

# The Semi-Weekly Miner.

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## SEMI-WEEKLY MINER.

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Congressional House.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—McLane again raised the question that the speaker had invaded the privileges of the House in reprimanding him for being out of order. After some earnest but unproductive discussion, McKenna rising to a question of privilege offered the following:

**Resolved.** The rights and duties of the speaker of the House are defined by the rules of the House and general parliamentary law not in conflict therewith and by virtue of said law the speaker enjoys no privilege to reprimand and censure members except by the action of the House, or in pursuance of its instructions.

**Resolved.** That any attempt to exercise such power is a breach of privilege of the House, is hereby expressly condemned and will be promptly resisted and actively dealt with as the rights, dignity and duties of the House may require.

**SENATE.**

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The chair appointed a joint resolution of the Iowa legislature asking congress to donate lands to States and Territories which may provide colleges for agricultural and mechanical arts; also the State may loan the fund derived from sales of state securities.

The resolution of Brown against the withdrawal of silver certificates was referred to the finance committee.

The Senate by 41 to 15 passed an amendment restoring franking. Several amendments were made in committee of the whole and concurred in by the Senate.

**HOUSE.**

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Senate bill passed extending the northern boundary of Nebraska.

Unanimous consent that the business be disposed with and the House resume the consideration of the Chinese bill, promising he would do the previous question to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

**Vanderbilt Interviewed.**

New York, March 16.—William H. Vanderbilt was called upon at his residence last evening by a *Tribune* reporter who desired to get his views as to the situation of the railroads, settlement of the war between them, the condition of their business now and the outlook for the future.

Mr. Vanderbilt was found in a genial and communicative mood, and talked freely on the subject. He was glancing over the letters received by the afternoon mail when he reported to an inquiring about the present condition of railroad matters, he said the railroad war on both passenger and freight lines is practically settled. The stoppage perhaps was the hardest to take later that everything appears to have worked smoothly enough. The Railroad Companies are acting now in spirit of harmony and mutual concessions that renders the carrying out of the present agreement perfectly easy. They have made a pooling arrangement for five years. I suppose all the other details necessary to the fulfillment of that agreement have been perfected. Yes, yes, there is no longer any railroad war, it has ended. It was some time that a stop was put to it for nearly a year the railroads were engaged. [Here the dispatch breaks off.]

**Washington Notes.**

New York, March 17.—The *Tribune* has a special from Washington which says in regard to the discussion of possible cabinet changes the choice of a secretary of the Interior is attended with some difficulty. It seems to be an uncertain but an inviolable law that he shall be a Western man. There are already two members from the Mississippi State—Hayes, of Wisconsin, and Lincoln, of Illinois—and it seems to be the impression of the President's friends that he will have to go to the Pacific coast for Kirkwood's successor, not only to avoid crowding the Cabinet into the Mississippi States and to give the Pacific States a representative, but because there does not seem to be any eligible man in the States usually called Western. Badcock, Chaffee and others have been mentioned as not being equal to the position of the place. Among the names vaguely mentioned as having been suggested to the President are those of Hiram Booth and ex-Congressman H. C. Davis, of California.

**Won't Stay Dead.**

St. Louis, March 17.—Charles Williams, the sixth time stricken by cholera, died Wednesday evening and was buried in the morning and the undertaker was called. At two o'clock he was revived and he returned to life and is now convalescing better than for a long time.

**Railroad News.**

New York, March 17.—A *Tribune* special from Butte, Mont., says that the strike is held to within 15 miles of Butte. The graders are being used to clear the road. Mr. Robinson, manager of the Butte, is expected to be at the Butte by to-morrow.

## Comments on the Debate on the Chinese Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—In the House of Representatives to-day the transaction of the regular morning business and the passage of the urgent bill in the Mississippi valley, prevented the resumption of the debate on the Chinese bill until two o'clock, and consequently less progress was made towards the point of final action upon it than was yesterday anticipated. There was sufficient time, however, for the delivery of two forcible speeches, the first by Page and the other by Rice, of Massachusetts, which substantially covered the main grounds of argument pro and con in regard to the question of restricting Chinese immigration, and which thus gives the keynotes for most of the speeches that are to follow.

