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REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

TO THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

SESSION OF 1887-8.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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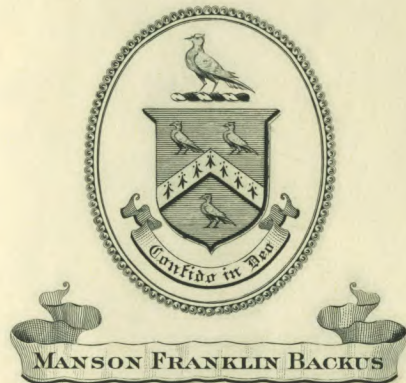
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OFFICE OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

OLYMPIA, October, 1887.

To His Excellency, *EUGENE SEMPLE*,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

SIR:—

I have the honor to transmit herewith my report as Adjutant-General of Washington Territory, for the Biennial year ending September 30' 1887.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

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REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT GENERAL
OF
WASHINGTON TERRITORY
TO THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
SESSION OF 1886-7.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF

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REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT GENERAL,
1886-87.

To the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington:—

In presenting my Biennial Report for the years 1886-7, I have the hope that the needs of the service of the National Guard of Washington may in the good province of the coming session of the legislature meet that justice, at the hands of the Assembly, which its past record shows it entitled to, and which, seemingly without reason, has heretofore been denied. I may add here, that the N. G. W. is composed of the best blood of the territory of Washington, of young men who have the welfare of the community closely at heart, and who in the time of need, hesitate not a moment to meet the emergencies that surround them. The record of the past year (1886) has clearly demonstrated to the good people of this territory that their soldier sons are ready, and not only willing but anxious to prove that their organizations are for a purpose, and that purpose the protection of life, property, and maintenance of peace in every section of our commonwealth.

They have given their time freely to every requirement that goes to make a good soldier, and establish that protection every citizen expects, without money; without encouragement in many instances, and entirely without recognition on the part of the only agency that can and which in every other state and territory of the Union does give ample support.

The question of the efficient organization of the Militia of several States, is proving one of National importance; so much so that, at the request of the Governors of many of the states, the War department has detailed officers of

the regular Army to visit, inspect and report to the department upon the progress and efficiency displayed at the several Annual Encampments held by the troops of said States. The reports of the Encampments held by the troops of the States of Alabama, California, Dakota, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Kansas, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Vermont, display an interest for the welfare of the several communities named, that is truly an example worthy of imitation by every state and territory having a Militia organization.

There is also an incentive for this manifestation of interest on the part of the young men of the nation. These several states and nearly every other in the union, make ample provision for this service, by way of compensation to the men for the time spent in the service of the state, besides abundant provision in transportation and subsistence while in camp. These are reckoned as the *necessaries* to a well organized National Guard, and without them no force can be prepared to meet the emergencies that may and frequently do arise within the borders of a state calling into service that power which, as a last resort in the suppression of riots and insurrections, is exercised alone by the military arm of the state, and may be rightfully termed "extraordinary police."

If these young men, who say by their action: "I am ready to place myself between all harm, and the good order and happiness of the community, for the protection of life and property, and with my life answer for the preservation of these things most dear to every citizen," are worth calling to the discharge of this duties, then they are worthy of substantial recognition at the hands of the people and their representatives.

The few dollars that are spent in the support of an efficient National Guard, has no comparison to the thousands that often "goes up into smoke" through the agency of unrestrained mobs, not to speak of the valuable lives lost to every community by the same agency and all in the space of a few hours. These are matters that claim the careful attention of the legislatures of our sister states and territories.

In these times of contention between capital and labor, and strife between race within our borders; where the turbulent elements are so easily excited to deeds of violence by unscrupulous demagogues; the better classes of society, in the failure of the organized police to protect their families, property and lives, naturally turn to a stronger force than can be put forth by an individual effort, and this force is the *military* arm of the state, which by its unity of action and thorough discipline, becomes the "peace maker," upholding the law and destroying anarchy.

For its necessity, I need only point to the riots in Seattle and Port Blakely in 1886, and will any one attempt to presage the result of those disturbances in the absence of our Militia to support the honor of not only our territory, but our nation.

The good service there rendered by our National Guard speaks for itself. I concur in the declaration that what is wanted in the United States is a vast militia force that could be mobilized so rapidly that in ten days a million of men would be in the field. On the last day of August an order for the mobilization of one of the eighteen army corps of France was posted in every commune of six departments. On the next day 40,000 of the reserve were at the military depots for twelve days' service. On the second day they were clothed, armed and equipped; and on the third they joined their regiments, the strength of which was raised from 1000 to 4000 men. The railways passed at once under military control, and 150 trains trundled through Toulouse during a single night carrying men and supplies. The cavalry and artillery completed their effective strength from their own depots; requisitions were made on the peasants for horses and carts for transportation service; the territorial army was concentrated; brigades were organized for the immediate construction of field railways; and all preparations for carrying on war on a large scale were rapidly completed. In three days the 17th army corps were ready to march, and at the end of a week it was in an advanced state of preparation for a campaign. The mobilization of the remaining corps, if effected with equal rapidity, would have brought into the field nearly a million soldiers, with a second line of territorial troops 800,000 strong in reserve, in a single week.

Unless we assume we are never again to have a great war with a great military power we need an efficient militia system, like that of the Swiss, whose soldiers drill but a few days in all branches of the service, so far as battalion movements are concerned, but are taught to be marksmen from boyhood and trained to skirmish drill. They carry their weapon home and are minute men of the best character. War in future will be determined by open order fighting; the collision of clouds of skirmishers, and for this kind of war the Swiss system of little drill in battalion movements, but careful and thorough training in marksmanship is the best kind of instruction. Every state should have such a militia; should discourage military picnics, but spend money to make every militiaman a marksman and a skirmisher. Target practice and skirmish drill are what our militia need to be taught all the country over. The regular army can furnish all that is necessary in the way of artillery force but in the event of a great war we need vast masses of trained marksmen and minute-men. We could not today put a million of men in the field in a week as France can and until we can we may be very sure that a great war with a leading power of Europe would mean a very great calamity.

Congress at its next session will be asked to make an appropriation for the specific purpose of a grand national drill and encampment, the appropriation to be devoted to pay the expenses of transportation and support of the troops and paying them while called into service. This national encampment and drill is in line with the autumn maneuvers of the armies of Europe. The same

amount of money could be more usefully and effectively expended in furnishing the state militia with a larger federal appropriation for home use. Uniformity and excellence of arms, encouragement to frequent target practice by paying liberally toward the ammunition expended, and special instruction in skirmish drill, are what our militia need. No matter how small a body of militia a state maintains, it should be thoroughly equipped with the full arms and equipments of all branches of service of the modern kind and quality, for otherwise you cannot expect to tempt the best kind of men into service. No young man of sense and spirit will join a state militia that is a cross between the cornstalk volunteers and floodwood militia of the ante-bellum days and the home guards of the civil war. A militiaman wants to feel that his weapons and his equipments are not those of wooden soldiers or of a barbarian army. The gun, the cartridge-box, the knapsack, the canteen and the haversack should be of excellent quality, so that if a local alarm was sounded the militia would feel that they were formidable, because their arms were excellent and their use understood.

Gen. Bryce, in the *North American Review* for September, gives some interesting facts and figures concerning the present condition of our national guard. Our regular army, with our population of 60,000,000, is about 25,000 strong, no larger than it was thirty years ago, when we had less than thirty millions of people. When it is remembered that our increased population and wealth have brought with them serious elements of ignorant social discontent, it is clear that the efficiency of our national guard in every state has become a matter of great solicitude, as the regular army is small, widely scattered and with no prospect of increase. If we expect in the future to need to invoke the aid of a military police to maintain social order, peace and protection of life and property in our vast and rapidly growing cities, we must make our militia in every state something better than holiday soldiers.

The organized national militia to-day is but 92,734 strong, and to help maintain this force among the different states and territories the general government distributes annually \$400,000. This sum is wretchedly inadequate to the possibilities, if not the probabilities of the future, for it is little more per man than a cent apiece per diem. The state governments have imitated the parsimony of the general government.

ORGANIZATION.

The present organized force consists of two regiments of infantry with a full complement of field, staff and line officers, and one troop of cavalry.

The First Regiment was organized as a battalion on the 9th day of March, 1886, with Captain Geo. D. Hill, U. S. army (retired), as lieutenant-colonel commanding, and S. W. Scott as major; and whilst at that time only a battalion organization was effected, there were companies enough to have formed a regimental organization with a full complement of field and staff officers. This,

however, was not done until the 28th day of April, 1887, at which time Captain John C. Haines, of "D" company, Seattle, was elected colonel; Major S. W. Scott, lieutenant-colonel; and Lieutenant Charles Evans, of "C" company, at Tacoma, major.

Subsequent events have proved the wisdom of the choice, and the First Regiment has already established for itself an enviable reputation.

The companies composing the regiment are :

| | | |
|--------------------|----------|----------------|
| Seattle Rifles, | Co. "B," | Seattle. |
| Tacoma Guards, | " "C," | Tacoma. |
| Queen City Guards, | " "D," | Seattle. |
| Home Guards, | " "E," | Seattle. |
| Blakeley Rifles, | " "F," | Port Blakeley. |
| Home Guards, | " "G," | Seattle. |
| | " "H," | Vancouver. |

The Capital Guard ("A" Co.) at Olympia, by reason of the removal from the Territory of its chief officers, disbanded early in 1886. The lack of officers, however, was not the greatest incentive to disorganization. The expense consequent upon maintaining a military organization without support from other sources; the fact that the Legislative Assembly had just adjourned without granting the relief asked by a bill presented for the maintenance of the militia, and other sufficient reasons, led the members of the company to believe that little interest was manifested in such organizations, either by the law-making power, or the people amongst whom they dwelt.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Major Chas. M. Anderson, Asst. Adjutant General, who, during the summer of 1886, had taken his residence at Walla Walla, in connection with his duties as one of the Faculty of Whitman College, at that place, rendered inestimable service in the organization of the Second Regiment.

Through his efforts, chiefly, a company was organized at Waitsburg; the "Dayton Greys" revived; a second company at Walla Walla sprung into existence, (since disbanded), and Spokane Falls fell into line with a complete complement of officers and men.

Pursuant to orders, a convention of officers of the companies comprising the Second Regiment, was held at Walla Walla, on the 26th of March, 1886, for the purpose of effecting a regimental organization, and Maj. Anderson designated to preside. (See his report herewith.) So valuable were his services considered to this end, that he was rewarded by being elected to the command of the regiment. A more deserving selection could not have been made, and while it was my misfortune to lose so able an assistant, I rejoice that the regiment has gained so good a commander.

The officers composing the field and staff of this regiment are second to none in point of ability and the fact that some of them are "old soldiers," having rendered service when to be a soldier portended far more than the routine of a "national guardsman" in time of peace, is an earnest for the success of the regiment. The field officers are

Chas. M. Anderson, of Walla Walla, Colonel.
 Enoch W. Pike, of Goldendale, Lt. Colonel.
 J. F. Burns, of Dayton, Major.

The companies comprising this regiment are stationed as follows:

"A" Co., (Grant Rifles) at Walla Walla.
 "B" " (Klickitat county) at Goldendale.
 "C" " (Klickitat county) at Centerville.
 "D" " at Waitsburg.
 "E" " (Disbanded) at Walla Walla.
 "F" " at Dayton.
 "G" " at Spokane Falls.

In consequence of the close proximity of companies "B" and "C," in Klickitat county, Colonel Anderson established a "Post" with headquarters at Goldendale, the county seat of said county, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Enoch W. Pike, an officer well qualified to discharge the duties devolving upon him, who gained his experience by faithful and honorable service during the war of the Rebellion.

The companies of this regiment are officered by men of experience, ability and good report, and in many instances by men who earned that experience on many a weary march, and many a hard fought field.

The interest manifested, in view of the difficulties surrounding both regiments, the lack of financial encouragement and the want of proper arms and equipments is highly commendable, and deserving of substantial reward at the hands of the people's representatives.

CAVALRY.

On the 28th day of June, 1887, the first troop of cavalry, designated "Troop A," First Cavalry, was organized at Sprague, Lincoln county, and mustered into the service of the Territory by Lieut. John Murray, of Walla Walla, special mustering officer, and commissions issued to

E. G. Pendleton, as Captain.
 R. G. Paddock, as First Lieutenant.
 B. B. Glasscock, as Second Lieutenant.

Arms and equipments for fifty officers and men were duly forwarded to the county commissioners of said county for their use.

INDIAN WAR RECORDS.

The records, in part, relating to the Indian War of 1855-56, are at present in the office of the Secretary of the Territory, placed there some years ago by the legislature. Frequent inquiries are made of this office, for information relating to service in that war, and I am led to believe that the Honorable Secretary would prefer that said records be sent back to the office to which they belong, thereby relieving him of a duty that properly pertains to another officer. I respectfully suggest that the coming assembly, by joint resolution, make the transfer.

WAR RECORDS (REBELLION.)

For some unaccountable reason, the records of this office, as well as those in the office of the Secretary of the Territory, fail to disclose in any manner, who, and what number of men served to fill the quota of Washington Territory in the war of the Rebellion.

I have frequently received requests from soldiers of the late war, who served in the First Regiment of Washington Territory Volunteers, asking for certificates of discharge, and other information of value to them, but from lack of the history of Washington Territory's part in that war, I am compelled to return but disappointment to the applicants.

I am informed, however, that all the original papers relating to this service are filed in the office of the Adjutant General of the U. S. Army in Washington City. If such should be the case, (and I have taken measures to ascertain the facts) certified copies thereof, should be furnished this office, as the record is of inestimable value to the Territory. This cannot not be done, however, except at the expense of the Territory, the war department having no funds available for this work. I therefore recommend that an appropriation of \$200 be asked for the purpose of supplying these records that must be had to complete the history of the part taken by the Volunteers from this Territory in the war of the rebellion.

CHINESE DISTURBANCE.

For some time past there has been a growing hostility on the part of the laboring classes of our people against the Chinese who dwell amongst us. To such an extent was this feeling fostered by irresponsible agitators, that only by the utmost vigilance on the part of the local authorities, was an outbreak prevented in both Seattle and Tacoma, during the month of October, 1885. This, however, was a mere matter of abeyance, for on the 3rd day of November following, the anti-Chinese agitators in the city of Tacoma succeeded in driving from the city about 200 Chinese, removing with them, all their effects.

A simultaneous movement with a like result, occurred at Puyallup on the day following, without interference on the part of the civil authorities in either place.

On the 7th day of February, 1886, three days subsequent to the adjourn-

ment of the last session of the Legislature, the smouldering fire burst forth in the city of Seattle, and again was heard the cry "The Chinese must go." Fortunately, his Excellency Governor Squire was upon the ground, and under his vigilant eye and able management every precaution was taken to suppress riot and prevent bloodshed.

For a truthful description of the situation as it actually was, I quote from the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, as follows:—"At daylight Sunday morning, February 7th, in pursuance of a carefully arranged secret understanding, a number of committees of five or six men each proceeded to the Chinese quarters throughout the city, and notified the Chinese to pack up, as they were to be sent away on the Queen of the Pacific, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Smaller committees were left in each house to assist the Chinese in packing up, and to see that they got themselves in readiness to go. Shortly after this a large number of wagons appeared on the scene, and the luggage and Chinamen were piled into them and hauled to the ocean dock, where they were placed under guard and not allowed to return to their homes. These wagons made trip after trip, each time going loaded. Sheriff McGraw was appealed to, and coming down town told the police officers to maintain the law. The officers replied that they were unable to do anything further than to see that the Chinese were not abused, and did not propose to attempt to stop the removal of the Chinese. As soon as one house was gutted and its occupants and luggage placed on a wagon, the committee would pass on to another house, where the operation was repeated. The work was carried on so quietly that very few citizens knew anything of what was going on until half-past 10 o'clock, when the bell in No. 1 engine house was rung for a short time. After this the University bell and various church bells were rung.

By this time the streets were crowded with men, and the city was in the hands of those who were engaged in removing the Chinese by force.

Realizing the situation, Sheriff McGraw set to work organizing and arming his deputies, and getting them in shape to uphold the laws, and preserve the peace and good order.

Governor Squire sent the following dispatch:

SEATTLE, Feb. 7, 1886.

Secretaries Lamar and Endicott, and Major General Gibbon of the Department of the Columbia:—Immense mob forcing Chinese to leave Seattle. Civil authorities arming *posse comitatus* to protect them. Serious conflict probable. I respectfully request that United States troops be immediately sent to Seattle. Troops at Poot Townsend can arrive soonest and probably will be sufficient. Have issued proclamation.

WATSON C. SQUIRE, Governor.

At noon Deputy United States Marshal Henry, under an armed escort of 20 or 30 Deputy Sheriffs, proceeded to the corner of Commercial and Washington streets, where he got up on a post and read the following:

PROCLAMATION!

To the People of Washington Territory:

WHEREAS, It is represented to me by the Mayor of the City of Seattle as follows:

Hon. W. C. Squire—Sir: The Chinese residents of this City of Seattle are being unlawfully removed from the city by a mob unlawfully gathered together; the authority of the city is not sufficient to keep the peace or preserve order. I appeal to you for aid and assistance.

HENRY L. YESLER, Mayor.

Now, therefore, I, Watson C. Squire, Governor of Washington Territory, do hereby publish this, my Proclamation, warning all persons to desist from breach of the peace, and that peaceably disposed persons shall retire to their homes, except such persons as are disposed to assist the Sheriff and the duly constituted civil authorities in maintaining law and order. And I request all persons who are disposed to assist in maintaining order, to enroll themselves under the Sheriff immediately for that purpose. Furthermore, I order the military companies of this city to immediately place themselves under arms, and that the commanding officers of such companies report forthwith to the Sheriff of King County for the purpose of rendering him military assistance if need be in maintaining the law.

Done at Seattle this 7th day of February, A. D. 1886.

WATSON C. SQUIRE, Governor.

This proclamation was received by jeers and derisive shouts, and the armed escort was followed about, hooted at and jeered in the most boisterous manner on their return to the court house.

