. THIS IS AN UNRECORDED MESSAGE. THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

NUMBER	SENT BY	RECD BY	CHECK
112 28	17	Edward East	Aug 2 8/30

Received at _____

Date, Washington DC 7A Aug 2 1886

To Hon The Gov of Nyo Py Cleasure = ^{Nyo} Chinese Consul
 San Francisco sends along Yang Chung intification
 of Consulate and Your Chao Chi attack of Chinese Nation to
 Rock Springs & ~~and~~ release Chinese
 Sufferers Three Chinese Minister Delicis
 kind reception by Penitence Cuthbert and due protection in their
 museum
 W. H. Bayard

Department of State,
Washington, August 4, 1886

The Honorable
Francis E. Warren,
Governor of Wyoming Territory,
Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory.

Sir:

I have now the honor to confirm my
telegram to you of the 2nd instant, as
follows:

"Chinese Consul General at San Fran-
cisco sends Cheng Pang Chung, Interp-
ter of Consulate, and Yew Chea Shi, at-
taché of Chinese legation, to Rock
Springs to relieve Chinese sufferers.
Chinese Minister solicits kind reception
by territorial authorities and due pro-
tection in their mission."

I also enclose, for your further
information

information a copy of a note from the
Chinese Minister, here, dated the 31st
ultimo, upon which my telegram was
based, and entertains no doubt of your
perfect willingness to extend all
proper help and assistance for the
successful termination of the proposed
Mission.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. F. Maynard

Enclosure.

Mr. Chang to Mr. Bayard,

July 31, 1886.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

This Company pays A RECEIPT and DELIVERIES messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been accepted by the sender of the following message. Receipts are required in full only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the company will not hold itself liable for errors or delay in delivery of telegraphed messages beyond the amount of bills paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message. This is an UNREPAIRED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. FOWLER, General Manager.

NOV 21 1886

NUMBER	SENT BY	RECD BY	CHECK
29	Ans	19	20 paid 4000

Received at 1135th Aug 17 1886

Dated Oct 20 1886

To Geo Simon (Beyant) and wife. Live

Chinese Officers have not arrived

You will be duly notified

of their arrival

Good Bye

The Old **Wyoming** By John C. Thompson

It has been said that no participant among white men in the "Chinese massacre" at Rock Springs, 67 years ago this month, was of American birth. This has not been denied, but it may be impeached by testimony of David G. Thomas that an inciter of the murderous mob violence was "a leading professional man." Thomas, whose story of barbarities inflicted on helpless Chinese, was begun in this department yesterday, further related that the mob murders were not altogether inspired by race hatred and industrial rivalry, but were in part perpetrated for the purpose of robbery. Thomas' testimony is incorporated in an article by his daughter, Mrs. J. H. (Myfanny) Goodnough of Rock Springs appearing in the current issue of the state historical department's "Annals of Wyoming." Inasmuch as the remainder of this article consists wholly of Thomas' testimony, it will be run in this department under his by-line. In yesterday's installment of the gruesome story appearing herein, Mrs. Goodnough sketched conditions leading up to the horrible thing which happened at Rock Springs, and Thomas told of happenings immediately preceding the "massacre." His narrative then continued:

By DAVID G. THOMAS

"To resume my story from this place. I was standing on No. Five tippie when I distinctly saw a commotion at No. Three mine. I hurried over there to transact some business at the blacksmith shop, and upon its completion, made my way thru Chinatown, notifying five or six of my Chinese friends to be careful, as it looked like trouble was brewing. I then returned to No. Five tippie, where I saw the mob now formed with rifles, shot guns and revolvers, stop for a moment at the railroad crossing near the present home of M. W. Medill. Here a shot or two was fired at the defenseless Chinese, who came out of their numerous dugouts and shacks like sheep led to the slaughter—taken by surprise, unarmed and unprotected. They fled precipitously to Bitter Creek, eastward to Burning Mountain, and now the riot was on.

"May I say at this point, that one of our leading professional men was on horseback, waving his hat and shouting loudly, and while he appeared to be unarmed, he was inciting a maddened crowd to bloodthirsty deeds.

"Bullets followed the fleeing Chinese and sixteen of them were killed brutally, while the other casualties met an even more horrible fate the same evening, when some of the citizens satisfied their murderous instincts and inhumanly slew the few remaining Chinese for the money which their victims had hidden on their persons, afterwards setting fire to the buildings to hide the crimes.