Rice is a prominent member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and a member of culture and ability, but his speech was not very well delivered except a few words at the close, when he warmed up to quite a height of high moral enthusiasm, and one which it is not probable that his repetition of the argument which Senator Hear had previously advanced in stronger style had produced any great impression upon the judgment of his hearers or convinced any one who was not already determined to vote against the bill on general principles.

Page's extemporaneous speech, on the other hand, while making no pretensions to rhetorical adornment, was listened to throughout with unmistakable earnestness and capably delivered, and by its plain, common sense presentation of the vital issues involved in the bill, made a manifestly effective impression upon a large class of members who want practical information on the question, and who care comparatively little for polished oratory or its sentimental aspect. The tenor of questions put to Page to-day by various Representatives during the progress of his remarks indicates the bill will be attacked to a considerable extent on account of the Farley and Grover amendments added to it by the Senate. But his friends are confident that it can be passed and sent to the President for his approval just as it came from the Senate.

## Rosecrans—Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Rosecrans, who was chosen Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, is also Chairman of the Executive Committee. Representative Flowers is elected a member of the Executive Committee, and he and General Rosecrans are ordered to designate the other five members.

The Senate confirmed J. Russell Young, of New York, as Minister to China, and C. A. Logan, of Illinois, as Minister to Chile.

## An Accident or a Murder.

DENVER, Col., March 15.—The *Tribune's* Leadville special says: Adolpho (Gyson) this forenoon reported that his partner, Albert Watts, was accidentally killed at their mine near here last night. An investigation gave the affair the appearance of murder. Men say they quarreled the night before the murder, and the indications are that the former committed the deed by striking the latter a blow on the head.

## Omaha Notes.

OMAHA, March 15.—A wholesale discharge of passenger and freight conductors on the Union Pacific railroad commenced to-day, and there is reason to believe that before it ends 100 will be laid off.

The funeral of G. P. Armstrong, the citizen killed by the bayonet of a mill man, was held this forenoon, and attended by a procession of 1,400 people.

## Resignation of a Star Route Prosecutor.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Colonel W. A. Cooke, special attorney in the prosecution of the Star route cases, in a letter to the Attorney General has resigned from the case. He was originally appointed by President Garfield. The reasons for his resignation are not made public to-night.

## Another Careless Piece of Work.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—A collision occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., near Annapolis Junction, this morning, which necessitated leaving the passenger coaches on the track. Shortly afterwards an accommodation train telescoped these coaches, and several passengers were severely hurt and one killed.

## Capt. Sparks Arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The ship *Gatherer* arrived last evening from Wilmington and Capt. Sparks was arrested. He refuses to make any statement, saying simply that he is innocent. He showed some disposition to make a fight when arrested, but the showing of the Marshal's pistol quieted him.

## Oscar Will go West.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Chas. E. Locke, to-day closed a contract with Oscar Wilde for a series of twenty lectures on the Pacific Coast between March 29 and April 15. Wilde is to receive \$5,000 and have his expenses paid.

## Political.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—The Independent Republican committee have agreed to secure one delegate to the State convention from each Senatorial and Representative district.

BERLIN, March 16.—Count Von Motke, Chief Marshal of the German Empire, will shortly go on a furlough to Switzerland. This is considered an important sign. There is no fear of peace being broken.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Sergeant Mason arrived at the penitentiary this morning.

## THE CHINESE BILL.

Page of California Speaks Upon the Measure.

He Says the Democrats Will Support the Bill.