By the time Mr. McGraw, the Sheriff, had a sufficient force at his command to cope with the mob, all the Chinese had been taken to the wharf from Washington Mill, Main, South Second, South Third and other streets in the Chinese section, with the exception of three Chinamen in each store, who were left there to pack up and get ready to leave. While the work of removing the Chinese was going on, a committee, with Lyman Wood as chairman, went about through the immense crowd soliciting subscriptions of money with which to pay the fare of the Chinese to San Francisco, with very good success, many citizens contributing liberally who were glad to see the Chinese go, but who opposed their forcible expulsion.

In consideration of the large number of Chinamen to go, the steamship company reduced the price of steerage tickets to \$7 each, and the committee raised sufficient money to purchase 89 tickets, which were placed in the hands of the Chinese as they were put on board with their goods. After the committee's tickets were exhausted and eight of the Chinamen, who bought their own tickets, had gone on board, there was about 215 Chinamen still in the warehouse, under the guard of those who brought them there.

Just before the hour for the Queen to sail, a Chinese resident swore out a writ of *habeas corpus*, setting forth that there was 97 subjects of the Emperor of China unlawfully detained on board the steamship Queen of the Pacific. This writ was served upon Captain Alexander, ordering him to produce the bodies of 97 Chinese in Court and show cause why they should not be released.

Along in the afternoon the deputy sheriffs were stationed through the Chinese quarter, to prevent further unlawful proceedings. In but a few instances were Chinese maltreated by those engaged in removing them, and none were seriously injured. The laundrymen were not given time to deliver the clothes in their custody, and the result was that hundreds, perhaps thousands, of dollars worth of property was left unprotected, and at the mercy of the thieves who infest the city.

Anti-Chinese committees visited private houses where Chinese cooks were employed, and demanded that the Chinamen be turned over to them. In most instances the demand was complied with, and the Chinamen were marched to the wharf.

A committee called at the residence of Mrs. Yesler and asked where the Chinese servant was. She replied that she did not know, whereupon a member of the committee made threats of an incendiary character, and was promptly arrested by a deputy sheriff and locked up in jail.

After the general removal had been made, anti-Chinese committees returned to the Chinese quarters, and by looking under the beds and in all sorts of out of the way places, succeeded in finding five or six stray Chinamen who had escaped the vigilance of the first committee visiting the houses. In most instances the Chinamen opened their houses when requested to do so by the committees, but in some instances doors were forced open and windows broken.

During Sunday evening the Seattle Rifles occupied the court room and the Deputy Sheriffs, Governor and United States officials occupied the Judge's chambers and the hallways and jury rooms down stairs. At 10 o'clock Captain Alexander and his attorney, James McNaught, appeared before Chief Justice Greene. Mr. McNaught said:

"Your Honor, after consulting with Captain Alexander, I desire to amend my return made on the writ of *habeas corpus*. The Captain informs me that he has not sufficient force to deliver the Chinamen on board of the Queen into court; therefore I want to amend the return to the effect that the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and the Columbia and Puget Sound Railroad Company will deliver the bodies of the Chinamen on the Ocean dock, and would like to have the officers of the court escort them from there to the Courthouse, as the officers of the Steamship Company do not feel able."

Judge Greene allowed the amendment to be made, and fixed the hour of hearing at 7:15 o'clock Monday morning, and made an order that the Sheriff assist the Captain to produce the bodies in court at that time.

Up to midnight the city was virtually in the possession of the mob. Every effort was made to guard against fire by the fire authorities, who had patrols out all over the city, and fortunately no conflagration took place.

About 10 o'clock a report came to the ears of Sheriff McGraw that the Shore Line train was to be captured, and the Chinamen confined on the Ocean Dock by the Anti-Chinese Committee, were to be placed on it and taken to Tacoma. In investigating this matter the Sheriff found that a sufficient sum of money had been raised to buy tickets on the cars to Tacoma, and that the program was to ship the Chinamen to that place. Mr. Milner was notified by the Sheriff that the company would be held responsible for any damages resulting from the carrying off of Chinese residents unlawfully and against their will, and to avoid any trouble that might grow out of such an act, and to prevent the train being seized he placed on the engine a double crew and started the train out somewhat ahead of time. A short time before the train left (1:30 o'clock Monday morning), the Sheriff detailed a posse of deputies to guard the Ocean Dock, and not allow any one to pass on or off the wharf during the night without special permit. The Chinamen who were in the warehouse, about 215 strong, spread their blankets and stretched out for the night, after making a supper on bread and tea, furnished by those in charge of them.

At 7 o'clock Monday morning, warrants were issued from Justice Lyon's court, charging the following persons with the crime of riot: M. McMillan, C. H. Metcalfe, John Winscott, P. Wickstrom, John Keane, Junius Rochester, L. R. Kidd and H. M. Hall. They were arrested and placed in the county jail, but were subsequently released upon entering into a bond of \$500 each for their appearance for examination on Wednesday, February 10, at 11 o'clock a. m. B. F. Day became surety for McMillan; Geo. B. Adair, for C. H. Metcalfe; Chas. Kennett, for Winscott; George Dorffel, for Wickstrom; M. Korn, for John Keane; B. F. Day, for J. Rochester; John Megrath, for L. R. Kidd, and H. Jones for H. M. Hall.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

At 7:15 o'clock Monday morning, in response to a writ of *habeas corpus* and the orders of the court, all the Chinese on board the ship were escorted to the court house by the Sheriff and his posse, assisted by the captain of the Queen and his officers. The Chinese in the warehouse also came along, but they remained outside the building during the trial.

United States Prosecuting Attorney White appeared for the Chinamen and James McNaught for the captain. After getting the names of the 97 Chinamen included in the writ and having the roll called, Chief Justice Greene had Lue King sworn in as interpreter, and through him spoke as follows:

"Lue King, tell them that the Court has been told that they are confined on board the steamship Queen of the Pacific against their will. The Court is willing if they desire that they shall go as passengers, but no man or set of men

has a right to compel them to go. So if they wish to stay they must let the Court know it now. I will have the name of each man called separately, and let him tell whether he wants to go or stay. Tell them not to be afraid to speak what is in their hearts. The government is strong and will protect them. If they want to stay let them say so and the authorities will do what they can to protect them. Tell them that as their names are called all those who are willing to keep their tickets and go to California must express a willingness to do so, and all who want to give up their tickets and stay here must say so."

On calling the roll, 22 expressed a desire to stay and 65 a willingness to go.

Judge Greene—Lue King, say to those who have expressed a desire to stay that they can see how many of their number want to go, and how many want to stay. I will now have their names called to find out if the showing makes any difference with their minds. Tell them I believe the general sentiment of the community is against the Chinese staying here. I believe it to be the general opinion—general throughout this city and county. There is liable to occur at any time, so long as they stay here, some trouble like this. As I told them before, the government is strong and will do all in its power to protect them. I want them, in the light of all the facts, to decide each one for himself, just what he wants to do, in view of what has occurred, and all that has been said.

Mr. White expressed himself as satisfied with what had transpired, and the Judge gave the Chinamen time to consult among themselves, after which the roll was called again, and only 16 expressed a desire to stay, and 71 a willingness to go. They were all escorted back to the wharf, and those who had expressed a willingness to go were placed upon the ship. A great many of those whose baggage was on the wharf went back to the dock, and expressed a willingness to go provided transportation was furnished them. Captain Alexander was requested to hold the ship for a time to see if some arrangements could not be made to raise the necessary money—some \$1500—which would be sufficient to buy tickets for all the remaining Chinamen.

RAISING FUNDS.

A joint and several note for \$1500 was drawn up. Wm. Cochrane refused to sign it, but consented to sign an individual note for \$100. The big note was reduced to \$1400, and signed by F. H. Harkins, L. R. Kidd, H. M. Hall, R. Myer, D. M. Crane, P. Wickstrom, J. C. Haines, M. E. Kenworthy, A. Amunds, John McGrath, J. Rochester, W. Lotka and J. F. Jordan.

The note was cashed, James McNaught taking it and furnishing the money, and the wholesale purchase of tickets commenced. After the money had been paid in, and the transportation for all who wanted to go arranged for, the Chinamen filed on board at a rapid rate, carrying their luggage with them. Finally Captain Alexander came to the office and stated that he had 196 on board, or all that he was allowed by law to carry with other steerage passengers who had

previously purchased tickets. The matter was talked over with George Venable Smith, J. T. Jordan and other representatives of the anti-Chinese movement, and Sheriff McGraw and some of his aids, and it was mutually agreed between them that the Chinamen still on the wharf, all of whom, with the exception of six, had expressed a willingness to go, but were unable to leave by the Queen on account of her crowded condition, should be allowed to remain in town until the going out of the Elder, unless they saw fit to leave sooner.

The Queen cast off her lines, and the people on the wharf shook hands and congratulated each other over what they supposed was a happy ending of the very exciting and unpleasant controversy which had been going on for so long. The Chinamen on the wharf, with the exception of a few who wanted to remain, were much disappointed when the steamer left without them, and it was with reluctance that they picked up their baggage at the command of the officers in charge of them to return to their demolished houses in the Chinese quarter. However, under a small escort of Sheriff McGraw's deputies they started up the wharf with their packs. They were harassed and shouted at by hoodlums, until they reached the corner of Commercial and Main streets, when the crowd closed in on the guard. Being officers of the law, they endeavored to arrest the most loud mouthed and violent of their assailants, who, instead of submitting, rebelled, and attempted to take the guns from the officers. A hand-to-hand conflict ensued and the officers tried clubbing their assailants with their guns, but that did not seem to accomplish the desired effect, but simply served to make their assailants more fierce and aggressive. One fellow grabbed David Webster's gun, and another caught E. M. Carr's gun and attempted to wrest it from them. Excitement ran high and during the melee several shots were fired, and five men wounded, some slightly and others seriously. As soon as the guards were stopped and set upon by the crowd, the Chinamen, with one accord, threw their packs to the ground and dropped down on their bellies behind them, and remained there till assistance arrived. The Seattle Rifles were still on the wharf, forming into line, and at the sound of the shooting hastened to the scene in double quick time, and in fine style. The crowd had fallen back and the streets were swept by the rifles of the military and the deputy sheriffs. The crowd commenced to gather again after the wounded had been removed, and in a few minutes there were thousands of men in the streets on either side of the authorities. Sheriff McGraw got up and in a pleasant but forcible manner commanded the crowd to disperse. About this time Company D which had been stationed at the Courthouse, came flying down the street under the command of Captain Haines. As Capt. Haines has been attorney for the agitators during their recent troubles, a great many of those in the crowd when they saw his company coming, imagined they were marching down to arrest the deputy sheriffs, and sent up a shout of exultation as Company D hurried along. After a brief consultation with the sheriff and other officers, Captain Haines got up on a box, and addressed the crowd as follows:

Fellow Citizens: There seems to be some misapprehension upon your part-

regarding the Chinamen. The Queen took 196, all she could lawfully carry, and I am informed that all those who were left behind, who do not want to stay, will go on the next steamer. I think the best thing for you to do is to disperse and go home.

If any laws have been broken, or murder committed, you have your lawful remedy. Until the laws prove inadequate you must look to them for relief, and talk of nothing else."

John Keane, the well known anti-Chinese agitator, took the stand and advised all to go to their homes, saying that enough damage had already been done and it would be folly to cause further bloodshed.

After so much good advice, the crowd dispersed, the military companies and the Sheriff's posse marched to the Courthouse and the Chinamen took shelter in their old quarters. The wounded men were taken to Providence Hospital, with the exception of special police officer James Murphy, who was shot in the right forearm while endeavoring to arrest one of the assailants. His wounds are slight.

In endeavoring to quell the riot and prevent bloodshed, Sheriff McGraw was shot through the coat in two places, but fortunately escaped without a scratch.

THE WOUNDED.

The shooting took place at 12:15 o'clock. Four of the wounded were taken to Providence Hospital, where their wounds were dressed. During the afternoon a reporter of the *Post-Intelligencer* called and found them all alive, and none had died up to midnight.

Bernard Mulrane, a member of Engine Company No. 2, was shot through the lungs. He says that he was in the crowd when it closed in on the officers, that he saw one of the officers clubbing a fellow over the head, when he rushed forward to stop him, and he was shot.

George Smith was shot through the muscle of the right arm. He says he is a coppersmith by trade, but has been doing nothing lately. He was in the crowd when it closed in on the guards; he saw one man grab a guard's gun, and two men punching him. About that time he was shot. He is 39 years of age, single, and was 40 feet off when the bullet struck him.

C. Schreiber, aged 30 years, single, common laborer. Lives on Jackson street. Not working lately; was in crowd when shooting took place, and received a serious wound in the left shoulder.

Chas. G. Stewart, whom, it seems from his own statement, was one of the leaders of the insurgents, is very seriously wounded, being shot through the arm and through the body, the ball ranging downward through his stomach. When questioned about his condition he said: "I am not afraid to die, but would like to live to get revenge." When told not to become excited, he replied: "You

can't excite me. I don't expect to live." Justice G. A. Hill was called, and after placing Stewart under oath, proceeded to take his

ANTE-MORTEM STATEMENT.

"My name is Charles G. Stewart. I will be 34 years old in May. Have no home. Work in the woods, when I can get work. Been in Seattle two months and a half. I think I will die from the effects of my wounds, if I get much worse. I don't expect to recover if the pain continues, but will die inside of 24 hours. Dr. Smith says my chances are very slim to recover, I think I believe him. I was standing on the New England corner, having come from the wharf, when I saw the Chinamen coming. We come to the New England corner to stop them and to see where they were going. When they came up we stopped them till the officers come, to see what they were going to do with them. They came up and started them. We stepped in and said, 'Hold on, gentlemen; what are you going to do with these Chinamen?' A man named Dave Webster—a tall, sandy-complexioned man—said, 'You come along here with us.' I told him, 'No, sir; I have done nothing to go with you for, no, we don't intend to not a man of us; but we want to move the Chinamen out of Seattle, and do it decently and quietly, if we can.' He pulled and jerked me, and another fellow caught me. I think the other fellow's name is Carr; he is tall, with black beard, and a lawyer, a young man. So this Webster raised his gun and struck me across the head, and at the same time something struck me on the arm, and I fell. It happened to be a bullet, instead of striking me with anything. I found that out after I came up here. I squatted down with my feet under me, from the effects of the blow on the head, and wound on the arm. Some man at that minute shot me in the body when I was down. Who it was I do not know, but I think it was that lawyer. I do not know his name. All I know is what I am told, but think it was Carr, from the place where he stood when they picked me up. That's all I have to say. I did not see anybody shoot me. I heard Carr say if I did not come he would shoot. Did not see him. This was to-day, the 8th of February, in Seattle. I know Mr. Carr by sight, but not personally, except what I heard people say to-day. He is the man who was pleading Merchant's case with Mr. Haines in the court on Saturday. Of course I don't know whether I will be able to make another statement or not. I have no hope myself of recovery. I do believe I am going to die from the effects of this wound. It cuts my wind off, here on my right side, near my throat. Dr. Smith tells me I cannot recover, and as he has doctored me before I have confidence in him. He said it was a very serious wound, and that I stood good chances of dying in twenty-four hours."

Some one swore out a warrant in Justice Hill's court against Judge Thomas Burke, E. M. Carr, Frank Hanford and L. A. Banks, all Deputy Sheriffs, charging them with murder. Mr. Thornton took the warrant to the Court House, and on entering he was informed by Judge Greene that those men were officers of his court and not subject to arrest. He further stated that

MARTIAL LAW

had been declared and that civil process was no longer binding, whereupon the Constable returned his warrant unserved.

Shortly after the shooting Governor Squire issued the following

PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW.

WHEREAS, Heretofore on the 7th day of February, in consequence of an inflamed condition of the public mind in the city of Seattle and grave disturbance of the public peace therein, I, Watson C. Squire, Governor of the Territory of Washington, issued my proclamation warning all persons to desist from breaches of the peace, and peacefully to return to their homes, except such as were disposed to assist the Sheriff and other duly constituted authorities in maintaining law and order, and requesting all persons who were disposed to assist in maintaining order to enroll themselves under the Sheriff immediately for that purpose; and

Whereas, Said proclamation has proved ineffectual to quiet the public mind and preserve the peace; and

Whereas, Numerous breaches of the peace have occurred and more are threatened; and

Whereas, An insurrection exists in said city of Seattle, by which the lives, liberties and property of citizens of the Territory and sojourners within the Territory are endangered; and

Whereas, The civil authorities have proved powerless to suppress said insurrection or prevent such breaches of the peace. And,

Whereas, The necessity for martial law within said city exists, and it is deemed proper that all needful measures should be taken for the protection of such citizens and sojourners and of all officers of the United States and of the Territory in the discharge of their public duties within said city:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Watson C. Squire, as Governor of said Territory, and commander-in-chief of the military forces thereof, do hereby assume military command of said city of Seattle, and do hereby order that no person exercise any office or authority in said city which may be inconsistent with the laws and Constitution of the United States or the laws of said Territory; and I do hereby suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and declare martial law within said city.

Done at the city of Seattle, Territory of Washington, this 8th day of February, A. D. 1886.

Witness my hand and seal of the Territory.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor."

[SEAL.]

Being in Olympia at the commencement of the outbreak, and learning by telegraph of the declaration of martial law, I at once proceeded to Seattle, arriving at midnight on Monday, the 8th, and reported for duty to Governor Squire. Meantime, it being necessary, under existing state of affairs, that the

duties of certain military offices should be promptly exercised, his Excellency issued General Order No. 1, as follows:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.

HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
February 8, 1886. }

Martial law having been proclaimed by me as Governor of Washington Territory, I hereby announce the following members of my Staff, who will be respected and obeyed accordingly:

Assistant Adjutant-General—Colonel G. O. Haller.

Assistant Adjutant-General—G. M. Haller.

Aids—J. H. McGraw, George G. Lyon, C. H. Kittinger, L. S. Booth.

Judge Advocate-General—Henry G. Struve.

Quartermaster-General—James McNaught.