"I left for home and went up town. Here an old Chinese laundryman Ah Lee lived in a dirt dugout with a roof of boards. He was so frightened that he bolted his door, but the fiends were not to be cheated of their prey, so they came thru the poor old man's roof and murdered him ruthlessly. I asked the same man whom I had previously met, in Laramie, 'Why did you kill poor old Ah Lee?' His answer was, 'I had to, Dave, he was coming at me with a knife.' The reader can judge for himself the accuracy of the alibi, self defense, after breaking thru a man's roof and shooting him in the back

of the head. But dead men tell no tales.

"In this connection may be told the story of a Rock Springs woman, who walked over the body of the dead Chinaman and stole packages of laundry which he had neatly laid aside for delivery.

"Understand, too, were nervous for our own safety as we were in the employ of the company and knew not what the mob might decide to do as the next order of business. However, around seven o'clock, Frank Hamlin, Lloyd Thomas and I walked over to Chinatown, where we saw lying in the dirt the body of an old Chinaman, whom we had known, shot thru the chest and dying slowly. One of the men in the group suggested that we shoot him to get him out of his misery but this we decided not to do, so we left him to die.

"The flames from forty burning houses lighted our faces. When we came to Bitter Creek we saw the body of Joe Brown, one of the first Chinamen killed in the one-sided battle. We returned to the house of Mr. Tisdale, the general superintendent, which is located on the present site of the postoffice. Mr. and Mrs. Tisdale were out of town, so Frank Hamlin and I prepared to retire, altho we slept little as the section house had been set on fire by this time and shots were rending the air all night long. We wondered, too, if the mob would not visit Mr. Tisdale's house in a spirit of revenge, but our fears were groundless and we were left undisturbed. These were things I actually saw and the next day we heard that Mr. Jim Evans, mine superintendent, had been requested to leave town at once, which he did on the night train, never appearing here again.

"To quote again from the local paper, dated the 3rd: 'Well gentlemen, the next thing is to give Mr. O'Donnell notice to leave and then go over to No. Six,' said one of the men in the crowd. But the crowd was slow in departing on this errand. A large number seemed to think that this was going too far, and of the crowd that gathered in front of O'Donnell's store, the majority did not sympathize with this move. But at somebody's order a note ordering O'Donnell to leave was written and given to Gottsche, his teamster. One of the men, who objected loudest to this mode of procedure was the same person we have had occasion to mention before, at Laramie, Ah Lee's murder, etc., but he quit the riot at this place, being highly indignant at the treatment meted to Mr. O'Donnell. However, Mr. O'Donnell was told to come back in two days, which he did, much to the general rejoicing."

(Continued in next issue)

An Old Wyoming

By John C. Thompson

Indian savages committed many horrible atrocities in the Wyoming country. None exceeded barbarism perpetrated by white men after the Indians had been conquered and rendered harmless. In 1885 there occurred at Rock Springs an episode in territorial history known as "the Chinese riot" in which white men committed mass murder with fiendish cruelty. Information concerning this has appeared in this department heretofore. A new "slant" on what properly should be called the "Chinese massacre," not "the Chinese riot," is provided by an article in the current edition of "Annals of Wyoming" by Mrs. J. H. Goodnough of Rock Springs, who quotes memories of her father, the late David G. Thomas, an eyewitness of what occurred in Rock Springs September 2, 1885. This article follows in part:

By MEXFANNY GOODNOUGH

On the second day of September, 1885, in Rock Springs, Wyoming, occurred a riot, so brutal in its actuality, so revolting in its execution and so gruesome in its details, that it made the town, since famous for its coal, equally infamous, and left deep scars in the minds and hearts of the citizens. As I questioned my father about the stirring events which led to the actual riot, I could not but be impressed. He sat calmly smoking his friendly pipe and animatedly related events as he saw them. He told of the progress which civilization has brought in its wake to our city as contrasted with the bloody scenes of the eighties. We who live in Rock Springs and love it, are vitally interested in her history and this was the reason I secured the facts herein quoted."

The opinions expressed may or may not be corrected, but they are formed by the impressions made at the time and are our own. My father, David G. Thomas, witnessed the riot from No. Five tipple and actually saw what follows in the narrative.