And Appeals to the Republicans to Keep their Pledges.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—In the House Page, of California, said it had been said that polygamy was the twin sister of slavery. He asserted that it was the twin barbarism of Chinese immigration. The Republican party had declared in its last platform its opposition to polygamy, and yesterday it had shown to the country it was waiting to keep its pledge. The question of polygamy was but a speck in comparison with the question of the Chinese coolies. He would not dignify it by calling it an immigration invasion. The people of the Pacific Coast were opposed to the invasion of the Chinese because as a class they were not fit to build up and carry out the genius of our institutions. California wanted white laborers, but white laborers wouldn't go to a State where one-sixth of the male population were Chinese. He was willing to extend his hand to every laborer who sought in this country to better his condition or to obtain an asylum from tyranny, but he would not extend his hand to a slave brought here under contract. The man who would might triumph for a while, but the time would come when American labor would demand protection. Proceeding then to review the provisions of the bill Page argued that they were in exact conformity with the treaty stipulations.

In answer to an objection that no distinction should be made between Chinese and European immigrants he contended that there was nothing at all in common between them. The latter sought liberty and were willing to become a part and parcel of our Government while no one ever knew of a Chinaman ever striking a blow in the cause of freedom. Page argued that when the treaty was made the word laborer was used because "Coolie" meant day laborer and when in this bill the word "laborer" was used it was intended to apply to all kinds of laborers. He would be willing to leave out of section 17 the term "laborer" considering it to be absolutely unnecessary.

Robinson—Do I understand the term laborers to be broader than Coolies—all Coolies are laborers but are all laborers Coolies?

Page—In China they are.

Robinson—In California?

Page—In California they are.

Willis of Kentucky—The bill is simply to execute a treaty which exists between China and the United States and if the gentleman reads that treaty he will find that class of people who are permitted to come to this country is distinguished and not that of class is the exclusion of all others.

Robinson—You don't confine the term laborers to Coolies.

Willis—I do not. I do not think the treaty does.

Page continued his speech appealing to the Republicans to come to the support of the bill. Their obligation and honor compelled them to do so, for the Republican party had solemnly pronounced in National convention that Chinese immigration should be checked. Should it be said that that party had obtained votes under false pretenses? Was the Chinese plank put into the platform for the purpose of entangling voters or as a plank to satisfy the people of the country that the great Republican party was in full accord with the sentiment of the people of the Pacific Coast?

Page sent to the clerk's desk and had read the celebrated Morey letter and President Garfield's letter of denial and asserted that there was not a person who did not believe that the Morey letter was an absolute forgery. It was impossible for Garfield ever to have written such a malicious letter as that and yet what was in that letter beyond the sentiments expressed by the advocates of Chinese immigration? This land was called the land of the free and the home of the brave. It was the home for the down-trodden and the oppressed. It should be the asylum and refuge for men who sought freedom from the yoke of bondage and persecution but it was not the home of the millions of slaves and serfs who came here to labor under contract. The protectionists demanded protection for American industry. He demanded protection for American laborers. Was high protective tariff only for the purpose of taxing the people of the country that the rich might become richer and the poor poorer? Was it, he supposed it, for the purpose of protecting American labor—not against cheap money—but against the cheap labor of Europe and Asia. The Democratic party in the House would support the bill. Let the Republican party do so also and thus redeem the pledge which it had made to the country. The House had yesterday swept away the barbarous system of polygamy and he trusted that on Thursday when he called the previous question he also swept away and a law placed on the statute books that would protect labor in this country against the influx of Chinese immigrants. In conclusion he contended that twenty years limit was not too extended.

Robinson—Let us have an experience of ten years and if the people consider it wise it could be extended.

Page—Will you vote for the bill at ten years?

Robinson—With some other alterations I will.

Page—If you make the limit at ten years the question will arise whether the limit shall be allowed to expire or whether it shall be extended. You will keep us in commotion the whole time.

## For God's sake give us twenty year's rest.

We have been unsettled for thirty years. Let us be settled for twenty years. Protect the port of San Francisco for twenty years, but if you like it at the expiration of ten years open the port of Boston to Chinese immigration.

Tyler (Va.), stated he would like to vote for some bill to restrict importation of Chinese but this bill was one which would prevent rather than restrict Chinese immigration.