Provost Marshal—A. E. Alden.

Commissary General—Geo. D. Hill.

Surgeon General—Dr. T. T. Minor.

By command of the Governor, Watson C. Squire.

G. O. HALLER, U. S. A.,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Immediately after the shooting, many of the leading citizens of Seattle, to the number of about 200, came together at the court house and organized a company of "Home Guards," under the command of Captain George Kinnear, and who, from that time on to the close of the trouble, were constantly found shoulder to shoulder with the militia, in the discharge of the duties devolving upon them.

I cannot permit this report to pass without mentioning specially the part taken by the boys of the Territorial University. Immediately upon the sound of the signal agreed upon for the gathering of the defenders of law and order, the University Cadets, under the command of C. A. Kinnear, as captain, at once assembled, and, in an incredibly short space of time, were seen coming down Second street on the "double quick," with a steadiness that characterizes veterans, and which is the result of the closest attention to drill.

Arriving at the *rendevous*, they at once swung into line on the left of the Seattle Rifles, to whom they attached themselves, halted, and with set features, brought their guns down with a determination that said: "We are here to stay." And so they were; for, throughout the whole tour of duty, none did better than the University Cadets.

The following is a list of the members of the Seattle Rifles, "B" Co.; Queen City Guards, "D" Co.; University Cadets, and Home Guards, who answered the call to duty:

CO. "B" SEATTLE RIFLES.

Captain—Joseph Greene, merchant.

First Lieutenant—C. L. F. Kellogg, lawyer.

Second Lieutenant—L. R. Dawson, physician.

Sergeants—J. A. Whaley, clerk.

F. M. Street, journalist.

Chas. Kinnear, student.

G. B. Smith, clerk.

Corporals—W. M. Coomb, machinist.

N. S. Snyder, printer.

L. S. Booth, deputy county auditor.

N. H. Lattimer, book-keeper.

F. T. Coulter, clerk.

J. H. Lewis, lawyer:

Privates—N. G. McPherson, accountant.

E. C. Kellogg, clerk.

John G. Scurry, civil engineer.

C. G. Perkins, clerk.

Hiram J. Jacobs, lawyer.

R. Agassiz, clerk.

Theo. M. Boardman, painter.

F. H. Hardwick, book-keeper.

C. L. Denny, clerk.

A. L. Sutton, student.

L. C. Gilman, lawyer.

W. L. Stevenson, clerk.

Musician—C. Durgin, clerk.

co. "D."

Captain—J. C. Haines, lawyer.

First Lieutenant—E. E. Hunt, clerk.

Second Lieutenant—J. B. Metcalf, lawyer.

Sergeants—J. R. Smith, shoemaker.

A. P. Brown, teamster.

F. M. Thomas, merchant.

T. E. Numan, laborer.

P. Farraher, jailor.

Corporals—B. Keagle, laborer.

Milo Conrad, clerk.

R. Hummell, teamster,

T. H. Kendall, carpenter,

E. C. Griffiths, teamster.

H. Cann, engineer.

G. G. Startup, teamster.

T. Beattie, blacksmith.

Privates—A. P. Anderson, painter.

J. W. Anderson, teacher.

C. L. Stone, clerk.

W. B. Jacklin, marine engineer.

M. L. Garrison, student.

O. C. McGilora, student.

E. S. Briscoe, Dep't. Co. Treas.

A. J. Snyder, clerk.

E. C. Kilbourne, dentist.

W. L. Ludlow, ass't Cl'k Dis. Court

John C. Michel, clerk.

W. F. Mayhew, clerk.

Chas. M. Anderson, civil engineer

A. Mackintosh, banker.

L. Anderson, painter.

C. H. Adsit, agent.

H. Argens, gunsmith,

S. Bushong, machinist.

N. Crocker, upholsterer.

C. W. Franklurd, painter,

P. Greany, merchant.

Y. T. Holden, contractor,

S. Kaufman, clerk.

W. J. Kenny, shoemaker.

C. Mairdment, plumber.

D. McKinnon, blacksmith.

J. McIntyre, plumber.

S. McKnight, photographer.

F. Roberts, painter.

N. K. Smythe, machinist.

H. M. Shaw, teamster,

G. Wood, trimmer.

J. L. Wetherby, carpenter.

L. Steaves, teamster.

Musicians—C. Condon, carpenter.

A. Jones, student.

L. Spray, student.

John Bramen, saloon keeper.

W. B. Currier, barber.

N. C. Davis, clerk,

E. A. Gardner, custom officer.

W. H. Gorham, law clerk.

J. Harding, capitalist.

John Kelly, clerk.

Nels. Lewis, student.

J. McGough, painter.

D. McTavish, paper-hanger.

F. McKeon, plumber.

F. McKowen, teamster.

J. W. Smart, lumberman.

L. Spray, printer.

S. B. White, teamster.

W. F. Wusthoff, merchant.

L. J. Williams, ————

Wm. Crist, teamster.

John Wright, student.

UNIVERSITY CADETS.

Captain—C. A. Kinnear, student, agd. 18.

First Lieutenant—E. T. Powell, student, agd. 19.

Second Lieutenant—T. R. Berry, student, agd. 20.

Sergeants—E. V. Biglow, student, agd. 20.

M. Garmley, student, agd. 20.

R. T. Hawley, student, agd. 20.

O. C. McGilora, student, agd. 19.

Corporals—D. G. Wakefield, student, agd. 20.

J. A. Porter, student, agd. 18.

W. A. C. West, student, agd. 18.

C. C. Ward, student, agd. 19.

Privates—J. T. Alvord, student, agd. 20.

Wm. Alverson, student, agd. 19.

George Alverson, student, agd. 18.

G. C. Benn, student, agd. 21.

W. V. Reinhart, student, agd. 18.

E. H. Alvord, student, agd. 22.

Thomas Hayhn, student, agd. 23.

Benj. Weed, student, agd. 16.

A. L. Sutton, student, agd. 18.

F. W. French, student, agd. 20.

F. A. Noyes, student, agd. 17.
T. G. Hastie, student, agd. 18.

Members of the "Home Guards" who were on active duty with their company during the conflict between the authorities and the mob, in the city of Seattle, on Monday, February 8th, 1886:

Captain—George Kinnear.

First Lieutenant—J. A. Hatfield.

Second Lieutenant—W. G. Latimer.

First Sergeant—E. M. Carr.

Second Sergeant—W. T. Sharp.

Third Sergeant—E. L. Marshall.

Fourth Sergeant—T. E. Jones.

Privates—H. H. Ames.

Robert Abrams.

W. E. Boone.

Amos Brown.

G. W. Boardman.

H. L. Bates.

Thomas Burke.

H. B. Bagley.

C. A. Craig.

W. J. Colket.

F. A. Churchill.

R. S. Coldwell.

C. D. Davis.

A. J. Fiskin.

G. W. Furry.

J. M. Gale.

F. M. Guye.

F. Hanford.

A. Hamblet.

C. H. Hanford.

J. Paul Lange.

J. D. Lowman.

S. M. McIntyre.

E. S. Osborne.

Harold Preston.

W. T. Preston.

B. Pelly.

W. H. Reeves.

W. S. Scott.

W. S. Stephenson.

R. B. Albertson.

O. E. Anrud.

L. A. Banks.

F. A. Bell.

E. B. Buwell.

D. E. Begelow.

Albert Bryan.

R. S. Cox, jr.

W. M. Coffman.

Josiah Collins, jr.

G. A. Coleman.

J. H. Carlisle.

Thos. Denny.

A. M. Frankland.

A. M. Gillman.

Jas. Goldsmith

G. M. Haller.

H. M. Hoyt.

A. E. Hanford.

David Kellogg.

R. R. Lombard.

W. M. Morse.

F. H. Osgood.

R. B. Partridge.

W. A. Peters.

G. H. Preston.

T. R. Pumphrey.

W. P. Smith.

S. P. Short.

Everett Smith.

Fred Sparling.
A. Ulen.
W. D. Wood.
David Webster.

W. R. Thornell,
S. B. Vrooman.
W. H. Welbon.
G. A. Weed, surgeon.

Deeming it important that every avenue to further trouble be at once closed, and realizing that a too free indulgence in intoxicating liquors might add fuel to the flame, it was thought advisable to close all places where liquors could be bought, and to that end the following order was issued:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 2.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, }
February 8, 1886. }

Until further notice all saloons and places where intoxicating liquor is sold will be forthwith and permanently closed, and all other places of business shall be and remain closed between the hours of 7 p. m. and 6 a. m. each night.

All persons found on the streets after 7 p. m. and before 5 a. m., without the consent in writing of the Provost Marshal, will be arrested.

By command of the Governor.

WATSON C. SQUIRE.

G. O. HALLER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The organization of forces being completed, and that full military control might be assumed, the following orders were issued:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 3.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
February 8, 1886. }

Captain Green, commanding Seattle Rifles; Captain Haines, commanding Company D, and Captain Kinnear, commanding Home Guards, will report with their respective companies to the Adjutant-General at headquarters forthwith.

By order of the Governor,

WATSON C. SQUIRE.

G. O. HALLER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 4.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
February 8, 1886. }

Captain Haines, with his command, will report forthwith for duty to Provost Marshal.

By command of the Governor,

WATSON C. SQUIRE.

G. O. HALLER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

REPORT OF THE

GENERAL ORDER NO. 5.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
February 8, 1885. }

All persons willing to enlist in the public service of the Territory, to serve in the city of Seattle, are hereby called upon to report as recruits to the Provost Marshal, at the court house in this city.

All persons disposed to violate any law of the Territory of Washington, or any law or treaty, or the Constitution of the United States, are hereby warned and commanded to leave the city forthwith.

By command of the Governor,

WATSON C. SQUIRE.

G. O. HALLER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 6.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
February 8, 1886. }

The quartermaster-general will provide suitable office rooms for the commissary-general, provost-marshal, quartermaster-general, and the post-surgeon.

By command of the Governor.

G. O. HALLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 7.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
February 8, 1886. }

The provost-marshal may, in his discretion, upon application, grant written permits to proprietary agents and managers of transportation lines, telegraph offices, newspapers and printing offices, drug stores, hotels, and restaurants to conduct their business during the whole of the day and night.

By command of the Governor,

G. M. HALLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 8.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
February 9, 1886. }

Any persons violating the provisions of any law of the United States or Washington Territory, or the ordinances of the city of Seattle, at the time of the proclamation of martial law heretofore made, will be promptly arrested and summarily dealt with.

By command of the Governor,

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 9.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
February 9, 1886. }

The provost-marshal may, at his discretion, upon application, grant permits to proprietors of saloons licensed to sell intoxicating liquors, to open and conduct their business between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m.

By order of the Governor.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 10.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
February 9, 1886. }

No passes shall be issued to any one to appear upon the streets after night except such persons as have duties which absolutely require such passes; then only when it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the provost-marshal that the person applying has been a peaceable, law-abiding citizen, who has endeavored to uphold the law within the last ten days. All passes shall be registered in a book kept for that purpose, and the person receiving the same shall enroll his name in said book. Said pass shall specify the hours within which it is good.

Unless issued as above, all passes or papers claiming to be passes shall be taken up by the provost guard and returned to the provost-marshal for cancellation. Col. S. W. Scott is hereby appointed assistant provost-marshal.

All permits to keep open any place of business must be recorded in the provost-marshal's office.

By order of the Governor.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 11.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
February 9, 1886. }

All constables and police officers of the city of Seattle are hereby authorized and directed to exercise, under the direction of the provost-marshal, the functions of their respective offices, for the preservation of peace and good order. All arrests made by them for any violation of any law or ordinance of the city of Seattle shall be reported by them to the provost-marshal, who is hereby authorized and directed to issue to these said officers necessary passes to enable them to discharge their duties.

By order of the Governor,

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

REPORT OF THE

GENERAL ORDER NO. 12.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
February 11, 1886. }

All disorderly persons, or persons having no visible calling or business to maintain themselves, and generally all vagrants, are required to leave the city of Seattle forthwith.

All such persons found on the streets of this city after this date will be arrested and summarily dealt with.

All persons uttering treasonable or seditious language, and who are guilty of publicly using words or actions tending to disturb the peace or in contempt of the constituted authorities, will be promptly arrested.

The provost-marshal and other officers and persons authorized to make arrests are specially charged with the prompt execution of this order,

By order of the Governor,

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 13.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
February 13, 1885. }

In times of riot and insurrection it is the manifest duty of every citizen to assist in maintaining the dignity of the law.

When solemn international treaties are concerned it behooves every American to stand up for the sanctity of our national honor.

When the peace and safety of society cannot be preserved by the ordinary process of the law, then the strong arm of authorized military force must supervene to preserve order.

Gentlemen of the Seattle Rifles, Company D, Home Guards of the city of Seattle, University Cadets, and distinguished gentlemen of my staff, most nobly have you performed your duty in suppressing mob violence inaugurated on Sunday last by the lawless element of your city in the interference with the rights of a people who are lawfully in our midst by reason of treaty stipulations with the country to which they belong.

Not only the people of this Territory, but the people of the entire United States, have cause to thank you for the fearless manner in which you defended your honor and the laws and treaties of your country.

The confidence of the people of the Territory is secured in this, that her citizen soldiers are ever ready to uphold and maintain her dignity.

The attention of the people of the nation is upon you, and by your action within the past five days our countrymen have another proof that the claim of

self-government put forth in our petition for admission into the Union is a just one and demands consideration.

The governor takes occasion in behalf the people of the Territory to proudly thank you all, as soldiers and citizens, for the noble and conscientious manner in which you have discharged the duties you have been called upon to perform.

In consequence of the arrival of troops sent here by the President of the United States, in command of General Gibbon, you will now be temporarily relieved from duty.

General Gibbon will exercise military command, having reference to such existing orders and regulations as he sees fit to adopt.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Official :

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General

In order to show that this Chinese removal scheme was all cut and dried, the following letter, mailed at Tacoma, Friday, the 5th, but not delivered until Monday evening, reads :

TACOMA, W. T., February 5, 1886.

To Mr. J. H. McGraw, Seattle, W. T.

Esteemed Friend :—I was told to-day by a friend of mine, who claims to be posted in the matter, that plans are all laid for a clearing out of Chinatown in your city the coming week, so you may be prepared for trouble. I am afraid. I think they mean to either burn or blow up with powder. The 15 committee has been very busy here for some days. Yours truly, -----

The name is left out, for reasons that will appear to all; but the letter is given *verbatim*, and is genuine.

About 7 o'clock Monday night, sentinels were stationed all over town, and patrolled the streets all night. Every man on the street after that time without a permit from the Provost-Marshal was marched either to his home or to the guard-house. All saloons were closed before dark, and all other places of business at 7 o'clock.

During the day following, it became necessary to suspend the functions and place in arrest the acting chief of police, ----- Murphy, whose force had been permitted to act under the instructions of the provost-marshal, and remove his badge, in the full belief that his authority was not being exercised in restoring order, and the further belief that instead of putting forth every effort to protect the Chinese in the first stage of the proceedings, he had openly countenanced the demonstration against them.

On Wednesday, February 10, at 2 p. m., the United States troops, consisting of eight companies of the Fourteenth Infantry, numbering 295 officers and men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel DeRussev, arrived on the steamer Emma Hayward.

To prevent the arrival of these troops, a plot was laid and preparations made to wreck the train bearing them at a point in the vicinity of Lake View, in Pierce county. The south bound freight train which left Tacoma on the morning of the 9th, ran into the obstructions which had been placed upon the track, consisting of railroad ties and other material. These were so arranged as to wreck a train coming in the opposite direction, at the speed at which the special train bearing the troops would be running, though no particular damage was done to the freight, approaching as it did.

On the evening of February 10, General Gibbon arrived, and up to the time of assuming command, and relieving the militia by the regulars, was in constant consultation with Governor Squire.

On Friday, February 12, General Gibbon addressed the following communication to his excellency, Governor Squire, and upon which outgrew the orders and letters following :

Letter from General Gibbon to Governor Squire.

SEATTLE, W. T., February 12, 1886.

Hon. W. C. SQUIRE,
Governor Washington Territory :

SIR :—I have the honor to state that on my arrival in this city on the night of the 10th, I found everything perfectly quiet and peaceful. The city was under martial law and in quiet possession of the troops. At 6 o'clock on that day there appeared to be no disposition by any one in the city to disregard the command of the President of the United States, and there was no combination which demanded the interposition of troops.

The riotous proceedings which preceded the arrival of the United States troops had entirely disappeared, and the prompt action of some members of the citizen soldiery in repelling an unauthorized interference with their performance of duty seems to have had the wholesome result of convincing all that the citizen who acts on the side of law is doubly armed, and he who acts in opposition to it takes his life in his hands.

The persons responsible for the shedding of blood in the streets of Seattle are the leaders who, in defiance of the highest law in the land, undertook deliberately and with "malice aforethought" to violate that law and induce others to do it. These, however, are not the ones to suffer when the real conflict comes, as they never lead on such occasions, but remain in the rear and allow their braver and more reckless dupes to breast the storm they have themselves raised.

When the first attempt to violate the law was made, had there been

present a few good policemen, duly instructed in their duty as guardians of society, there is no question in my mind that no such scenes as has disgraced the streets of the city would ever have been enacted, and there never would have been any occasion for the additional disgrace of martial law being proclaimed over the heads of American citizens.

Martial law is by your proclamation still in existence, and in my opinion advantage should be taken of it to arrest every known leader of the late outrages. These men, by inciting others to violations of law, and in some cases aiding in it themselves, are well known to yourself and the civil authorities of the city, and I consider that the welfare of society demands that these men be at once arrested and held for such disposition as may be deemed proper.

I am hereby directed by the President of the United States to aid the civil authorities and help enforce the law, and this suggestion is made with the firm conviction that it is the best, and in fact the only, way at present of attaining these objects.

I am, governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GIBBON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Letter from Governor Squire to General Gibbon.

SEATTLE, W. T., February 13, 1886.

General JOHN GIBBON,

Commanding Department of the Columbia, Seattle, W. T. :

GENERAL :—I respectfully acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, suggesting a line of policy to be adopted and pursued in maintaining law and order in Seattle during the present unsettled state, while the city remains under martial law.