To understand conditions as they existed, one must go back to the year 1869, when the Southern Pacific Railroad was being completed and Chinese coolies had been imported for the work of building the road. Upon its completion, most of the Chinese were out of work and anxious to become engaged in some remunerative labor. There was a feeling of resentment against them, which grew steadily each year as it was fed on propaganda issued by labor agitators.

The situation in the coal mines at Rock Springs in the year 1876, was anything but pleasant. A strike was in progress, whereby the coal mined was limited in degree and quantity and very few miners were hired. Neither the superintendent nor the mine boss had any authority, the power being relegated to a committee of three miners, a triumvirate, who were the dictators of the mines. Finally the situation became intolerable to mining officials and the agitators were fired, boldly and bodily from any further participation in company affairs. However, a few men, loyal in their devotion, were retained.

To a large extent, the mines were now without white labor, so the question was, "Who should mine the coal?" Backwith and Quinn agreed to furnish a contract to supply Chinese labor for the mines, with Mr. W. H. O'Donnell, the contact man for the deal in the year 1885. It is well to bear this fact in mind, as Mr.

O'Donnell, (or "Grandpa" as he was affectionately known to those of us of a younger generation, who worshiped him with a real affection bordering on adoration), was involved in the brutal workings of what we now call "Mob psychology" but which caused him worry and annoyance for two days, when he was guilty of nothing, but the faithful discharge of his duties.

The years passed, from 1878-1885, with the spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction gaining ground against the Chinese, not only in Rock Springs, but in California, Colorado and even in Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1885 my father was a mine boss at No. Five and from this point he will tell his own story as he actually saw it, using the first person.

"One week before the riot Mr. C. P. Wassung and I had occasion to visit Laramie, on lodge business. We met an acquaintance, who had no business connections in Rock Springs at the time, but who remarked that he would visit our town in a few days, and that there would be something doing. The 'something doing' part of the conversation made an indelible impression on our minds, when this same man became one of the leaders in the riot of September 2nd. I have reason to believe that he lived and still lives to be very much ashamed of his participation in the disgraceful events.

"I was mine boss at No. Five, and on the morning of Sept. 2nd, I noticed a visible commotion at No. Three. Rumors had reached me that there was violence at No. Six, wherein Chinese miners had been assigned to places previously promised by the superintendent to the white men. It is an unwritten law in the mines, that miners work in certain assigned places. I felt at the time and have since had no reason to change my views, that the Chinese riot was due to the tactlessness of the Mine Superintendent, Jim Evans. He was efficient in working knowledge, but lacking in the virtue of 'tact,' and one error was the only thing needed to fan the flames of revolt and race hatred to red heat and start the riot which cost the lives of 27 innocent men. I never felt that the men wanted the riot at this time.

"To quote from 'The Rock Springs Independent,' dated Sept. 3, 1885: 'Today for the first time in a good many years there is not a Chinaman in Rock Springs. The five or six hundred who were working in the mines here have been driven out, and nothing but heaps of smoking ruins mark the spot where Chinatown stood. The feeling against the Chinese has been growing stronger all summer. The fact that the white men had been turned off the sections, and hundreds of white men were seeking in vain for work, while the Chinese were being shipped in by the car load and given work, strengthened the feeling against them. It needed but little to incite this feeling into an active crusade, and that came yesterday morning at No. Six. All the entries at No. Six were stopped the first of the month, and Mr. Evans, Mine Superintendent, marked off a number of rooms in the entries.

"In No. Five entry eight Chinamen were working and four rooms were marked off for them. In No. Thirteen entry, Mr. Whitehouse and Mr. Jenkins were working

and Evans told them they could have rooms in that entry or in No. Eleven or No. Five. They chose No. Five entry and when they went to work Tuesday, Dave Brookman, who was acting as pit boss in Mr. Francis' absence, told them to take the first room marked off. He supposed the Chinamen had begun work on their rooms and that Whitehouse and Jenkins would take the next rooms beyond them. But as the first two rooms of the entry had not been commenced, Whitehouse took one, not knowing that they had been given to the Chinamen. He went up town in the afternoon and during his absence the two Chinamen came in and went to work in the room Whitehouse had started. When Whitehouse came to work two Chinamen were in possession of what he considered his room. He ordered them out, but they wouldn't leave what they thought was their room. High words followed, then blows. The Chinese from other rooms came rushing in as did the whites and a fight en-

sued, with picks, shovels, and tamping needles for weapons. The Chinamen were worse of them being badly wounded, of whom has since died.' (Continued in Next Issue)