## The Siamese Twins.

In answer to a correspondent who writes us for information upon the above subject, we have compiled the following information: Eng and Chang were born simultaneously on the 15th day of April, 1811, and died at the age of sixty-three years. They were connected together by a patent coupler which entered the body of each in the region of the vest pocket. The connecting arrangement necessarily threw them a great deal in each other's society. When they were boys their lives were rendered more or less unhappy by their widely different tastes. Eng was very fond of sour apples in his youth, and when at night he rolled upon his couch with a large stock of coles on hand, Chang had to lie awake and get the benefit. Later in life Chang developed a strong longing for the flowing bowl, while Eng was a Good Templar. While Eng went to lodge, the worthy outside guard would refuse to let Chang in because he could not give the pass-word, and as Eng couldn't go in and leave Chang in the anti-room, he had to go home and wait till another meeting. Eng was a Mason and Chang was a Knight of Pythias, and they used to give each other away sometimes and have lots of fun. Eng was a half-breed and Chang was a Stalwart, and that made it bad about attending caucuses. Chang joined the Episcopal Church and believed in sprinkling, while Eng was a Baptist, and not only got censured, but fixed it so Chang had his sins washed away at the same time. Once in a while Chang would get an invitation to a private party in a set to which Eng did not belong and then they had to settle the question by putting Etruscan noses on each other as to whether they should go or remain at home. Chang died first, and Eng died a few hours later as a matter of courtesy. Eng was not prepared to die, and regretted that he was not consulted by Chang before this important step was taken, but he said it would save the expense of two funerals, and he wanted to do what was right. The lives of these two men were somewhat peculiar in many respects. There are many little nameless annoyances to which each would not at first occur to the student. For instance, Chang had to get up and go for the doctor in company with Eng whenever Eng's children had the croup, and whenever Chang's wife thought there was a burglar in the woodshed, Eng had to get up in his night-shirt and go with his brother in search of the villain. They couldn't rise the fative vegetable, and when Chang got billing drunk Eng had to go to the cooler with him and stay there until the law was satisfied. From what we have said it will be seen that with the opportunity each had of forming an intimate acquaintance, the ability afforded for giving each other away was almost boundless, and in looking over their history we feel that we cannot be too grateful that we were not born a twin, with a partnership existing between us in the shape of a ligament eight inches in circumference. No one who has never been a Siamese twin can estimate the peculiar annoyances to which he would be subjected. Among the many blessings which cluster about us, and are showered down upon us through life, we are prone to lose sight of the fact that with all our sorrows and disappointments we were not born Siamese twins. —*Butte Np.*

## A Fatal Quarrel.

DENVER, Col., March 17.—The *Republican* special from Gropher Station, Kansas, says: On the Pacific Railroad yesterday a section foreman, Thomas Pittman, his brother and John Ebbels were shot by two emigrants, Thomas Wooten and James McCollins. On Wednesday the section men and the emigrants had some trouble. This morning, while the section men were at breakfast, the two emigrants ordered the men to hold up their hands. The order not being obeyed immediately, the emigrants opened fire. One of the Pittmans was wounded in the shoulder, the other in the thigh, and Elliott, wounded in the face. Wooten was shot in the shoulder by one of the Pittmans. After the shooting the emigrants robbed the wounded section men and escaped. It is not known whether any of the wounds are fatal.

## Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Secretary of War has instructed the Commissary General to issue fifty thousand additional rations for the relief of the destitute of Arkansas.

The Senate Committee on Territories to-day unanimously instructed Saunders to report a bill for the admission into the Union of Southern D. Kota. The bill provides that a census of the population of Southern Dakota shall be taken during the coming summer, and if the population is sufficient to entitle that part of the Territory to a representative in Congress it shall be admitted as a State. The present Territorial government is to be continued, and the Territory remaining to be called North Dakota.

The tobacco delegation called on the President in a body to-day. The President was cordial, but not communicative.

PARIS, March 16.—A miscreant attempted to murder Savignat, an inspector of the National Insurance Company, by shooting him in a railway carriage of the Lyons railway. The would-be assassin robbed him and made his escape to Odesa.

