1885

Special Report of the Governor of Wyoming to the Secretary of the Interior concerning Chinese Labor Troubles, 1885.

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SPECIAL REPORT

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF WYOMING

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

CONCERNING

CHINESE LABOR TROUBLES.

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SPECIAL REPORT CONCERNING CHINESE LABOR TROUBLES.

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

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following special report:

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

CHEYENNE, *September* 2, 1885.

General O. O. HOWARD,
Commanding Department of Platte, Omaha, Nebr.:

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

FRANCIS E. WARREN,
Governor.

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

GREEN RIVER, WYO., *September* 2, 1885.

Governor F. E. WARREN:

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

JOS. YOUNG, *Sheriff.*

I telegraphed reply as follows:

CHEYENNE, *September* 2, 1885.

JOSEPH YOUNG,
Sheriff, Green River, Wyo.:

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

FRANCIS E. WARREN,
Governor.

I also sent the following telegram:

CHEYENNE, *September* 2, 1885.

General O. O. HOWARD,
Commanding Department of Platte, Omaha, Nebr.:

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

FRANCIS E. WARREN,
Governor.

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

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

OMAHA, ——, —.

Governor F. E. WARREN,
Cheyenne:

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

THOS. L. KIMBALL.

I replied as follows by telegraph:

CHEYENNE, *September* 2, 1885.

THOS. L. KIMBALL,
General Traffic Manager, Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha, Nebr.:

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

FRANCIS E. WARREN,
Governor.

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

CHEYENNE, *September* 2, 1885.

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

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

FRANCIS E. WARREN,
Governor.

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

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

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

OMAHA, NEBR., ——— —, 1885.

Governor WARREN:

Your two telegrams to General Howard have been received and forwarded to Division Headquarters in Chicago for instructions.

I suggest that you apply by telegraph to the President, at Washington. Meantime troops at Forts Steele and Russell will be held in readiness to move on receipt of orders.

SAMUEL BRECK,
Adjutant-General.
(in absence of General Howard.)

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

WASHAKIE, WYO., *September* 3, 1885.

The PRESIDENT, *Washington, D. C.:*

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

FRANCIS E. WARREN,
Governor.

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

Nearly a score of the dead bodies of Chinamen (or the dismembered parts of bodies enough to make that number) had been picked up where shot on the plains, or had been exhumed from the ashes, and from the earth that had fallen in from the dirt roofs, where they had been roasted to death in their own homes; and the opinion prevailed that fully as many more were yet under the ruins. Not a living Chinaman—man, woman, or child—was left in the town, where 700 to 900 had lived the day before, and not a single house, shanty, or structure of any kind, that had ever been inhabited by a Chinaman, was left unburned. The smell of burning human flesh was sickening and almost unendurable, and was plainly discernible for more than a mile along the railroad both east and west. A small number only of the Chinamen had received a few moments' notice in which to leave the town, but the larger number had none whatever, and no time to pack up or secure their household effects and clothing, nor, in fact, their money. A great number were attacked at the mouth of the several mines as they came out—half naked, as coal miners sometimes work—and they were obliged to run for their lives into the sand hills surrounding the town, some being killed and many wounded by gunshot wounds as they ran. The Chinese quarters and their persons had been robbed during and subsequent to the trouble.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EVANSTON, *September* 3, 1885.

Governor WARREN, *Green River:*

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

J. J. LECAIN.

I replied in the following dispatch:

GREEN RIVER, WYO., *September* 3, 1885.

Sheriff J. J. LECAIN, *Evanston, Wyo.:*

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

FRANCIS E. WARREN,
Governor.

The sheriff then telegraphed me as follows:

EVANSTON, *September* 3, 1885.

Governor F. E. WARREN:

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

J. J. LECAIN, *Sheriff.*

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

ROCK SPRINGS (EVANSTON), WYO., *September* 4, 1885.

General O. O. HOWARD, *Commanding, Omaha, Nebr.:*

Your dispatch received. I fear further trouble all along the line. Armed men still keep Chinese out of town. Sheriff at Evanston mines telegraphs for help. I be-

lieve outrage of yesterday here will be repeated there unless civil authorities strengthened by troops. I telegraphed the President and War Department during last night. What instructions have you regarding my request?

FRANCIS E. WARREN,
Governor.

To which I received the following reply:

OMAHA, NEBR., *September* 4, 1885.