The plan submitted has my hearty approval, and its execution under your direction will materially aid me and the civil authorities in upholding the supremacy of the law.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Letter of General Gibbon to Maj. A. E. Alden.

HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T.,
February 13, 1886.

Maj. A. E. ALDEN,

Provost-Marshal, Seattle, W. T. :

SIR :—Hereafter no one in the city of Seattle will be arrested for past offenses, except by orders direct from me, either in writing or by message, through one of my staff officers.

This order does not apply, of course, to the cases where arrests are made by the members of your police force, or by the ordinary patrols, for present offenses in violation of the existing orders.

Very respectfully,

JOHN GIBBON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Letter from General Gibbon to Maj. A. E. Alden.

HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
February 17, 1886. }

Maj. A. E. ALDEN,
Provost-Marshal :

SIR :—The United States commissioner of the third judicial district of the Territory of Washington is to take cognizance of all offenses brought before him for investigation by the United States district attorney or his assistant.

You will therefore turn over to the United States marshal of Washington Territory, on the warrant of such commissioner, the following named persons : C. A. Metcalfe, M. McMillan, D. T. Cooper, J. J. Quinn, Junius Rochester, Louis R. Kidd, Michael Cunningham, John Keane, J. T. Winscott.

JOHN GIBBON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Letter from Mayor Yesler.

SEATTLE, W. T., February 22, 1886.

His Excellency, Governor WATSON C. SQUIRE :

SIR :—Martial law having been declared within this city on the 8th day of the present month, I deem it proper to say that, while I recognize the necessity for so doing, and fully indorse your action both in declaring martial law and continuing the same until the present time, it is my opinion the time has arrived when the civil authorities should be allowed to resume their functions.

Within the past two weeks many evil-disposed persons have gone away, thereby scattering and weakening the disturbing element; and the power of the civil authorities has been augmented by the addition of twenty-five tried and reliable men, under an efficient commander, to the police force of the city, and the organization of a new company of militia, composed of spirited young men, who can be trusted with fire-arms; and the other military companies have been strengthened by a large number of recruits; furthermore, it is to be expected that a portion of the United States military force will be retained here for a time at least.

For these reasons, I believe that the civil power, thus supported by the military, will be able hereafter to subdue any riotous attempts that may be made, and maintain good order within the city.

H. L. YESLER,
Mayor.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, heretofore, to-wit, on the 8th day of February, 1886, a proclamation was issued by me for reasons then set forth, declaring martial law in the city of Seattle; and,

Whereas, it appears to me that such reasons have, in a great measure, ceased to exist, and that the civil authorities of the city can, from this date, properly resume their functions under the law; and,

Whereas, the Mayor of Seattle has this day communicated to me his assurance that, by reason of the reorganization of the police, and the presence of additional power, he is henceforth able to preserve order ;

Now, therefore, I, Watson C. Squire, governor of Washington Territory, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby revoke and annul said proclamation to the extent that from this time forth it shall have no further force nor effect in suppressing, or in any manner interfering with any process of law.

And on this, the birthday of Washington, I do sincerely exhort all my fellow citizens to a calm acceptance of the condition of order now obtained, and to the most vigilant and patriotic efforts for its maintenance in the future.

Done at Seattle, Washington Territory, this 22d day of February, A. D. 1886.

WATSON C. SQUIRE.

[SEAL.]

By the Governor,
N. H. OWINGS,
Secretary.

Telegram to the President.

SEATTLE, W. T., February 22, 1886.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C. :

I have this day, by proclamation, relieved the city of Seattle from martial law.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Telegram to the President.

SEATTLE, W. T., February 23, 1886.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, D. C. :

I respectfully urge as very necessary for preserving peace and forestalling disastrous contingencies otherwise probable, that at least two companies United States troops remain here for several months.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Letter from Chinese Consul-General.

IMPERIAL CHINESE CONSULATE-GENERAL, }
SAN FRANCISCO, February 13, 1886. }

His Excellency W. C. SQUIRE,

Governor of Washington Territory, Olympia :

DEAR SIR :—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 7th instant, informing me that both the civil and local military authorities are doing their utmost to protect Chinese at Seattle, and that you have telegraphed to Washington as to the condition of affairs at that place. I see by the papers of the 8th, 9th and 10th instants, that the mob of Seattle was put down by your efforts and the efforts of Judge Greene and other local authorities in calling out the troops to suppress violence; and that you have caused some of the mob who dared to resist to be severely punished; took over a hundred Chinese who were compelled to remain on the wharf back to their homes, etc.

I interviewed some of the two hundred and twelve Chinese fugitives which the steamship *Queen* of the Pacific brought to this port on the 11th instant, and their statements on the subject are substantially as above stated.

Your excellency having thus upheld the law in protecting the Chinese shows a friendly feeling between our respective countries still exists as stipulated by treaties to which (we) are pleased to learn.

We hope in future that Chinese in different towns of your Territory will be protected, and similar violence towards them duly suppressed.

I take this occasion to thank you most cordially for your personal efforts in suppressing violence towards our people.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

OWYANG MING,
Consul-General.

DISURBANCE AT OLYMPIA.

At about 7 o'clock in the morning of February 9, 1886, two days after the outbreak at Seattle, the citizens of Olympia were startled by a violent

ringing of the fire bell, which proved to be the signal for the assembly of a mob of about forty persons who marched openly to each Chinese house, took possession, stationed guards at the doors of each and gave the Chinese orders to leave. The city marshal used every effort to check the actions of the mob until the law-abiding citizens could assemble and organize for the protection of the Chinese, which was done in a very short time, and about 100 citizens were enrolled, sworn as deputy sheriffs, and placed under the immediate command of Captain William McMicken and Major J. R. Hayden, who established their headquarters at the City Hall, and, as a matter of precaution, sent a detail to the warehouse where the Territorial arms were stored and removed them to headquarters; at the same time arming the deputy sheriffs therewith and establishing patrols throughout the city, which was maintained for several days and until all danger of further disturbance was past.

This outbreak, while fully premeditated and arranged beforehand, was the immediate result of a visit from one Chas. N. Joles, an emissary from the Knights of Labor of Tacoma, who had on several occasions indicated a determination to visit Olympia and drive the Chinese out. This man, Joles, came to Olympia overland, attended a meeting of the K. of L. the evening before the outbreak, and was one of the most conspicuous leaders of the mob in procession the next evening. He had the law of self-preservation fully committed to mind, for at the arrest of the leaders, following soon after the riot, Joles was missing, having decamped for Tacoma.

Among the leaders of this mob, who were arrested and bound over by Justice W. F. Keady in the sum of \$500 each, were J. J. Hetzell, L. L. Bales, E. Gooding and Washington Frazier. Charles N. Joles was afterwards arrested at Tacoma.

The Hon. W. H. White, United States attorney, having proceeded from Seattle to Olympia upon telegraphic information of the situation of affairs, and deeming the action of the justice of the peace insufficient in the premises, as this was an offense against the laws of the United States, determined on a preliminary examination before a United States commissioner; hence, on the 12th of February I was summoned by telegram from Hon. John P. Hoyt, associate justice and judge of the District Court of the Second Judicial District, to at once come to Olympia in that behalf, which I did; and, after a full hearing, the persons named were bound over to answer to the grand jury at the next term of the court in the sum of \$500 each, which, failing to find, they were committed to the custody of the United States Marshal, and, with one J. M. Montgomery, were afterwards indicted, tried, convicted and sentenced to the United States penitentiary on McNeil's Island, where they served out their term of sentence.

The dispatch with which the people of Olympia handled this disturbance is deserving of the highest praise. A noticeable feature in connection

with this outbreak is, that all the leaders in the movement were totally irresponsible; had nothing but personal liberty at stake; and, except it might be for poll-tax, their names were not to be found among the list of tax payers of the county.

ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT.

On June 17, 1887, permission was given the First Regiment to go into camp for instruction, near Tacoma, on the 2d day of July following, for a period of eight days, (see General Order No. 5, current series), Colonel J. C. Haines, commanding; detailed Second Lieutenant W. W. Sprague, of Co. "C" as assistant quartermaster, with orders to come to Olympia and draw the necessary tents and such equipage as was on hand for the purpose.

The tents, poles and pins, belonging to the Territory, together with a number borrowed from private owners, were shipped to Tacoma in charge of a proper officer, and every facility extended by this office to make the encampment a success. Realizing, however, that the number of tents owned by the Territory, together with the few borrowed from private parties were inadequate to the needs of the encampment, through the kindness of General Gibbon, commanding the Department of the Columbia, we were enabled to obtain from the arsenal at Vancouver the use of thirty tents which would have given ample accommodation for the force on duty, had the tour of duty, as designed, proved successful.

I regret to say, however, that as an encampment for instruction, unlike the one of 1885, at Five Oaks, it was a failure.

This failure can be attributed to several causes; chief of which, was the determined effort on the part of the citizens of Tacoma and vicinity to assure the successful celebration of the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad, on the 4th, 5th and 6th of July, which event is of such vast importance to the general welfare of the Territory, that a public recognition of the manner named, absorbed the public attention to such a degree, that the accommodations promised the regiment could not be afforded.

To no little extent the lack of experience on the part of the officer whom was delegated the duty of supplying a detail to establish camp on the ground selected, also contributed.

The ground selected for the camp was on the farm of Mr. Scott, about four miles southwest from Tacoma, on a level plain.

Lieutenant Sprague, assistant quartermaster, was supplied a detail of six men by the captain of Co. "C," which appeared upon the ground at 10 o'clock in the afternoon of July 2d, to prepare a camp for from 150 to 200 men, before dark, a duty which, in view of the inexperience of those engaged in the work, required not less than twenty men, and, to begin work at 10 o'clock in the morning.

To add further to the delay occasioned by so inadequate a force, two of the six men sent were so drunk as to be of no service whatever.

Lieutenant Sprague, with only four men and one sergeant, labored until midnight, and when the regiment arrived about 1 o'clock a. m., there were but few tents ready for occupancy; no straw for bedding and no commissary stores, except for headquarters.

To meet all these deficiencies, Colonel Haines at once returned to Tacoma, and finding that they could not be furnished in time to make the purposes of the encampment of much service, and in view of the fact that the regiment were to take part in the parade at the all-absorbing celebration, ordered the regiment into Tacoma, and took quarters in the basement of the Central school building, where it remained until July 6th, at which time the companies from Seattle left for home.

The tents borrowed from Vancouver were returned intact, freight being paid both ways by the regiment, and the property of the Territory returned to Olympia, with the loss of three tents and three ridge-poles, which every effort has failed to recover.

OREGON DEBT.

The claim for arms and munitions, borrowed by Governor Chadwick, of Oregon, from Governor Ferry, of this Territory, during the Indian war of 1877-78—(Nez Perce)—aggregating in value \$12,280, and consisting of 582 Springfield B. L. rifles, 582 combination screw-drivers, 47,465 rounds ammunition, 31 arms chests, is still unsettled.

At the last Congress, a bill for the relief of Washington, in the above sum, was introduced and passed in the Senate; favorably reported upon by the committee in the House; but, at the adjournment of Congress, met the fate of many others on the calendar.

An effort will be made to secure the relief to which we are entitled at the coming session of Congress, after which we can draw against the amount in arms, accouterments, etc., etc.

NATIONAL AID.

The Act of Congress, appropriating \$200,000, passed many years ago, when the organized militia of the nation was very small in numbers, and the requirements of national aid commensurate to the force, has, through the earnest efforts of the National Guard of the country and the few faithful advocates of the measure in Congress, been increased by the act of February 12, 1887, to \$400,000 per annum, an amount still inadequate to the needs of the militia of the nation.

The apportionment is based upon the representation in Congress, and the disbursement is not made in money, but its value in arms, equipments, camp equipage, etc.

The annual apportionment of Washington Territory is \$2,764.98, which will be available in supplies only.

In order that our troops might have every advantage our limited means would allow, and having in view the fact that the General Government had ample supplies to meet all reasonable demands made upon it, and, furthermore, were favorable to the full establishment of the militia, I have, from time to time, made requisitions for such supplies as were absolutely necessary for the accommodation of our growing forces, being mindful of the limited allowance given us.

The War Department has met these drafts with the greatest courtesy, and to such an extent, that our apportionment was overdrawn about \$3500 at the time of the increase in the appropriation. This sum, however, was very much reduced by the addition to our allowance under the new apportionment, and we still stand overdrawn to the amount of about \$1000.

ENROLLMENT.

Under the provisions of section 11, laws of 1863, p. 553, which reads as follows :

"SECTION 11. It shall be the duty of the county assessor of each county in this Territory, in taking the census of their respective counties, to make return in writing to the Adjutant-General of the Territory of all persons in their respective counties who may be liable to militia duty, as is hereinafter provided; and for such service they shall receive such compensation as the county commissioners may deem just and proper, to be paid out of the county treasury."

I have endeavored to get from the several assessors of the counties in the Territory, a correct enrollment of all persons between the ages of 18 and 50 years, (as provided by section 12 of said act), liable to militia duty, and have succeeded in part only.

Many of the assessors decline to furnish the list, for the reason that the county commissioners refuse to pay for the labor. Under the circumstances, they are hardly to blame, as in many counties the labor is considerable; and it is hoped that some provision of law may be made that will enable compliance with the requirements of the statutes.

OFFICE WORK.

The duties of this office outgrowing the organization of the N. G. W. thus far, have been no sinecure; and I am free to confess that, when I determined on the establishment of the militia in this Territory, when first commissioned Adjutant-General in 1883, had I realized the lack of interest that has, until recently, been manifested in this behalf, I would hardly have attempted so great an undertaking.

We had nothing but a few old guns and equipments to begin with; but by persistent asking, have now replaced many of them with the latest

pattern arms and accouterments. Still, much is wanted to complete the work.

To attain even the degree of stability that now exists, was not devoid of labor in this office, and *gratuitous*; services, for which like officers of other States are paid from \$2000 to \$4000 per annum, have for the past four years been rendered freely, in the hope that the establishment might become permanent, and in time receive due recognition at the hands of the people's representatives.

We have worked without anything in the way of office material, except such as, by the good offices of the printer, were furnished in letter-heads, publishing orders, etc., trusting to the justice of the Legislature to recompense him therefor.

The office is without record books, except such small memorandums as I have been compelled to purchase; no cases, desks, or other receptacles for the safe keeping of the growing records, of any kind belonging to the Territory.

Of time, those engaged in the work have taken no account. Of money, we have spent more than we have any reason to hope to get back. If this edifice, the foundation of which is laid, shall, through the munificence of the Legislature, continue to grow to completion, the time and money will have been well spent.

To your honorable predecessors, as well as yourself, I must express my appreciation of the support given me in carrying on the work thus far. To Brigadier-General Hill; Colonel Anderson, commanding Second Regiment; Colonel Haines, of the First Regiment; Colonel Struve; Lieutenant-Colonels G. Morris Harris, Michael McCarthy, and Major Albert Whyte, of my staff, and Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Pike, of the Second Regiment, I am especially indebted for most valuable assistance.

In conclusion, I would recommend that the Legislative Assembly be earnestly enjoined to consider the necessity for proper support of a well-organized militia, and to pass a law governing the same.

That it memorialize Congress for the relief due the Territory on account of arms, etc., borrowed by Oregon.

For an appropriation sufficient to procure certified copies of the records of the war of the rebellion, if the originals can not be had, I cannot refrain from saying, in closing, that the N. G. W., in *esprit du corps* and efficiency, considering the circumstances surrounding it, is second to none in the land; and the Territory is to be congratulated in the possession of a force which, in the future as in the past, can be depended upon in every emergency.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

APPENDIXES

ACCOMPANYING THIS REPORT.

- A.—Register of Commissioned Officers of National Guard.
- B.—Register of Resignations, Honorable Discharges, etc.
- C.—Report to Adjutant-General of United States Army.
- D.—Report of Provost-Marshal.
- E.—Report of Major Anderson, Assistant Adjutant-General on Survey of Munitions.
- F.—Report on Organization of Second Regiment.
- G.—General Orders, 1886.
- H.—Special Orders, 1886.
- I.—General Orders, 1887.
- K.—Special Orders, 1887.
- L.—Enrollment List.
- M.—Correspondence Relating to Chinese Disturbance at Seattle.

A.

ROSTER.

Commander-in-Chief—Governor Eugene Semple, Olympia.
Brigadier-General—R. G. O'Brien, Adjutant-General, Olympia.
Brigadier-General—D. G. Lovell, Quartermaster-General, Tacoma.
Brigadier-General—W. C. Ellsworth, Commissary-General, Walla Walla.
Assistant Adjutant-General—Colonel Henry G. Struve, Seattle.
Acting Judge-Advocate-General—Colonel Thomas T. Minor, Seattle.
Acting Surgeon-General—Colonel Fred W. Becker, Colfax.
Assistant Inspector of Ordnance—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Landes, Port
Townsend.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. Morris Haller,
Seattle.
Lieutenant-Colonel Michael McCarthy,
Walla Walla.
Major Albert Whyte, Tacoma.
Aids de Camp—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Randolph Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel
John L. Sharpstein.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General—George D. Hill, (Captain United States Army, retired),
Seattle—Commandry.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel—John C. Haines, Seattle.
Lieutenant-Colonel—S. W. Scott, Seattle.
Major—Charles Evans, Tacoma.

REGIMENTAL STAFF.

Major—F. A. Churchill, Surgeon, Seattle.
Captain and Rev.—Lemuel H. Wells, Chaplain, Tacoma.
First Lieutenant—C. L. F. Kellogg, Adjutant, Seattle.
First Lieutenant—George B. Adair, Quartermaster, Seattle.
First Lieutenant—John A. Hatfield, Commissary, Seattle.

"B" CO.

Captain—Joseph Greene, Seattle.
First Lieutenant—C. L. F. Kellogg, Seattle.
Second Lieutenant—L. R. Dawson, Seattle.

"C" CO.