## DEBATE ON THE CHINESE BILL.

Garfield's Successor in the House Opposes the Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The debate on the Chinese bill to-day though not of an exciting nature was on the whole a decidedly interesting one as was also the case yesterday. The House manifested more than common interest on the subject under discussion by maintaining an unusual attendance of attentive listeners. Willis (Kentucky) who it will be remembered, reported fifteen passenger bills from the committee when the House was under Democratic control opened the debate with a temperate and fairly good speech, in the course of which he made an effective point by calling the attention of Massachusetts members to an excitement created a few years ago by the advent of only 75 Chinese at North Adams and reminding the House that they were driven from the village.

Cassidy of Nevada who made a very favorable impression by his off-hand anti-polygamy speech last Tuesday, followed Willis with another vigorous little speech in which he neatly said that the people of the Pacific Coast were not merely appealing for their own protection but were sending an alarm along the line to their brethren of the East for protection of the whole country.

The most notable feature of the day, however, was the entry of Representative Taylor—Garfield's successor—into the debate as a pronounced opponent of the very legislation which Garfield as a Presidential candidate had so strongly recommended. Taylor is a tall, dark haired, dyspeptic looking man about sixty years of age, with something in his dress and manner which suggests a second-rate village preacher, but his speech to-day, though abounding in fallacies and brimful of inconsistencies, was unquestionably the most effective that has yet been delivered in the House against the bill; partly because it was the maiden speech of Garfield's successor and partly on account of a certain quaintness of manner in its delivery, but especially by reason of its cool denial of all the ordinary accepted facts of the controversy and because of the speaker's fervid, old-time abolition earnestness. This speech attracted universal attention and was heartily applauded by a surprising number of his fellow Representatives.

Its effect was considerably neutralized however, by the pungent interruptions of Page in regard to the anti-Chinese plank in the last Republican platform, and the significance of the united stand of the Pacific coast people on this subject. The remaining parts of his speech, will of course, be replied to very fully in due season.

## Schwatka's Opinion Concerning the Crew of the Jeannette.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Lieut. Schwatka, Arctic explorer, said in an interview to-day he does not think there is any chance of the survival of any part of the Jeannette's crew except Chip's boat which might have gone further east along the Siberian coast. He may work his way out on the Pacific coast but the chances are against him. DeLong has no chance. He looks for definite information about the middle of June. He thinks the Jeannette was seaworthy and staunch. Schwatka is writing a 30 page, illustrated book and it will soon be placed in the hands of the publishers.

## The Nihilists Abandon Assassination.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 16.—It is stated that the Czar has received convincing proofs of the nihilists determining to abandon their plan of assassination. Imperial clemency will consequently be extended to political prisoners and executions reduced to the utmost possible limit.

Gosloff, a Russian military attaché, and a long resident in America, where he conducted experiments with breech-loading arms, has been appointed chief of the Russian arsenals.

## Kentucky Notes.

LEBANON, March 16.—Two children, one a boy, of Mrs. Leland, were drowned in the river near Dunmville yesterday.

The house of Archie Hatfield was struck by lightning. He and a boy were killed.

The house amendment increasing by \$50,000 the appropriation for the Mississippi river overflow sufferers passed.

## An Amateur on Prison Life.

"Well, sir, we'll send you to prison for thirty days," said Mayor Rowe in the police court several weeks ago to an innocent-looking young man accused of vagrancy, "and when you get out I want you to leave the city at once!" The prisoner made no response, but very humbly accompanied the officer to jail. Yesterday Squire Radin, of Leavenworth, ten miles away, came to Leavenworth to look after a rich young farmer who had mysteriously disappeared. He went to watch Bresman at the prison, and in the four of the cells, found his man at work winding carpet bags. The prisoner laughed when he saw the Squire, and treated the whole matter as a joke. The Mayor was then informed that the man he had committed for vagrancy was a Berks county farmer owning an estate worth \$50,000, and not a penny of debt on it. A discharge was at once made out, and Squire Radin took the man home. "I wanted to see how things go among jail birds, that's all," was the only explanation he could give from the young farmer. —*Butte Np.*

## GARFIELD AND ROSECRANS.

Was the Former Instrumental in Securing the Latter's Removal?