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

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

O. O. HOWARD.

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

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

Hon. FRANCIS E. WARREN,
Governor Wyoming, Evanston, Wyo.:

I have just sent the following dispatch to General Schofield:

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

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

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

EVANSTON, WYO., *September* 4, 1885.

The PRESIDENT, *Washington, D. C.:*

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

FRANCIS E. WARREN,
Governor.

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

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

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

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

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

ROCK SPRINGS, WYO., *September* 5, 1885.

The PRESIDENT, *Washington, D. C.:*

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

FRANCIS E. WARREN,
Governor.

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

By this time the extent of the orders given the United States troops was known to the miners, and it was generally believed by them that they could drive out the Chinese with no fear of interference from the troops in near attendance. The miners claimed to have 400 armed men.

Matters growing no better, I deemed it highly important that further aid be secured, and I telegraphed as follows:

EVANSTON, WYO., *September* 7, 1885.

The PRESIDENT, *Washington, D. C.:*

Referring to my several late telegrams, I respectfully submit that the unlawful organized mob in possession of coal mines at Almy near here will not permit Chinamen to approach their own homes, property, or employment. From the nature of outbreak sheriff of county cannot rally sufficient posse, and Territorial government cannot sufficiently aid him. Insurrectionists know through newspapers and dispatches that troops will not interfere under present orders, and moral effect of presence of

troops is destroyed. If troops were known to have orders to assist sheriff's posse in case driven back, I am quite sure civil authorities could restore order without actual use of troops, but unless United States Government can find way to relieve us immediately, I believe worse scenes than those at Rock Springs will follow, and all Chinamen be driven from the Territory. I beg an early reply, and information regarding the attitude of the United States Government.

FRANCIS E. WARREN,
Governor.

The following morning I received dispatch as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 8, 1885.

Hon. F. E. WARREN, *Governor of Wyoming, Evanston, Wyo.:*

The following telegram was sent to Major-General Schofield yesterday evening in reply to your dispatch of to-day:

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

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

Also the following:

CHICAGO, *September* 8, 1885.

The GOVERNOR OF WYOMING TERRITORY, *Rock Springs, Wyo.:*

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

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

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

September 9 I sent this dispatch:

EVANSTON, WYO., *September* 9, 1885.

R. C. DRUM, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

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

FRANCIS E. WARREN,
Governor.

Also the following dispatch:

EVANSTON, WYO., *September* 9, 1885.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, *Major-General, commanding, Chicago, Ill.:*

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

FRANCIS E. WARREN,
Governor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A FAIR WARNING!

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

WORKINGMEN.

THE CHINESE MUST GO!

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

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

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

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

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

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

The grand jury made the following report of their deliberations:

GREEN RIVER, *October* 7, 1885.

We, the grand jurors empaneled in and for said county at the September, 1885, term of the third district court, would respectfully report that we have examined into all offenses that have been brought to our attention or are within our knowledge, and have presented bills of indictment where the evidence would warrant such findings. We have diligently inquired into the occurrence at Rock Springs on the 2d day of September last, and though we have examined a large number of witnesses, no one has been able to testify to a single criminal act committed by any known white person on that day. Whatever crimes may have been committed there on the 2d day of September, the perpetrators thereof have not been disclosed by the evidence before us, and therefore, while we deeply regret the circumstances, we are wholly unable, acting under the obligations of our oaths, to return indictments. We have also inquired into the causes that led to the outbreak at Rock Springs. While we find no excuse for the crimes committed, there appears to be no doubt of abuses existing there that should have been promptly adjusted by the railroad company and its officers. If this had been done, the fair name of our Territory would not have been stained by the terrible events of the 2d of September.

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

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

I suggest that the suddenness be observed with which this attack was made, overcoming in a measure the Territory, and except for which the necessity for use of United States troops would doubtless have been avoided. Had the forces arrived on the scene of action six hours after the first request had been made for aid, not a life could have been saved of those who perished, so sudden, sweeping, and fatal was the attack. The arrival of troops, however, at the times and places was most opportune, as great excitement followed the Rock Springs occurrence, and the timely arrival of military aid prevented, without question, the taking of many lives and the destruction of much property.

In conclusion, I beg to offer the administration at Washington the sincere thanks of the executive and citizens of this Territory for the prompt and effectual manner in which the Federal authorities co-operated with the officers in this Territory in overcoming thus far this most unfortunate difficulty.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANCIS E. WARREN,
Governor of Wyoming.

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

O