Captain—W. J. Fife, Tacoma.
 First Lieutenant—Paul P. Walsh, Tacoma.
 Second Lieutenant—W. W. Sprague, Tacoma.

"D" CO.

Captain—John H. McGraw, Seattle.
 First Lieutenant—E. E. Hunt, Seattle.
 Second Lieutenant—A. P. Brown, Seattle.

"E" CO.

Captain—F. M. Carr, Seattle.
 First Lieutenant—W. T. Sharpe, Seattle.
 Second Lieutenant—J. F. McNaught, Seattle.

"F" CO.

Captain—George Kinnear, Seattle.
 First Lieutenant—W. V. Rinehart, Seattle.
 Second Lieutenant—D. H. Gilman, Seattle.

"G" CO.

Captain—Joseph W. Phillips, Port Blakeley.
 First Lieutenant—David B. Dickson, Port Blakeley.
 Second Lieutenant—S. F. Smith, Port Blakeley.

"H" CO.

Captain—T. B. Glover, Vancouver.
 First Lieutenant—John E. Francis, Vancouver.
 Second Lieutenant—Harry C. Dannals, Vancouver.

SECOND REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS, WALLA WALLA.

Colonel—Charles M. Anderson, Walla Walla.
 Lieutenant-Colonel—Enoch W. Pike, Goldendale.
 Major—J. T. Burns, Dayton.

REGIMENTAL STAFF.

Surgeon—Major John Hudgen, M. D., Waitsburg.
 Assistant Surgeon—Captain Howard R. Keylor, M. D., Walla Walla.
 Chaplain—Captain and Rev. Henry R. Foster, Walla Walla.
 Adjutant—First Lieutenant William B. Buffum, Walla Walla.
 Quartermaster—First Lieutenant Henry Kelling, Walla Walla.
 Commissary—First Lieutenant W. Q. Webb, Spokane Falls.

"A" CO.

Captain—Paul d'Heirry, Walla Walla.
 First Lieutenant—M. F. Kelley, Walla Walla.
 Second Lieutenant—Frank Wolf, Walla Walla.

"B" CO.

Captain—C. S. Reinhart, Goldendale.
 First Lieutenant—Dudley Eshelman, Goldendale.
 Second Lieutenant—Fay Fenton, Goldendale.

"C" CO.

Captain—John Jackells, Centerville.
 First Lieutenant—George W. Billington, Centerville.
 Second Lieutenant—Fredrick Vunch, Centerville.

"D" CO.

Captain—Henry G. Shuham, Waitsburg.
 First Lieutenant—David N. Smith, Waitsburg.
 Second Lieutenant—T. C. Taylor, Waitsburg.

"E" CO.

Captain—John Carr, Dayton.
 First Lieutenant—D. H. Hardin, Dayton.
 Second Lieutenant—George Wicks, Dayton.

"G" CO.

Captain—George W. Greene, Spokane Falls.
 First Lieutenant—J. Kennedy Stout, Spokane Falls.
 Second Lieutenant—John F. Hemenway, Spokane Falls.

FIRST CAVALRY.

TROOP "A."

Captain—E. G. Pendleton, Sprague.
 First Lieutenant—R. G. Paddock, Sprague.
 Second Lieutenant—B. B. Glasscock, Sprague.

B.

RESIGNED

Captain J. T. Conry, Co. E, Second Regiment.
 Captain J. R. Eshenburg, Co. C, Second Regiment.
 First Lieutenant A. L. Miller, Co. B, Second Regiment.
 Second Lieutenant A. F. McAttee, Co. C, Second Regiment.

First Lieutenant J. Randolph Smith, Co. H, First Regiment.
 First Lieutenant Alva Summers, Co. G, Second Regiment.
 Second Lieutenant C. M. Stone, Co. G, Second Regiment.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Privates—W. A. Peters, James Goldsmith,
 R. M. Hopkins, H. M. Block,
 L. Miller, A. Hamlet,
 D. W. Kennedy, and H. M. Hoyt,
 of Co. E, First Regiment.
 William D. Gillespie and J. F. Leghorn,
 Co. G, Second Regiment.
 John T. Cochran, Co. B, First Regiment.
 E. C. Chrosty, Co. B, First Regiment.

MUSTERED OUT WITH COMPANY.

First Lieutenant—John Murray, Co. E, Second Regiment.
 Second Lieutenant—E. H. Hangan, Co. E, Second Regiment

C.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
 WASHINGTON, March 21, 1887. }

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
 Washington Territory.

GENERAL:—I am directed by the Secretary of War to request that the information indicated on the inclosed blank form be inserted under the several appropriate heads, and transmitted to this office not later than the 31st of May next.

The report desired is necessary in order that the requirements of the act of Congress appropriating the sum of four hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of providing arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster's stores, and camp equipage for issue to the Militia (and which act is published in General Orders No. 16, February 26, 1887, from this office, copy herewith) may be promptly carried out.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,

Adjutant-General.

In compliance with which I sent the following Special Return of the "regularly enlisted, organized, and uniformed active Militia" in the Territory of Washington, on the 1st day of April, 1887:

General Officers and General Staff—Brigadier-Generals, 4; Aides-de-Camp, 6; Adjutant-General's Department, 4; Judge-Advocates, 1; Medical Department, 1. Total commissioned, 16.

Cavalry—Chaplains, 1; First Lieutenants, 1; Second Lieutenants, 1. Total commissioned, 3. Non-commissioned officers, 9; Musicians, 1; Privates, 63. Total enlisted, 73. Aggregate, 76.

Infantry—Colonels, 2; Lieutenant-Colonels, 2; Majors, 2; Surgeons, 2; Assistant Surgeons, 2; Adjutants, 2; Quartermasters, 2; Commissioners of Subsistence, 2; Chaplains, 2; Captains, 14; First Lieutenants, 14; Second Lieutenants, 14. Total commissioned, 60. Non-commissioned Officers, 128; Musicians, 13; Privates, 620. Total enlisted, 761. Aggregate, 821.

Total—Brigadier-Generals, 4; Aides-de-Camp, 6; Adjutant-General's Department, 4; Judge-Advocates, 1; Medical Department, 1. Colonels, 2; Lieutenant-Colonels, 2; Majors, 2; Surgeons, 2; Assistant Surgeons, 2; Adjutants, 2; Quartermasters, 2; Commissaries of Subsistence, 2; Chaplains, 2; Captains, 15; First Lieutenants, 15; Second Lieutenants, 15. Total commissioned, 79; Non-commissioned Officers, 137; Musicians, 14; Privates, 683. Total enlisted, 834. Aggregate, 913.

R. G. O'BRIEN,

Adjutant-General,

Washington Territory.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington Territory, May 26, 1887.

D.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, }
 OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL, }
 SEATTLE, W. T., February 12, 1886.

To Adjutant-General R. G. O'BRIEN.

GENERAL:—I have the honor to report transactions of this office for the past twenty-four hours.

Prisoners arrested on charges of uttering loud and treasonable language on the streets and endeavoring to excite the mob on Sunday and Monday last, are: J. J. Quinn, J. D. Hannigan, M. McMillan, C. H. Metcalfe.

The above prisoners were placed in close confinement in the county jail where they now remain.

The following additional prisoners were arrested by the patrol without

passes and intoxicated: John Wilson, John De Lash, Charles B. Powers, George Washington, William Hurley, James Talvin, William Evans.

They were placed in jail and released by my order this morning, no charges except as above being found against them.

The prisoner McMillan, reported sick by Dr. T. T. Minor, Surgeon-General, has been placed in the upper part of the jail building, furnished with a bed and under guard,

In accordance with your instructions, a detail of four men was made and all parts of the city visited to ascertain if notices of the funeral of Stewart, or posters of any mischievous character, were to be seen. None such were found.

I have the honor to be, General,
Your obedient servant,
A. E. ALDEN,
Provost-Marshal.

E.

REPORT ON MUNITIONS IN STORE

IN PAINE BROTHERS' BUILDING.

WALLA WALLA, W. T., March, 1887.

Surveyed by C. M. Anderson, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General, N. G. W.:

Eighty-two 50-calibre two-band Springfield rifles, viz.:

Condition of Barrels.—12, clean; 47, slightly dirty or rusty; 23, very rusty. Total, 82.

Condition of Wood.—1, stock slightly split along barrel; 3, stocks burnt and new stocks required; 78, stocks in good condition, except some are bruised by use. Total, 82.

Action.—1, chamber-hinge broken; 15, action needs cleaning and repairing; 66, action in apparent good condition. Total, 82.

General Condition.—3, burnt stock, slow action and very rusty; 1, chamber-hinge broken and slightly rusty; 8, action slow, slightly rusty; 4, action slow, very rusty; 1, stock slightly split and barrel slightly rusty; 16, very rusty; 37, fair condition, slightly rusty; 12, good condition.

One 45-calibre, two-band Springfield rifle—stock burnt off, action out of order and barrel dirty.

Ninety-nine 50-calibre bayonets—32, good condition; 47, fair condition; 6, rusty; 14, very rusty. Total, 99.

Forty-two 45-calibre bayonets—good condition, slight rust on some.

Forty-two gun-slings, with hooks, (second-hand.)

Sixty-eight belts (leather only) need oiling very badly.

Thirteen shoulder-belts for cartridge-boxes (leather only), need oiling.

Nine old-style boxes.

Two hundred and forty leather, brass points, bayonet-sheaths—45's and 50's. The leather in these is much damaged, by neglect, but by oiling, would do to drill with.

Seven Gun brush-cleaners—on cords.

Eighty-one brass plates—(U. S.)

Twenty-two brass plates—(eagle.)

Sixty-five brass belt-buckles—(U. S.)

Seventy screw-drives—39 without wrench, 31 with wrench. Total, 70.

Thirteen—[?]-The points are round, should judge it to be a driver for a screw, with two holes in head, instead of the usual slot.

Twelve main-springs.

Twelve firing-pins.

Fourteen small springs.

Eighteen hundred and six 50-calibre short ball cartridges. First case—480 in 24 boxes of 20 each; 203, loose; 23, loose, corroded—total in first case, 706. Second case—1100 in 55 boxes of 20 each. Total rounds, 1806.

Thirty-five 45-calibre ball cartridges.

Twenty-six 45-calibre blank cartridges.

Three hundred and eighty-two 45-calibre exploded shells.

The foregoing was taken hurriedly, and in numbers in some particulars may not be absolutely correct.

Use can be made of all the above, but I think it advisable the following be condemned: one 45-calibre rifle, stockless; three 50-calibre rifles, stockless; one 50-calibre rifle, chamber-hinge broken.

In addition to the foregoing, there are 115 old-style cartridge-boxes and a mass of belting which are entirely worthless.

Respectfully submitted,

C. M. ANDERSON,
Major and A. A.-G. N. G. W.

F.

Pursuant to General orders No. 3, from headquarters, the commissioned officers of the several companies of National Guards located in eastern Wash-

ington assembled in Grand Army hall, in the city of Walla Walla, Saturday, March 26, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of effecting a regimental organization.

The convention was called to order by Major C. M. Anderson, A. A.-G., and a roll call found the following officers present :

Co. "A"—Captain, Paul d'Heirry; First Lieutenant, M. F. Kelly; Second Lieutenant, F. M. Wolf.

Co. "B"—Captain, E. W. Pike; First Lieutenant, C. S. Reinhart; Second Lieutenant, Dudley Eshleman, by Lieutenant Reinhart, proxy.

Co. "C"—Captain, J. R. Eshenburg, by First Lieutenant George Billington, proxy; First Lieutenant, George Billington; Second Lieutenant, John Jackel, by First Lieutenant George Billington, proxy.

Co. "D"—Captain, H. G. Shuham, by Lieutepant Taylor, proxy; First Lieutenant, E. N. Smith; Second Lieutenant, Thomas Taylor.

Co. "E"—Captain, Jos. Conry; First Lieutenant, John Murray.

Co. "F"—Captain, J. T. Burns; First Lieutenant, John Carr; Second Lieutenant, D. H. Hardin, proxy by Captain J. T. Burns.

Co. "G"—Captain, G. W. Greene; First Lieutenant, Alva Summers; Second Lieutenant, W. G. Wadhams; all by written ballots in the hands of the presiding officer.

Captain Burns objected to the admittance of proxies. After some discussion a motion to recognize proxies was carried by a unanimous vote.

Private Henry Kelling was detailed as clerk of the convention.

The convention then proceeded to the nomination and election of regimental officers, as provided for in the orders before mentioned. Sergeant Thomas Hart and Corporal Edward McKinzie, Co. "A," were detailed as tellers.

Nominations having been declared in order, for the office of colonel, Captain E. W. Pike was placed in nomination by Captain Burns, and Lieutenant Taylor placed in nomination Major C. M. Anderson. Captain Pike declined. Balloting then proceeded, with the following result :

Major C. M. Anderson received 15 votes; Captain E. W. Pike received 3 votes; Captain Conroy recived 1 vote; Blank, 1 vote.

W. D. Ellsworth, Commissary General, acted, upon the request of the presiding officer, as inspector of this ballot.

On motion of Captain Burns, the election of Major Anderson as colonel was made unanimous, and it was so ordered by Commissary-General Ellsworth.

For Lieutenant-Colonel Captain Paul d'Heirry placed in nomination Captain E. W. Pike. There being no other nominations, on motion the clerk was instructed to cast the ballot of the convention for Captain E. W. Pike

which was done and Captain Pike was declared duly elected Lieutenant-Colonel.

For Major—Captain J. T. Burns was placed in nomination by Lieutenant Reinhart. There being no other nominations, the clerk was ordered to cast the ballot of the convention for Captain Burns. The vote being so cast, Captain Burns was declared duly elected Major.

On motion, Captains d'Heirry, Pike and Burns were appointed as a committee to prepare resolutions asking that the regiment just formed be designated as the First Regiment N. G. W.

The committee submitted the following :

WHEREAS, The officers of the National Guard of Washington Territory stationed in the eastern portion of said Territory, and in convention assembled in Walla Walla, on March 26, 1887, pursuant to General Order No. 3, have organized a regiment, which is, in said order, designated as the organization of the Second Regiment N. G. W., and,

Whereas, The said regiment organized on the 26th day of March, 1887, the same being the first meeting of a sufficient number of regularly organized companies of the National Guard to exceed a battalion, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the officers of the companies stationed in eastern Washington believe that it would be but right and just to designate such organization as the First Regiment of the N. G. W.; and, be it further

Resolved, That his excellency Governor Watson C. Squire, in forming the command west of the mountains, designated the same as a battalion, therefore there could be no organized regiment to take that number, and we therefore ask Governor Watson C. Squire, Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard, to designate the regiment lately formed in Walla Walla, the First Regiment N. G. W., as an act of right and justice to this, the pioneer regiment of Washington Territory.

On motion, the resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote.

On motion of Captain d'Heirry, the convention resolved itself into a committee of the whole for the consideration of a militia bill.

At 4 p. m. the committee arose—a further consideration of the bill to be conducted by correspondence.

On motion, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

C. M. ANDERSON,

Major and A. A.-G. N. G. W.

I hereby certify that I inspected the ballot taken for the election of Colonel, as herein stated.

W. C. ELLSWORTH,

Com. Gen'l N. G. W.

Very respectfully submitted,

C. M. ANDERSON,

Major and A. A.-G. N. G. W.

Attest :

HENRY KELLING, Co. "A," Clerk.

G.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
February 8, 1886. }

Marshal law having been proclaimed by me as Governor of Washington Territory, I hereby announce the following members of my staff, who will be respected and obeyed accordingly :

Assistant Adjutant-General—Colonel G. O. Haller.

Assistant Adjutant-General—G. M. Haller.

Aides—J. H. McGraw, George G. Lyon, C. H. Kittinger, L. S. Booth.

Judge Advocate-General—Henry G. Struve.

Quartermaster-General—James McNaught.

Provost Marshal—A. E. Alden.

Assistant Commissary General—Geo. D. Hill.

Surgeon General—Dr. T. T. Minor.

By command of the Governor,

WATSON C. SQUIRE.

G. O. HALLER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 2.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
February 8, 1886. }

Until further notice all saloons and places where intoxicating liquor is sold will be forthwith and permanently closed, and all other places of business shall be and remain closed between the hours of 7 p. m. and 6 a. m. each night.

All persons found on the streets after 7 p. m. and before 5 a. m., without the consent in writing of the Provost Marshal, will be arrested.

By command of the Governor.

WATSON C. SQUIRE.

G. O. HALLER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 3.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
February 8, 1886. }

Captain Greene, commanding Seattle Rifles; Captain Haines, commanding Company D, and Captain Kinnear, commanding Home Guards, will report with their respective companies to the Adjutant-General at headquarters forthwith.

By order of the Governor,

WATSON C. SQUIRE.

G. O. HALLER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 4.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
February 8, 1886. }

Captain Haines, with his command, will report forthwith for duty to Provost Marshal.

By command of the Governor,

WATSON C. SQUIRE.

G. O. HALLER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 5.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
February 8, 1885. }

All persons willing to enlist in the public service of the Territory, to serve in the city of Seattle, are hereby called upon to report as recruits to the Provost Marshal, at the court house in this city.

All persons disposed to violate any law of the Territory of Washington, or any law or treaty, or the Constitution of the United States, are hereby warned and commanded to leave the city forthwith.

By command of the Governor,

WATSON C. SQUIRE.

G. O. HALLER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 6.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
February 8, 1886. }

The quartermaster-general will provide suitable office rooms for the commanding-general, provost marshal, quartermaster-general and the post-surgeon.

By command of the Governor.

G. O. HALLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 7.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
February 8, 1886. }

The provost-marshal may, in his discretion, upon application, grant written permits to proprietary agents and managers of transportation lines, telegraph offices, newspapers and printing offices, drug stores, hotels and restaurants, to conduct their business during the whole of the day and night.

By command of the Governor.

G. M. HALLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

REPORT OF THE

GENERAL ORDER NO. 8.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
February 9, 1886. }

Any persons violating the provisions of any law of the United States, or Washington Territory, or the ordinances of the city of Seattle, at the time of the proclamation of martial law, heretofore made, will be promptly arrested and summarily dealt with.