NEW YORK WORLD.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The alleged Garfield letter, written in 1863, but which has just seen the light in New York, and which is said to have caused the removal of General Rosecrans from the command of the Army of the Cumberland, seems likely to infuse for a time fresh spirits into war controversies which are always outcropping here. It became known, or at least was believed during the last Presidential campaign, that such a letter existed. Montgomery Blair, who had been a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet at the time the letter is said to have been written, was asked during the campaign whether it had been the subject of Cabinet discussion, and what bearing it had, if any, upon the removal of General Rosecrans.

Mr. Blair, then as now, was non-committal, saying he did not consider his release from Cabinet duties a release from obligations of secrecy imposed upon him by his acceptance of a place in the Cabinet. A story claiming to be well founded has however been put in circulation which throws possible light upon the events of that period of the war. The story goes that in 1863, shortly after General Rosecrans had been removed, the late Francis P. Blair, Sr., gave a dinner in Washington to his son, Frank P. Blair, Jr., then just from the victorious field of Vicksburg, at which were present, among others, Montgomery Blair and General Garfield, then just elected to Congress. At this dinner the subject of General Rosecrans' removal was freely discussed, and there was a general expression of opinion that his removal was a grave mistake. By none was this expression more forcibly stated than by General Garfield, who was loud in his praises of him as a military genius and able general. Montgomery Blair was so impressed by general Garfield's statement of the case that he went to President Lincoln and used about the following argument, "Mr. President, I do not want to seem officious, but I was so forcibly impressed by a conversation I had last evening with a young member of Congress from Ohio, who, previous to his election, was General Rosecrans' chief of staff, that I have come to you as a matter of duty to say that I think General Rosecrans' removal was a grave mistake. The gentleman referred to impressed me so favorably as to his own military ability and the positiveness of his declarations that I am fully convinced of his knowledge and judgment in the matter."

"Who is this gentleman?" the President is reported to have inquired.

"General Garfield," replied Mr. Blair.

"General Garfield? Why, it was upon his statement of facts and representations more than anything else that his removal was based," said Mr. Lincoln with an expression of surprise.

There is an attempt to connect Fitz John Porter with the publication of the Garfield letter, but a recent personal ground has appeared for such imputations.

## Miscellaneous.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—The *Tribune* has opened a nickel contribution for Mason's family.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The final agreement for a pool between the Globe Companies has been concluded.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The bill passed the Senate on the creation of a public building at Denver, Colorado, and one at Torrington, Ind.

NEW YORK, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day parade was very fine and largely attended.

A \$25,000 fire occurred in Warren street this morning. The *First* office is among the sufferers.

DETROIT, March 17.—Five thousand dollars more of the bogus mortgages of Mayor Nevins, of Adrian, have been exposed.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—Cooking will be present before the Supreme Court in the case of Chas. T. Kier, the famous murderer, in October.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The President has signed the commission of Mr. Frederick Solomon to be Surveyor General for Utah.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—A break in the levee one hundred feet wide and five feet deep is reported at St. Charles Place, on the left bank of the river, about eight miles below Canal street.

VIENNA, March 17.—The general understanding between Germany and Austria to jointly resist the Russian attack upon either power lately resulted in an arrangement of details for immediate action if necessary.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 17.—A large mass meeting of miners and laborers will be held at Preston to-morrow for the purpose of forming a national labor organization. The leaders favor an advance in wages of twenty per cent., but disapprove of strikes.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The failures for the week through-out the country as reported by R. G. Dunn & Co., a mercantile agency, are 18, as follows: Eastern States, 17; Western, 17; Middle, 2; Southern, 2; Pacific, 15; New York City, 6.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—General Meigs, who had in California, was raising the same day last to provide library room would supply the symmetry and enhance the safety of the building. This will settle the matter and some outside accommodation will be provided.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Senate in executive session unanimously ratified the declaration submitted to it by President Arthur on the 13th inst. that the United States accede to the general convention of August 22, '61, and October 22, '62, for the limitation of the wounded of the armies in the field, commonly known as the Red Cross treaties.