Old Wyoming

By John C. Thompson

Hogs joined in the growsome scenes connected with the "Chinese Massacre" at Rock Springs 62 years ago. Witnesses were loath to testify at a farcical trial of alleged participants in the rioting, fearing they would be assassinated. Sheriff of the county in which the mass murders were perpetrated was 15 miles away while the slaughter was being perpetrated. United States soldiers were stationed at Rock Springs immediately after the riot and remained for more than a dozen years. These and other details are set forth in the concluding installment of David G. Thomas' story of barbarism associated with the massacre which has been appearing in this department. Remainder of the story follows:

By DAVID G. THOMAS

"A look around Thursday, remembering some gruesome sights, recalling the methods of the modern racketeers. In the smoking cellar of one Chinese house the blackened bodies of three Chinamen were seen. Three others were in the cellar of another and four more bodies were found near by. From the position of some of the bodies it would seem as if they had begun to dig a hole in the cellar to hide themselves, but the fire overtook them when about half way in the hole, burning their lower limbs to a crisp and leaving the upper trunk untouched."

"At the east end of Chinatown another body was found, charred by the flames and mutilated by hogs. For a long time, pork was not tempting to us as an appetite teaser, and we gladly refrained from including it in our diet. The smell that arose from the smoking ruins was horribly suggestive of burning flesh. Farther east were the bodies of four more Chinamen, shot down. In their flight one of them had tumbled over the bank and lay in the creek with face upturned. Still further another Chinaman was found shot in the hips but still alive. He had been shot as he came to the bank. He was taken up town and cared for by Dr. Woodruff. Besides this, two others were seriously wounded."

"One Chinawoman fled with her husband, a gambler, who carried her across Bitter Creek, and both appeared to be unusually calm. Neither of them were among the casualties. The wife of Soo Qui, a boss Chinaman, was badly frightened and with tearful eyes and trembling voice said to the mob, 'Soo he go; I go to him.' The assurance of the men that she would be unharmed failed to calm her and gathering a few household goods she fled to the home of a neighbor."

"A few days after the riot, Mrs. Thayer was visited by a woman who carried a fur coat over her arm, making the statement that this coat was made of an 'H-African Lion,' and was too large for her, so she would like to sell it. She failed to convince Mrs. Thayer, however, as the latter had seen the coat too often on Ah Coon, one of the missing Chinese."

"Mr. Joe Young, the sheriff, was in Green River the day of the riot, but placed guards to protect the property of citizens in case of a disturbance. A Coroner's jury, who with Dr. Woodruff, examined the dead bodies of the Chinamen, returned a verdict that eleven had been burned to death and four shot by parties unknown to the jury. The bodies were put in rough coffins and buried in the Chinese burying grounds."

"A good many indictments followed the arrival of the troops, which were sent by the Government, but the trial was a farce and the cases dismissed. I was told to report for jury service in Green River and when D. O. Clark

asked me why I did not wish to serve, I replied that I did not feel that my back was bullet proof. Such was the attitude of the citizens at the time."

"Gov. Warren came with railroad officials on a special train and took a view of the situation and provisions were sent west for the Chinese near Green River. Troops were ordered to be stationed in Rock Springs, and all of the Chinese were picked up and closely guarded by Uncle Sam's men. Some of the officers located here included Major Freeman, and Captain Coolidge, the adopted father of the Rev. Sherman Coolidge, Indian Episcopal rector at Colorado Springs. The troops remained here until the Spanish American war, and it was with considerable regret that the citizens saw the soldiers depart, as they had become an influence for good in the community."

"And now to tell the story of Pung Chung, our loyal and devoted friend. He went to No. Three when he first heard about the riot thru the Chinese whom I had notified, and retraced his steps back again through the mine to No. Five, where he had hoped to find me, but I had left for home by that time. Then he fled to the hills, where he stayed for three or four days, without food or water, and when found, was in a half crazed condition, brought on through fright and starvation together with exhaustion. He was always our loyal friend and years later I can picture him, an old man, seated on the coping of my wife's grave; in his hand, a few fragrant flowers, pitifully eloquent, his token of respect to her memory. His devotion touched us, and we felt it indeed a privilege to place on his grave each Decoration day a little flower, with a thought similar to the one expressed by Thomas Campbell—
'To live in hearts we leave behind
Is not to die.'"