By command of the Governor,

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 9.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
February 9, 1886. }

The provost-marshal may, at his discretion, upon application, grant permits to proprietors of saloons licensed to sell intoxicating liquors, to open and conduct their business between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m.

By order of the Governor.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 10.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
February 9, 1886. }

No passes shall be issued to any one to appear upon the streets after night except such persons as have duties which absolutely require such passes; then only when it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the provost-marshal that the person applying has been a peaceable, law-abiding citizen, who has endeavored to uphold the law within the last ten days. All passes shall be registered in a book kept for that purpose, and the person receiving the same shall enroll his name in said book. Said pass shall specify the hours within which it is good.

Unless issued as above, all passes or papers claiming to be passes shall be taken up by the provost guard and returned to the provost-marshal for cancellation. Col. S. W. Scott is hereby appointed assistant provost-marshal.

All permits to keep open any place of business must be recorded in the provost-marshal's office.

By order of the Governor.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 11.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
February 9, 1886. }

All constables and police officers of the city of Seattle are hereby authorized and directed to exercise, under the direction of the provost-marshal, the functions of their respective offices, for the preservation of peace and good order. All arrests made by them for any violation of any law or ordinance of the city of Seattle shall be reported by them to the provost-marshal, who is hereby authorized and directed to issue to these said officers necessary passes to enable them to discharge their duties.

By order of the Governor,

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 12.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
February 11, 1886. }

All disorderly persons, or persons having no visible calling or business to maintain themselves, and generally all vagrants, are required to leave the city of Seattle forthwith.

All such persons found on the streets of this city after this date will be arrested and summarily dealt with.

All persons uttering treasonable or seditious language, and who are guilty of publicly using words or actions tending to disturb the peace or in contempt of the constituted authorities, will be promptly arrested.

The provost-marshal and other officers and persons authorized to make arrests are specially charged with the prompt execution of this order.

By order of the Governor,

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 13.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
February 11, 1885. }

In times of riot and insurrection it is the manifest duty of every citizen to assist in maintaining the dignity of the law.

When solemn international treaties are concerned it behooves every American to stand up for the sanctity of our national honor.

When the peace and safety of society cannot be preserved by the ordinary process of the law, then the strong arm of authorized military force must supervene to preserve order.

Gentlemen of the Seattle Rifles, Company D, Home Guards of the city of Seattle, University Cadets, and distinguished gentlemen of my staff, most nobly have you performed your duty in suppressing mob violence inaugurated on Sunday last by the lawless element of your city in the interference with the rights of a people who are lawfully in our midst by reason of treaty stipulations with the country to which they belong.

Not only the people of this Territory, but the people of the entire United States, have cause to thank you for the fearless manner in which you defended your honor and the laws and treaties of your country.

The confidence of the people of the Territory is secured in this, that her citizen soldiers are ever ready to uphold and maintain her dignity.

The attention of the people of the nation is upon us, and by your action within the past five days our countrymen have another proof that the claim of self-government put forth in our petition for admission into the Union is a just one and demands consideration.

The governor takes occasion in behalf of the people of the Territory to proudly thank you all, as soldiers and citizens, for the noble and conscientious manner in which you have discharged the duties you have been called upon to perform.

In consequence of the arrival of troops sent here by the President of the United States, in command of General Gibbon, you will now be temporarily relieved from duty.

General Gibbon will exercise military command, having reference to such existing orders and regulations as he sees fit to adopt.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Official :

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General

GENERAL ORDER NO. 17.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD, WASHINGTON, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
OLYMPIA, December 16, 1886.

Captain Albert Whyte, assistant adjutant at Tacoma, W. T., will, on Wednesday, the 29th day of December, 1886, at the hour of 7:30 p. m., inspect and muster into the service of the National Guard of Washington, the company known as "The Tacoma Guard," there stationed, and designated as Co. "C," First Regiment N. G. W., and report his proceedings to this office immediately thereafter.

Captain W. J. Fife, commanding said company, will have his command

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

in readiness for inspection muster at said date and hour, presenting to the inspecting officer, muster rolls in duplicate, fully signed and complete.
By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 18.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD, WASHINGTON, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
OLYMPIA, December 16, 1886.

Captain Geo. R. Kinnear, commanding the "Home Guard" at Seattle, W. T., will prepare his company for inspection and muster, on Wednesday, December 29th, 1886, at the hour of 7:30 p. m.

Lieutenant C. L. F. Kellogg, Adjutant First Regiment N. G. W., is hereby detailed to inspect and muster said company into the service of the N. G. W., and will report to this office his proceedings thereu immediately thereafter. Proper muster rolls will be forwarded from this office.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 19.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD, WASHINGTON, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
OLYMPIA, December 16, 1886.

Whenever troops of the N. G. W. are ordered into the service of the Territory, for the suppression of any disturbance, or to prevent an outbreak and maintain the laws, the commanding officer thereof will keep a correct account of the number and names of the officers and men under him; the number of days in said service, and the actual expense incurred in the performance of the duty assigned them; and will, as soon as possible, after being relieved from said duty, transmit to this office, through the proper military channel, a full report of all matters appertaining to said duty; accompanying the same with a full list of the officers and men, and the number of days service rendered by each, together with the expense incurred.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

REPORT OF THE

GENERAL ORDER NO. 20.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD, WASHINGTON, }
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
 OLYMPIA, January 6, 1887.

Commanding officers of battalions and unattached companies of the "National Guard of Washington," will, at the earliest possible moment, report to this office:

1. The full strength of their respective commands, by companies.
2. The proportion that can be relied on for prompt, active service for nine months, if called upon in an emergency.
3. The number of expert riflemen in each company, and the number of workmen in wood or iron; the number of engineers, both civil and mechanical.
4. The number of guns, and calibre, and the amount of ammunition on hand.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
 Adjutant-General.

H.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 1.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, }
 OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL, }
 SEATTLE, W. T., February 12, 1886.

AUGUST MELHORN:

You will deliver to Captain J. C. Haines the cannon in your possession.

By order of the Governor.

G. M. HALLER,
 Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 2.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T. }
 February 8, 1886. }

Captain HAINES,
 Commanding Co. D:

You will please deliver to the order of the Provost-Marshal such arms as you can spare from your command, and take his receipt therefor.

By order of the Governor.

G. M. HALLER,
 Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 3.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
 February 8, 1886 }

To Colonel G. D. HILL,
 Commissary-General:

You will furnish what rations and supplies needed by the Chinese, who are now in the city of Seattle, rendered destitute by the recent occurrences in the city.

By order of the Governor,

G. M. HALLER,
 Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 4.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
 February 8, 1886. }

Colonel JAMES MCNAUGHT,
 Quartermaster-General:

You will prepare and furnish for the use of the United States troops, now in route to this place, suitable quarters and such supplies and conveniences as they may require.

By order of the Governor.

G. M. HALLER,
 Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 5.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
 February 9, 1886. }

The Provost-Marshal is hereby instructed to cause all passes not issued in conformity to General Order No. 10 to be taken up and cancelled.

By order of

R. G. O'BRIEN,
 Adjutant-General.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
 Governor.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 6.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
 February 9, 1886. }

This is to certify that the bearer is Mr. Dishon, editor of the "Chronicle," and it is ordered that the Provost-Marshal issue a pass to him and nine other

employes of said paper, and that he be permitted to sign the roll for each and all of them.

By order of

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

G. M. HALLER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 7.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
February 9, 1886. }

First.—Captain Kinnear will detail thirty men for guard duty to-night.

Captain Greene will detail fifteen privates and one (1) sergeant for guard duty to-night.

Second.—Lieutenant C. L. F. Kellogg will act as officer of the guard.

Third.—The following order of camp routine will be strictly enforced.

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Reveille, - - - - - | 6:30 A. M. |
| Guard mount, - - - - | 9:00 A. M. |
| Tattoo, - - - - - | 8:00 P. M. |
| Taps, - - - - - | 9:30 P. M. |

By order of

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

R. G. O'BRIEN,

Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 8.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
February 9, 1886. }

Captain Kinnear will send out at 11 o'clock p. m. a patrol guard of twelve men, who will march from headquarters to James street, thence to Ninth, thence to Madison, thence to Seventh, thence to Union or Pike, thence to Front, thence to Bell Town, and return by such route as the officer in charge shall select, to the north of Spring and Second streets. This command is charged with the general duty of seeing that there is no disturbance or assembly, and to see that no saloons are open north or east of their line of march. If any saloon is found open, let the same be closed, and bring the proprietor to headquarters under arrest.

By order of the Governor.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 9.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
February 10, 1886. }

At 2 o'clock p. m. a detachment of twenty men from the Home Guards, and fifteen men from the Seattle Rifles, each, under an officer, will take possession of the City Dock and keep the same clear for the reception of the United States troops. After the United States troops have marched, the two detachments shall report to headquarters.

One non-commissioned officer of the Seattle Rifles will be detailed to guide the United States troops to their temporary headquarters in the Seattle Rifles armory.

The commander of the Seattle Rifles will cause the armory to be opened at said time.

By order of the Governor.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 11.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
February 10, 1886. }

The Commander-in-Chief, in sorrowfully announcing the death of Major-General Winfield Scott Hancock, U. S. A., who departed this life at his home, on Governor's Island, New York, on Tuesday, February 9th, 1886, at the hour of 2:35 p. m., commands that all flags of the city of Seattle be displayed at half-mast till the setting of the sun on Thursday, February 11, 1886.

And he further requests that the flags of all American ships in the harbor, as well as those of foreign vessels, be displayed in like manner, for the same period of time.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 12.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
February 10, 1886. }

A general court martial is hereby convened, to meet at these headquarters at 1 o'clock this p. m., for the trial of all offenders who may be brought before it.

The following officers are detailed to compose said court :

Captain Joseph C. Greene, of the Seattle Rifles, President of the Court.
 Captain J. C. Haines, of Company D.
 Captain George Kinnear, of the Home Guards.
 Lieutenant C. F. L. Kellogg, of the Seattle Rifles, and
 Lieutenant J. B. Metcalf, of Company D.
 Captain George D. Hill, Assistant Adjutant-General, is hereby detailed
 as Judge-Advocate of the court.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,

Governor of Washington Territory and Commander-in-Chief.

G. M. HALLER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

R. G. O'BRIEN,

Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 13.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
 February 10, 1886. }

It is ordered that Joseph F. McNaught is appointed Assistant Quarter-
 master-General.

J. D. Lowman is appointed Aid to the Adjutant-General, and,
 J. H. Lewis is appointed Aid to the court martial.

By order of the Governor,

R. G. O'BRIEN,

Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 14.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
 February 10, 1886. }

The Captains of the several commands will report the names, ages,
 height and occupations of their men to the Adjutant-General at the earliest
 moment.

By order of the Governor.

R. G. O'BRIEN,

Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 15.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
 February 11, 1886. }

Special Order No. 12, heretofore issued, relating to the appointment of

the court martial, is set aside and the following named officers are ap-
 pointed a military commission to inquire into all matters that may be
 brought before them for consideration, to-wit:

Captain Joseph Greene, of the Seattle Rifles, President of the Com-
 mission.

Captain J. C. Haines, of Company D.

Captain George Kinnear, of the Home Guards.

Lieutenant C. F. L. Kellogg, of the Seattle Rifles, and

Lieutenant J. B. Metcalf, of Company D.

Captain George D. Hill, Assistant Adjutant-General, is hereby detailed
 as Judge-Advocate and Recorder.

W. D. Wood is hereby appointed as Stenographer to the Commission.

The commission will sit without regard to hours.

By order of the Governor,

R. G. O'BRIEN,

Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 16.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
 February 11, 1886. }

All persons having arms and ammunition for sale in the city of Seattle
 will at once report to the Provost-Marshal the number of said arms and
 the amount of said ammunition, and the number of arms sold subsequent
 to Monday, February 8, 1886.

By order of the Court.

R. G. O'BRIEN,

Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 17.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
 February 11, 1886. }

U. M. Rasin is hereby appointed Assistant Provost-Marshal and will
 report for duty to the Provost-Marshal forthwith.

By order of the Governor,

R. G. O'BRIEN,

Adjutant-General.

REPORT OF THE

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 18.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
February 11, 1886. }

Captain J. A. Hatfield is hereby appointed Assistant Commissary-General, and will report for duty forthwith.

By order of the Governor,

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 19.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
February 11, 1886. }

William Jacklin is hereby detailed to report for duty to U. M. Rasin, Second Assistant Provost-Marshal, for special duty, and it is ordered that his Captain relieve him from other duties.

By order of the Governor,

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 20.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, W. T., }
February 11, 1886. }

It is ordered that William Murphy and W. H. Pinckney be discharged from their duties, under General Order No. 11, and that they exercise no active authority, nor wear any insignia of authority within this city.

The Provost-Marshal will enforce this order.

By order of the Governor.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 21.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD, WASHINGTON, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
OLYMPIA, February 22, 1886.

For conduct unbecoming a soldier and prejudicial to good order and military discipline, in failing to report for duty during the recent riot at Seattle, at the call of the Governor, the commanding officer of Co. B, (Seattle Rifles) First Regiment N. G. W., in reducing to the ranks Corporals J. T. Cochran and M. Coombs, and in dismissing from the service Corporals

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

J. W. Ringstroff and C. P. Damm, and Privates L. R. Pontius and R. Penfield, to take effect May 18, 1886, is affirmed.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 22.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD, WASHINGTON, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
OLYMPIA, W. T., February 27, 1886.

All companies of the National Guard of Washington, and companies desiring to be attached thereto, located at Seattle, Washington Territory, will assemble at the "Rink" in said city, on Tuesday, evening, March 9, 1886, at the hour of 7:30 o'clock, fully armed and equipped, for muster and inspection.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 23.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD, WASHINGTON, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
OLYMPIA, April 10, 1886.

Captain John A. Hatfield, Assistant Commissary-General N. G. W., is hereby assigned to duty as Commissary of the First Battalion, First Regiment, National Guard Washington, and will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

Captain Hatfield will at once report to Lieutenant-Colonel George D. Hill, commanding battalion, for further orders.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 24.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD, WASHINGTON, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
OLYMPIA, May 7, 1886.

In view of the contemplated withdrawal of the United States military force from the city of Seattle, and the feeling of apprehension which exists among the citizens, that a sudden disturbance of public order may hereafter occur, it is deemed best to take precaution to insure safety, especially in the

case of the absence of the Governor from the city, or inability to communicate with the officers commanding the Territorial forces; therefore, in case of necessity, Lieutenant-Colonel George D. Hill, commanding the First Battalion, First Regiment, National Guard of Washington, at Seattle, is hereby authorized and directed to use the military force under his command, to assist the civil authorities in maintaining order under the law. In such case, Lieutenant-Colonel Hill will act promptly, without further authority from these headquarters; being careful to use only such force as may be deemed justifiable and necessary, but at all hazards to maintain the law.

WATSON C. SQUIRE.

Governor of Washington Territory and Commander-in-Chief.

Official:

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 25.

HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD WASHINGTON, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
OLYMPIA, May 29, 1886.

Commission is this day issued to Dr. F. A. Churchill, of Seattle, W. T., as surgeon of the First Battalion, First Regiment of the N. G. W., with the rank of Captain, for the period of one year.

Dr. Churchill will at once report for duty to Lieutenant-Colonel George D. Hill, commanding battalion, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 26.

HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD WASHINGTON, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
OLYMPIA, July 16, 1886.

An inspection and muster of Co. C, First Battalion, N. G. W., will be had on Wednesday, July 21, 1886, at the hour of 8 o'clock p. m.

The commanding officer of said company will cause his command to assemble at their armory, in the city of Tacoma, at the date and time mentioned, in full uniform, armed and equipped, with muster rolls complete, at which time it will be inspected by the Adjutant-General.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

R. G. O'BRIEN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 27.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD, WASHINGTON, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
OLYMPIA, W. T., July 17, 1886.

Permission is given Lieutenant-Colonel George D. Hill, commanding First Battalion, N. G. W., to transfer to Captain George Kinnear, commanding the Seattle Home Guard, such number of Springfield B. L. rifles, calibre 50, as may be required and can be spared, for the use of that company.

Captain Kinnear, upon receipt of said guns, will give duplicate receipts for the same, the original of which will be forwarded to this office, and the duplicate retained by Lieutenant-Colonel Hill.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 28.

HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD WASHINGTON, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
OLYMPIA, November 6, 1886.

Permission is given Co. B, (Seattle Rifles) First Regiment N. G. W., Captain Joseph Greene commanding, to leave the Territory of Washington, fully armed and equipped, but without ammunition, for the purpose of participating in a competitive drill in the city of Portland, Oregon, some time during the month of December, proximo.

This leave not to exceed twenty days from the date of departure.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

I.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 2.

HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD WASHINGTON, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
OLYMPIA, March 7, 1887.

The expiration of the term of enlistment of Companies B, D and E, of the First Regiment of the National Guard of Washington being near at hand, the Commanding Officer of said Regiment will assemble said Companies of

his command at the Rink, in Seattle, on Thursday evening, March 10, 1887, at 8 o'clock, for inspection and muster.

The Commanding Officers of Companies will prepare and present to the mustering officer, at that time, proper muster rolls of their respective companies.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Morris Haller, A. A. General, is hereby detailed to inspect and muster said troops, and upon completion of the duty assigned, will make full report to these headquarters.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 3.

HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD WASHINGTON, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
OLYMPIA, March 16, 1887.

The Commissioned Officers of the companies of the National Guard of Washington, located at Walla Walla, Goldendale, Centerville, Dayton, Waitsburg and Spokane Falls, will assemble in convention, at the city of Walla Walla, on the 26th day of March, 1887, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the Second Regiment, N. G. W.

At said meeting the following officers are to be elected, viz: One Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel and one Major.

Major C. M. Anderson, Assistant Adjutant-General, is hereby designated as presiding officer of said meeting, and will make a full report of the proceedings thereof to this office.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 4.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD, WASHINGTON, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
OLYMPIA, March 22, 1887.

The following designations and assignments of companies to the First Regiment of the N. G. W., are announced and will be observed:

The command of Captain George Kinnear, at Seattle, to be F Company, First Regiment, N. G. W.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

The command of Captain Joseph W. Phillips, at Port Blakeley, to be G Company, of the same Regiment.

The Commissioned Officers of Companies B, C, D, E, F and G, of the First Regiment, N. G. W., will assemble in convention, at the city of Seattle, on the 28th day of April, 1887, at the hour of 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing field officers of the regiment for the ensuing year.

At said meeting the following officers are to be elected, viz:

One Colonel.

One Lieutenant-Colonel.

One Major.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Morris Haller, Assistant Adjutant-General, is designated as presiding officer of said meeting, and will make full report of the proceedings thereof to this office.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 4 1/2.

HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD WASHINGTON, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
OLYMPIA, June 17, 1887.

The following assignment of Companies mustered into the N. G. W., is announced:

Company B, Seattle, Captain Joseph Greene, commanding.

" C, Tacoma, Captain W. J. Fife, "

" D, Seattle, Captain J. H. McGraw, "

" E, Seattle, Captain E. M. Carr, "

" F, Seattle, Captain George Kinnear, "

" G, Port Blakeley, Captain J. H. Phillips, "

" H, Vancouver, Captain T. B. Glover, "

are assigned to and form the First Regiment of the National Guard of Washington—Colonel John C. Haines, commanding, headquarters at Seattle, W. T.

Company A, Walla Walla, Captain Paul de'Heiry, commanding.

" B, Goldendale, Captain C. S. Reinhart, "

" C, Centerville, Klickitat county, Captain John Zackell, commanding.

" D, Waitsburg, Captain H. G. Shuham, commanding.

" E, Walla Walla, First Lieutenant John Murray, commanding.

" F, Dayton, Captain John Carr, commanding.

" G, Spokane Falls, Captain G. W. Greene, commanding.

are assigned to and form the Second Regiment of the National Guard of Washington, under the command of Colonel Charles M. Anderson, with headquarters at Walla Walla, W. T.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 5.

HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD WASHINGTON, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
OLYMPIA, June 17, 1887,

Permission is given the First Regiment, N. G. W., Colonel John C. Haines, commanding, to go into camp for instruction, for the period of eight (8) days, from and after the second day of July, proximo, said camp to be established at some suitable place near the city of Tacoma. The expense incident thereto to be paid by the individual members of the regiment.

Such officers of the Second Regiment, N. G. W., as can do so without great expense and inconvenience to themselves, are requested to join the encampment of the First Regiment, for the purpose of consulting upon matters of vital importance to the service.

Commissions have been issued to the following named company officers, who will be respected and obeyed accordingly:

C. S. Reinhart, Captain Co. B, Second Regiment,
Vice E. W. Pike, promoted.
Dudley Eshelman, First Lieutenant Co. B, Second Regiment,
Vice C. S. Reinhart, promoted.
Fay Fenton, Second Lieutenant Co. B, Second Regiment,
Vice Dudley Eshelman, promoted.
John Carr, Captain Co. F, Second Regiment,
Vice J. T. Burns, promoted.
D. H. Hardin, First Lieutenant Co. F, Second Regiment,
Vice John Carr, promoted.
George Wicks, Second Lieutenant Co. F, Second Regiment,
Vice D. H. Hardin, promoted.
Paul P. Walsh, First Lieutenant Co. C, First Regiment,
Vice Chas. Evans, promoted.
W. W. Sprague, Second Lieutenant Co. C, First Regiment,
Vice Paul D. Walsh, promoted.
David B. Dickson, First Lieutenant Co G, First Regiment.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Thaddeus B. Glover, Captain Co. H, First Regiment.
J. Randolph Smith, First Lieutenant Co. H, First Regiment.
John E. Francis, Second Lieutenant Co. H, First Regiment.
George W. Greene, Captain Co. G, Second Regiment.
Alva Summers, First Lieutenant Co. G, Second Regiment.
C. M. Stone, Second Lieutenant Co. G, Second Regiment.
W. Q. Webb, Captain and Commissary on the staff of Colonel C. M. Anderson, commanding Second Regiment.
John Zackell, to be Captain Co. C, Second Regiment.
Vice J. R. Eshenberg, resigned.
Frederick Vunch, Second Lieutenant Co. C, Second Regiment.
Vice John Zackell, promoted.
For the reasons therein assigned, the resignation of Captain J. T. Conry, Co. E, Second Regiment, and J. R. Eshenberg, Co. C, Second Regiment, are accepted.
By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 6.

HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD WASHINGTON, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
OLYMPIA, June 25, 1887.

The following extracts from an invitation to the Governor, from the officers of the "Constitutional Centennial Commission," to attend the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the "framing and promulgation of the Constitution of the United States," at Philadelphia, September 15th, 16th and 17th, 1887, are published for the information of the N. G. W.:

"We also earnestly request that your Excellency will cause the militia of your State (Territory) to be represented, uniformed and equipped, at the celebration, in order that they may take part in the grand parade of the military and naval forces of the United States, and the several States and Territories.

"It is expected that each State (and Territory) will bear the expense of the transportation of its troops and equipage to and from this city.

"The necessary order from the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, authorizing the presence of the troops in this State will be duly forwarded hereafter."

There being no provision of law authorizing the expenditure of public funds for the purposes indicated above, officers or soldiers, companies or detachments of the N. G. W., desiring to avail themselves of the invitation will have to do so at their own expense.

Leaves of absence, credentials, permits to carry public property without the jurisdiction, etc., will be given to all officers, soldiers, companies or detachments of the N. G. W., desiring to attend the celebration alluded to.

Notice of such intention should be sent to these headquarters as early as July 10th.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 7.

HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD WASHINGTON, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
OLYMPIA, August 11, 1887.

1. For the reasons set forth in the recommendation of Colonel Chas. M. Anderson, commanding Second Regiment, and approved by Brigadier-General George D. Hill, commanding First Brigade N. G. W., Co. E, Second Regiment, N. G. W., First Lieutenant John Murray, commanding, is hereby disbanded; and all Territorial property in the hands of the commanding officers of said company will be turned over to the Quartermaster of said regiment and received for by him.

2. For the information of companies of the National Guard of Washington, contemplating visiting the "Constitutional Centennial Celebration," at Philadelphia, the following notice, received from the secretary of the Military Committee, is published, viz:

Headquarters Committee on Military Display, }
Constitutional Centennial Celebration, }
PHILADELPHIA, August 1st, 1887,

Attention is invited to the following information respecting rates of transportation to military organizations and Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic participating in the military display on the 16th of September, next, at Philadelphia, in commemoration of the Centennial Anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

The railroad companies comprising the Trunk Line and Traffic Association have agreed upon the following rates:

For military and Grand Army Posts and uniformed civic organizations, traveling together on one ticket in each direction and amounting in number

to twenty-five persons, the rates will be one fare for the round trip to Philadelphia and return from points in Trunk Line territory, (east of Buffalo, Pittsburg and Parkersburg, and west of New York.) From points beyond the above, the rates will be one cent per mile for distance traveled from the various starting points to Philadelphia and return, and with such reasonable time limits on the tickets as may be agreed upon and satisfactory.

By direction of the Military Committee.

THEO. E. WIEDERSHAM,
Secretary.

Division Headquarters, City Hall.

3. All communications of a military nature, from officers or soldiers of the N. G. W., with these headquarters, must follow the channel of military correspondence, and receive the endorsement of each office through whose hands the same shall pass, before transmitting to this office.

4. All communications touching resignations, leave of absence, honorable discharges, etc., shall be addressed to the Commander-in-Chief, and forwarded through the regular channel to the Adjutant-General, and the action of these headquarters upon the same will be set out in orders.

By order of the commander-in-Chief.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 8.

HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD WASHINGTON, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
OLYMPIA, September 1, 1887.

The following roster of the National Guard of Washington for the year 1887, is announced, and the officers named will be respected and obeyed accordingly:

ROSTER.

Eugene Semple, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Olympia.
R. G. O'Brien, (January 10, 1883), Brigadier-General and Adjutant-General, Olympia.
W. C. Ellsworth, (January 10, 1887), Brigadier-General and Commissary-General, Walla Walla.
D. G. Lovell, (January 10, 1887), Brigadier-General and Quartermaster-General, Tacoma.
Colonel—Henry G. Struve, (January 10, 1887), Assistant Adjutant-General and Acting Judge-Advocate-General, Seattle.

Colonel—Thomas T. Minor, (January 10, 1887), Assistant Adjutant-General and Acting Surgeon-General, Seattle.

Colonel—Fred. W. Becker, (January 10, 1887), Assistant Inspector of Ordnance, Co'fax.

Lieutenant-Colonel—G. Morr's Haller, (February 8, 1886), Assistant Adjutant-General, Seattle.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Henry Landes, (January 10, 1885), Assistant Adjutant-General, Port Townsend.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Michael McCarthy, (January 10, 1887), Assistant Adjutant-General, Walla Walla.

Major—Albert Whyte, (January 10, 1887), Assistant Adjutant-General, Tacoma.

FIRST BRIGADE.

George D. Hill, (Captain United States Army retired), January 10, 1887, Brigadier-General, commanding, Seattle.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Headquarters, Seattle.

Colonel—John C. Haines, April 28, 1887, Seattle.

Lieutenant-Colonel—S. W. Scott, April 28, 1887, Seattle.

Major—Charles Evans, April 28, 1887, Tacoma.

Surgeon—Major F. A. Churchill, May 29, 1886, Seattle.

Chaplain—Captain and Rev. S. H. Wells, May 23, 1887, Tacoma.

Adjutant—First Lieutenant C. L. F. Kellogg, (date, ?) September 22, 1885, Seattle.

Quartermaster—First Lieutenant George B. Adair, March 29, 1886, Seattle.

Commissary—First Lieutenant John A. Hatfield, February 6, 1886, Seattle.

co. "A" (Disbanded.)

co. "B" (*Seattle Rifles.*)

Captain—Joseph Greene, (date, ?) November 4, 1884, Seattle.

First Lieutenant—C. L. F. Kellogg, (date, ?) September 22, 1885, Seattle.

Second Lieutenant—L. R. Dawson, (date, ?) September 22, 1885, Seattle.

co. "C" (*Tacoma Guards.*)

Captain—W. J. Fife, December 29, 1886, Tacoma.

First Lieutenant—Paul P. Walsh, May 12, 1887, Tacoma.

Second Lieutenant—W. W. Sprague, May 12, 1887, Tacoma.

co. "D" (*Queen City Guards.*)

Captain—J. H. McGraw, April 2, 1887, Seattle.

First Lieutenant—E. E. Hunt, December 11, 1886, Seattle.

Second Lieutenant—A. P. Brown, December 11, 1886, Seattle.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

co. "E" (*Home Guards.*)

Captain—E. M. Carr, March 9, 1886, Seattle.

First Lieutenant—W. T. Sharpe, March 9, 1886, Seattle.

Second Lieutenant—J. F. McNaught, March 9, 1886, Seattle.

co. "F" (*Old Guards.*)

Captain—George Kinnear, February 6, 1886, Seattle.

First Lieutenant—W. V. Reinhart, Seattle.

Second Lieutenant—D. H. Gilman, Seattle.

co. "G" (*Blakeley Rifles.*)

Captain—Joseph W. Phillips, April 19, 1887, Port Blakeley.

First Lieutenant—David B. Dickson, June 6, 1887, Port Blakeley.

Second Lieutenant—S. F. Smith, April 19, 1887, Port Blakeley.

co. "H."

Captain—T. B. Glover, May 28, 1887, Vancouver.

First Lieutenant—J. Randolph Smith, June 1, 1887, Vancouver.

Second Lieutenant—John E. Francis, June 1, 1887, Vancouver.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Headquarters, Walla Walla

Colonel—Charles M. Anderson, commanding, March 26, 1887, Walla Walla.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Enoch W. Pike, March 26, 1887, Goldendale.

Major—J. T. Burns, March 26, 1887, Dayton.

REGIMENTAL STAFF.

Major—John Hudgen, M. D., Surgeon, April 11, 1887, Waitsburg.

Captain—Howard R. Keylor, M. D., Assistant Surgeon, April 11, 1887, Walla Walla

Captain and—Rev. Henry R. Foster, Chaplain, April 11, 1877, Walla Walla.

First Lieutenant—William B. Buffum, Adjutant, April 11, 1887, Walla Walla.

First Lieutenant—Henry Kelling, Quartermaster, April 11, 1887, Walla Walla.

First Lieutenant—W. Q. Webb, Commissary, May 11, 1887, Spokane Falls.

co. "A" (*Grant Rifles.*)

Captain—Paul d'Heirry, May 15, 1885, Walla Walla.

First Lieutenant—M. F. Kelley, December 6, 1886, Walla Walla.

Second Lieutenant—Frank Wolf, December 6, 1886, Walla Walla.

co. "B," (*Klickitat County.*)

Captain—C. S. Reinhart, May 11, 1887, Goldendale.

First Lieutenant—Dudley Eshelman, May 11, 1887, Goldendale.

Second Lieutenant—Fay Fenton, May 11, 1887, Goldendale.

co. "C," (*Klucikat County*.)

Captain—John Zackell, June 11, 1887, Centerville.
 First Lieutenant—George W. Billington, January 1, 1887, Centerville.
 Second Lieutenant—Frederick Vunch, June 11, 1887.

co. "D," (*Waitsburg, Walla Walla County*.)

Captain—Henry G. Shuham, December 1, 1886, Waitsburg.
 First Lieutenant—David N. Smith, December 1, 1886, Waitsburg.
 Second Lieutenant—T. C. Taylor, December 1, 1886, Waitsburg.

co. "E," (*Disbanded*.)co. "F," (*Dayton*.)

Captain—John Carr, May 11, 1887, Dayton.
 First Lieutenant—D. H. Hardin, May 11, 1887, Dayton.
 Second Lieutenant—George Wicks, May 11, 1887, Dayton.

co. "G," (*Spokane Falls*.)

Captain—George W. Greene, April 25, 1887, Spokane Falls.
 First Lieutenant—Alva Summers, April 25, 1887, Spokane Falls.
 Second Lieutenant—C. M. Stone, April 25, 1887, Spokane Falls.

FIRST CAVALRY.

Troop "A," (Unattached) Sprague.

Captain—E. G. Pendleton, June 28, 1887, Sprague.
 First Lieutenant—R. G. Paddock, June 28, 1887, Sprague.
 Second Lieutenant—B. B. Glasscock, June 28, 1887, Sprague.

Colonel Fred W. Becker, of Colfax, Whitman county, W. T., is assigned to duty on the staff of the Adjutant-General, as Assistant Inspector of Ordnance.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
 Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 9.

HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD WASHINGTON, }
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
 OLYMPIA, November 28, 1887.

The appointment of John L. Sharpstein, of Walla Walla, as *Aide-de-Camp*, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, is announced. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

The resignation of First Lieutenant, Alva Summers, of G Co., Second Regiment N. G. W., dating from October 7, 1887, is accepted.

The resignation tendered by Second Lieutenant, C. M. Stone, of G Co.,

Second Regiment, is also accepted, to date from the same day. Company G, Second Regiment, will at once hold an election to fill the vacancies caused by the above resignations, and Captain G. W. Greene, commanding said company, is detailed to preside, and at once report proceedings to this office.

Honorable discharge from the service of the N. G. W., is granted privates William D. Gillispie and J. F. Leghorn, of Co. G, Second Regiment.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
 Adjutant-General.

K.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 1.

HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD WASHINGTON, }
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
 OLYMPIA, January 25, 1887.

Upon presentation of the proper requisitions, the Assistant Quartermaster-General, at Walla Walla, will turn over to Major C. M. Anderson, Assistant Adjutant-General, such arms and accouterments as may be required for the proper equipment of Company D, Second Regiment National Guard Washington, at Waitsburg, Captain Shuham commanding, Company E, same regiment, at Walla Walla, Captain J. T. Coney commanding, and such arms as may be required for the use of the cadets of the "Whitman college," at Walla Walla city.

Major C. M. Anderson is hereby charged with the issuing of said arms and accouterments, taking receipts therefor, upon the forms furnished by this office, in triplicate, filing one with the Assistant Quartermaster-General issuing the arms, etc., forwarding one to this office, and filing one with the Auditor of the county to which the company belongs.

The shipment of said arms will be in accordance with General Order No. 1, series of 1886.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
 Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 2.

HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD WASHINGTON, }
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
 OLYMPIA, May 6, 1887.

Colonel Charles M. Anderson, commanding Second Regiment, N. G. W.,

is hereby authorized to grant the request of Captain Paul d'Heirry, commanding Company A of said regiment, at Walla Walla, to parade his command as an escort of safety, upon the arrival at Walla Walla of F. W. Paine, Superintendent of the Penitentiary with the Territorial prisoners, to be transferred from Seatco to that city. *Provided*: That no expense whatever be thereby incurred on account of the N. G. W.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 3.

HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD WASHINGTON, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
OLYMPIA, May 28, 1887.

Captain T. B. Glover, of Vancouver, W. T., commanding Co. H., First Regiment, N. G. W., is hereby detailed as special mustering officer for the muster and inspection of said company.

The commanding officer of said company will prepare his company for inspection and muster on Wednesday, June 1, 1887, at the hour of 8 o'clock p. m., and will report his proceedings thereof to this office as soon thereafter as possible.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 3½.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD, WASHINGTON, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
OLYMPIA, W. T., June 25, 1887.

Captain John Murray, of Walla Walla, is hereby detailed as special mustering officer, for the inspection and muster of Company G, Second Regiment, N. G. W., at Spokane Falls, Captain George W. Greene commanding, and the company of cavalry organized at Sprague, Captain E. G. Pendleton commanding.

Upon the completion of the duty assigned, Captain Murray will forward complete muster rolls, accompanied by his report, to these headquarters.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 4.

HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD WASHINGTON, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
OLYMPIA, June 28, 1887.

Permission is given Company G, First Regiment, First Brigade, Oregon State Militia, Captain L. C. Farrer, commanding, to enter the Territory of Washington, uniformed, armed and equipped, for the purpose of participating in the celebration of the Fourth of July, 1887, at Tacoma, and the competitive drill there to be had.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 5.

HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD WASHINGTON, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
OLYMPIA, July 28, 1887.

Leave of absence is hereby granted:

To Colonel John C. Haines, commanding First Regiment, National Guard of Washington, for the period of thirty days from the first day of August, 1887

To Second Lieutenant John E. Francis, Company H, First Regiment, N. G. W., for the period of forty days from the 31st day of July, 1887.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 6.

HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD WASHINGTON, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
OLYMPIA, August 11, 1887.

The request of Captain Paul d'Heirry, commanding Company A, Second Regiment, N. G. W., for an exchange of arms and accouterments issued to Company E, of said regiment (disbanded), is referred to Colonel Charles M. Anderson, commanding said regiment, to do as he thinks best in the premises.

Leave of absence, to go beyond sea, for the period of 30 days from August 1st, 1887, is granted Captain E. M. Carr, commanding Company E, First Regiment, N. G. W.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 7.

HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD WASHINGTON, }
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
 OLYMPIA, November 20, 1887.

Leave of absence for the period of three months from this date, beyond the limits of the Territory, is granted Lieutenant-Colonel G. Morris Haller, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Major Charles Evans, First Regiment, N. G. W.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
 Adjutant-General.

L.

The following Counties report Enrollment Lists :

| | |
|-----------------|-------|
| Adams | 287 |
| Asotin | ----- |
| Chehalis | 784 |
| Clallam | ----- |
| Clarke | 1450 |
| Columbia | ----- |
| Cowlitz | 783 |
| Douglas | ----- |
| Franklin | 75 |
| Garfield | 807 |
| Island | ----- |
| Jefferson | ----- |
| King | 4736 |
| Kitsap | ----- |
| Kittitas | ----- |
| Klickitat | 1242 |
| Lewis | 1120 |
| Lincoln | 1265 |
| Mason | 400 |
| Pacific | 625 |
| Pierce | ----- |
| San Juan | 203 |
| Skagit | ----- |
| Skamania | ----- |
| Snohomish | 93 |
| Spokane | ----- |
| Stevens | ----- |

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Thurston | 827 |
| Wahkiakum | 330 |
| Walla Walla | 2170 |
| Whatcom | 812 |
| Whitman | ----- |
| Yakima | ----- |
| Total reported | 18 009 |

M.

Telegram from Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 7, 1886. (Via Olympia.)

W. C. SQUIRE,

Governor of Washington Territory :

In conformity with instructions from Washington, through Chinese legation, to call your attention without delay to any threatened outrage upon Chinese in your Territory, we now inform you that we are this day in receipt of information that Chinese at Seattle have been notified by the so-called "Knights of Labor" to leave that place or take the consequences. Will you please give your immediate attention to this matter?

OWYANG MING,
 Consul-General.
 F. A. BEE,
 Consul.

Telegram to F. A. Bee, Chinese Consul at San Francisco, Cal.

SEATTLE, W. T., September 7, 1886

F. A. BEE,

Chinese Consul, San Francisco, Cal. :

Civil authorities and local military doing all possible to maintain law and order here. Telegraphed Washington.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
 Governor.

Telegram to collector of customs, Port Townsend, W. T.

SEATTLE, W. T., February 7, 1886.

The COLLECTOR OF THE PORT,

Port Townsend, W. T. :

Please send the United States revenue cutter to Seattle immediately, to protect lives and property.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
 Governor.

Telegram to commander United States revenue cutter, Port Townsend.

SEATTLE, February 7, 1886.

To CAPTAIN COMMANDING UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER,
Port Townsend, W. T. :

Please come with United States revenue cutter to Seattle immediately, to protect lives and property. Answer.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Telegram from deputy collector of customs.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., February 7, 1886.

Governor W. C. SQUIRE,
Seattle, W. T. :

Cutter just passed Dungeness, supposed bound here. Should arrive 3 p. m. Will notify you of her departure for Seattle.

W. M. HARNED,
Special Deputy Collector.

Telegram to Major Butler, U. S. A., commanding troops, Port Townsend.

SEATTLE, February 7, 1886

Major BUTLER, U. S. A.,
Commanding Post, Port Townsend :

Your dispatch to United States Attorney White received. It is highly important that you send all available troops at once.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Telegram to Major Butler, commanding troops, Port Townsend.

SEATTLE, February 7, 1886.

Major BUTLER, U. S. A.,
Commanding troops, Port Townsend, W. T. :

If cutter not arrived, I urge that troops come by another vessel.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Telegram from commanding officer of revenue cutter.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., February 7, 1886.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor :

Start with troops for Seattle when commanding officer at Port Townsend receives orders to move them, which are expected every moment.

J. B. MOORE,
Commanding Wolcott.

Telegram to commanding officer, Fort Townsend.

SEATTLE, February 7, 1886.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fort Townsend :

Can you send me here immediately 2000 rounds cartridges, 50-caliber, for Springfield musket? Urgent.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Telegram to General Gibbon, commanding department.

SEATTLE, February 7, 1886.

General GIBBON,

Department Commander, Vancouver, W. T. :

Immense mob forcing Chinese to leave Seattle. Civil authorities arming *posse committatus* to protect them. Serious conflict probable. I respectfully request that United States troops be immediately sent Seattle. Troops at Fort Townsend can arrive soonest and probably will be sufficient. Have issued proclamation.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Telegram to Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior.

SEATTLE, February 7, 1886.

Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR, Secretary Interior, Washington, D. C. :

Immense mob forcing Chinese to leave Seattle. Civil authorities arming *posse committatus* to protect them. Serious conflict probable. I respectfully request that United States troops be immediately sent Seattle. Troops at Fort Townsend can arrive soonest and probably will be sufficient. Have issued proclamation.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Telegram to Hon. W. C. Endicott, Secretary of War.

SEATTLE, February 7, 1886.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C. :

Immense mob forcing Chinese to leave Seattle. Civil authorities arming *posse committatus* to protect them. Serious conflict probable. I respect-

fully request that United States troops be immediately sent Seattle. Troops at Fort Townsend can arrive soonest and probably will be sufficient. Have issued proclamation.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Telegram from General Gibbon.

VANCOUVER, W. T., February 7, 1886.

Governor W. C. SQUIRE,
Seattle, W. T.:

You dispatch of to-day received. There is no one in America who can order the interference of troops except the President of the United States.

JOHN GIBBON,
Brigadier-General, commanding.

VANCOUVER, W. T., February 8, 1886.

Governor SQUIRE,
Seattle, W. T.:

Your dispatch is received. I am glad to know the civil power is making firm stand in favor of law and order and against sedition. The command here is ready to move on short notice on receipt of order from the President, who alone can give the order. I see no prospect of troops reaching you to-night.

GIBBON,
Commanding.

Telegram to Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar.

SEATTLE, W. T., February 8, 1886.

Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.:

One hundred and ninety-eight Chinese residents voluntarily started for San Francisco by steamer to-day. Passages of sixty-two more were paid, but steamer could not take them. About one hundred and fifty armed citizens and militia have guarded Chinese since yesterday. Conflict occurred between armed citizens and mob; five persons were wounded. Situation extremely critical. Miners expected to reinforce mob to-night. Violence and lynching openly threatened against those who guarded Chinese. I respectfully call upon United States Government for immediate military assistance. Instant action necessary, before night if possible.

W. C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

The above telegram was also sent to Secretary of War and to General Gibbon.

Telegram to the President.

SEATTLE, W. T., February 8, 1886.

GROVER CLEVELAND,
President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

It seems to me that the simplest and most effective way of dealing with these local Chinese uprisings is to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and declare martial law over the disaffected area at the earliest moment possible. If, which I disbelieve, the Governor here had the power to suspend the writ and declare and enforce martial law throughout Seattle, excepting say the court house area, I firmly believe the matter could be handled easily and without bloodshed, and by the courts and militia, without the aid of the regular army. But I doubt whether the matter can be disposed of otherwise without military aid of United States troops.

The great need from time to time as a case arises is the sudden super-vention of strong governmental power.

ROGER S. GREENE,
Chief Justice.

W. H. WHITE,
United States Attorney.

I concur. WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Proclamation of martial law by the Governor.

WHEREAS, Heretofore on the 7th day of February, in consequence of an inflamed condition of the public mind in the city of Seattle, and grave disturbance of the public peace therein, I, Watson C. Squire, governor of the Territory of Washington, issued my proclamation warning all persons to desist from breaches of the peace, and peacefully to return to their homes, except such as were disposed to aid the sheriff and the other duly constituted authorities in maintaining law and order, and requesting all persons who were disposed to assist in maintaining order to enroll themselves under the sheriff immediately for that purpose; and,

Whereas, said proclamation has proved ineffectual to quiet the public mind and preserve the peace; and,

Whereas, numerous breaches of the peace have occurred, and more are threatened; and,

Whereas, an insurrection exists in said city of Seattle, by which the lives, liberty, and property of the citizens of the Territory, and sojourners within the Territory, are endangered; and,

Whereas, the civil authorities have proved powerless to suppress said insurrection or prevent such breaches of the peace; and,

Whereas, the necessity for martial law within said city exists, and it is deemed proper that all needful measures should be taken for the protection of such citizens and sojourners, and of all officers of the United States and of the Territory in the discharge of their public duties within said city:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Watson C. Squire, as Governor of said Territory and commander-in-chief of the military forces thereof, do hereby assume military command of said city of Seattle, and do hereby order that no person exercise any office of authority in said city which may be inconsistent with the laws and Constitution of the United States or the laws of said Territory; and I do hereby suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and declare martial law within said city.

Done at the city of Seattle, Territory of Washington, this 8th day of February, A. D. 1886.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Territory.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

[SEAL.]

Telegram to the President.

SEATTLE, February 8, 1886.

The PRESIDENT,
Washington, D. C.:

Upon further consideration and advice of the chief justice, and pending instructions from you, I have issued a proclamation declaring martial law in the city of Seattle. The city is in an active state of insurrection, and bloody work is feared to-night.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Telegram from the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8, 1886.

HON. W. C. SQUIRE,
Governor, Seattle, W. T.:

Telegraph us at once the result of the measures taken and reported in your last dispatches.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Telegram to the President.

SEATTLE, W. T., February 8, 1886.

The PRESIDENT,
Washington, D. C.:

Since my proclamation of martial law the city is much more quiet. Citizen soldiery are patrolling the streets and have succeeded in repressing further outbreak, but we have not sufficient support to enforce my orders with the vigor this occasion demands. We need a small United States force. Present force, having been on duty for forty hours, is inadequate to maintain peace.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

Telegram to the President.

SEATTLE, W. T., February 9, 1886.

GROVER CLEVELAND,
President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

General Stevens, when Governor of this Territory, proclaimed and enforced martial law (see "Council Journal," Washington, 1856-'57, page 209), but the United States Attorney-General has given contrary opinion (see volume 8, "Attorney-General's Opinion," page 365.)

Martial law in this city is now absolutely necessary. Please supplement or reinforce my proclamation of martial law in this (King) county. We need immediately here 200 regular troops.

Last night the central portion of the city was patrolled by citizen soldiers and was quiet, but the public feeling is not allayed, and in some respects the danger to the public peace is increasing.

It is impossible, with our limited force of militia, to enforce martial law throughout the city.

There is anti-Chinese trouble reported at Olympia by the Secretary of the Territory and Judge Hoyt.

Other information states that Chinese were notified to leave Olympia in three days.

Secretary Owings asks for one company of troops for Olympia.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor,
ROGER S. GREENE,
Chief Justice.

W. H. WHITE,
United States Attorney.
GRANVILLE O. HALLER,
Colonel, U. S. A.

Telegram from the President.

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., February 9, 1886. }

Hon. WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor, Seattle, W. T. :

The following proclamation has just been issued, and General Gibbon has been ordered to proceed at once in person with troops to Seattle :

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It is represented to me by the Governor of the Territory of Washington, that domestic violence exists within the said Territory, and that by reason of unlawful obstructions and combinations, and the assemblage of evil-disposed persons, it has become impracticable to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States at Seattle and at other points, and at places within said Territory, whereby life and property are thus threatened and endangered ; and,

Whereas, in the judgment of the President an emergency has arisen, and a case is now presented which justifies and requires, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the employment of military force to suppress domestic violence and enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States, if the command and warning of this proclamation be disobeyed and disregarded :

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, do hereby command and warn all insurgents, and all persons who have assembled at any point within the said Territory of Washington for the unlawful purpose aforesaid, to desist therefrom and to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, on or before 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th day of February, instant, and I do admonish all good citizens of the United States, and all persons within the limits and jurisdiction thereof, against aiding, abetting, countenancing, or taking any part in such unlawful acts or assemblages.

In witness whereof I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this month of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and tenth.

[SEAL.]

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President :

T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

Telegram from General Gibbon.

VANCOUVER, W. T., February 9, 1886.

Governor SQUIRE,
Seattle, W. T. :

What is the condition of affairs at Seattle? Troops here ready to move on short notice, but no orders yet received.

JOHN GIBBON,
Commanding.

Telegram from Hon. N. H. Owings, secretary.

OLYMPIA, February 9, 1886,

Governor W. C. SQUIRE,
Seattle, W. T. :

Sixty men paraded the streets this morning, ordering Chinamen to leave. We have told Chinamen to stay. Mayor issued call law and order meeting citizens 2 o'clock. He will also issue proclamation. Unless mob is reinforced from outside, we can take care of them. We have plenty arms and ammunition.

N. H. OWINGS.

Telegram from A. H. Chambers, mayor.

OLYMPIA, February 9, 1886.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor, Seattle, W. T. :

We are organized, and can handle our own citizens. If any considerable number of anti-Chinese come from Seattle, inform me by telegram.

A. H. CHAMBERS,
Mayor.

Telegram from Secretary Owings.

OLYMPIA, W. T., February 9, 1886.

W. C. SQUIRE,
Governor, Seattle, W. T. :

I am satisfied the Chinese are liable to be driven out of here any moment. Would it not be well to drop a company of troops here?

N. H. OWINGS.

Telegram from Colonel de Russey, commanding troops.

TACOMA, W. T., February 10, 1886.

Governor SQUIRE,
Seattle, W. T. :

Will leave here by boat with eight companies of troops at 1:30 to-day.

DE RUSSY,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

—
Telegram to honorable Secretary of War.

SEATTLE, February 12, 1886.

Hon. W. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. :

I have not received any dispatch from you, but General Gibbon informs me that you sent one to me on the 8th instant.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

—
Telegram from the honorable Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1886.

W. C. SQUIRE,
Governor Washington Territory, Seattle, W. T. :

Your dispatch of the 12th received, The following telegram of the Secretary of War, sent you on the 8th instant, is repeated :

War Department, }
Washington, February 8, 1886. }

W. C. SQUIRE,
Governor Washington Territory :

Telegram received. Troops cannot be sent except on last emergency. It would seem that with force you have, order could and should be maintained. Is the Legislature in session? Keep me advised of the situation.

By order of the President.

W. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War,

JOHN TWEEDALE,
Chief Clerk, in absence of Secretary of War, and by his direction.

Telegram to honorable Secretary of War

SEATTLE, February 13, 1886

Hon. W. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. :

Your dispatch of the 13th received : that of 8th referred to never received.

Legislature adjourned biennial session February 4. Attempted forcible removal of Chinese at Olympia, Sumner and Puyallup commenced on Tuesday ; at Carbonado and Snohomish on Wednesday. Removal effected at all points, except Olympia, where it was successfully resisted by law-abiding citizens. The removal at Snohomish was not effected until Thursday. Circumstances indicate concerted action, uninterrupted by President's proclamation.

Situation here unchanged. Arrests of leaders being made by General Gibbon.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

—
Telegram to the President.

SEATTLE, W. T., February 12, 1886.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C. :

All quiet here, but were troops withdrawn situation at present, beyond power of civil process to control. I think if few intelligent men were called to Washington, light essential to a full understanding of the situation of affairs could be given, which would aid the national authorities in reaching a correct conclusion. The situation is very grave.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

—
Letter from Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco, Cal.

IMPERIAL CHINESE CONSULATE-GENERAL, }
SAN FRANCISCO, April 27, 1886. }

His Excellency WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor Washington Territory :

SIR :—I desire, on behalf of my countrymen as well as myself, to most cordially express to you my thanks for your efforts, as well as that of the civil authorities, in protecting the Chinese residents of Seattle during the riots of February last. I desire to say to your excellency that several petitions have been sent to me in which fears are expressed that if the troops now in Seattle are withdrawn, as contemplated, there will be a renewal of outrages upon them.

I trust your excellency will exert every precaution to the end that my people will, through your influence, receive the protection so fully guaranteed to them by the laws and solemn treaty obligations.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, yours,

OWYANG MING,
H. I. C. M.'s Consul-General.

Letter to Chinese Consul-General San Francisco, Cal.

SEATTLE, W. T., May 6, 1886.

SIR:—It gives me pleasure to acknowledge your letter of April 27, in which you express to me in such kind terms your thanks for my efforts, as well as those of the civil authorities, in protecting the Chinese residents of Seattle during the riots of February last, and I desire to say that while I appreciate your courteous expressions, I feel that I did no more than my plain duty in the premises.

It is my desire to maintain the laws and the treaties of the United States, and to afford your countrymen the full protection to which they are entitled. I have just been requested by the Secretary of State at Washington to cause an early investigation and report to be made to that department to the following complaints:

- (1) Murder and arson at Squak Valley, Washington Territory, September 5, 1885.
- (2) Attack at Coal Creek, Washington Territory, September 11, 1885.
- (3) Expulsion at Tacoma, Washington Territory.

Messrs. Wa Chong & Co., of this city, inform me that you have instructed them to employ an attorney to furnish proofs to me of all the facts upon which the foregoing complaints are founded, including the facts relating to the losses sustained.

With the assistance of a good, thorough attorney, I doubt not I shall be able to ferret out all the evidence and make a complete report to the State Department at Washington.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor.

His Excellency OWYANG, MING,
Imperial Consul-General, San Francisco, Cal.

