

sonri Pacific, said this evening that business was progressing favorably upon the whole system. Full traffic was not resumed of course, but showed an improvement. Fully 150 trains have been moved to-day on all the lines, and there was less interference than on any previous day. The men are applying for work at many points.

WASHINGTON, 31.—Secretary Manning passed a somewhat restless night, but his condition is reported unchanged this forenoon.

St. Louis, 31.—No orders have been issued up to ten this morning for the Knights to return to work. Perfect order prevails in the Missouri Pacific yards this morning. No crowds of strikers have as yet congregated in that vicinity and it is not expected that any trouble will attend resumption of freight traffic whenever the attempt shall be made. There has been no movement of freight this morning. Every one is waiting, before acting, to see what course Martin Irons shall pursue. Different depots of the Missouri Pacific are wide open, however, and freight of all kinds is being received in large amounts in anticipation of speedy resumption of the regular freight traffic of the road.

St. Louis, 31.—Martin Irons, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the District Assembly which embraces all the Knights of Labor employed by the Missouri Pacific Railway Company this morning telegraphed to different local assemblies under his jurisdiction notifying them officially that the general executive board has ordered all the men to go to work pending arbitration of existing difficulties by a committee of the Missouri Pacific employees and Hoxie. It is expected here that this will be followed some time to-day by a supplementary order by Irons to the men under his jurisdiction to obey the orders of the General Board.

New York, 31.—During the conference between the representatives of the Knights of Labor and the Missouri Pacific yesterday Powderly repudiated the remarks attributed to him that "Gould recognized me." He addressed me as "Grand Master Workman" etc. Powderly said that if the officials of the road would furnish him the names of the men who destroyed property of the company, they would be expelled from the order of the Knights of Labor.

KEY WEST, 31.—It is impossible to ascertain individual losses by yesterday's fire. Hundreds of persons spent the night on the streets watching their effects. The merchants will hold a meeting to-day to make arrangements to order some provisions to prevent famine. They will probably ask the Morgan line people at New Orleans to hold their steamers leaving to-morrow morning to fill telegraphic orders for food. The wind has suddenly shifted north, with danger of bringing the fire, which still burns, back again into the city. Four or five thousand persons are thrown out of employment by the fire.

St. Louis, 31, 2:30 p. m.—The executive committee has just decided upon an order which has been telegraphed to outside assemblies, by the purport of which the men on the system are ordered to return to work at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The committee are now consulting with a delegation from East St. Louis in regard to ordering the strike off at that point.

The following is the text of the order mentioned in the previous dispatch. It is addressed to the local assemblies of District 101:

"You are ordered by the General Executive Board to go to work. Honor demands of you that those who came out to support the strike go to work first. We will telegraph you the hour and day.

(Signed), MARTIN IRONS."

St. Louis, 31.—The Missouri Pacific this morning sent out three freight trains from their yards; the regular number. It is now conceded that the road is practically open. The Iron Mountain road also succeeded in sending out three trains.

A special from Houston, Texas, says the facilities of the Missouri Pacific are tested to their utmost in moving the accumulated freight. The strike seems to be over.

2:55 p. m.—The men in the Wabash yards in North St. Louis, returned to work at 2:15 this afternoon. All were received.

St. Louis, 31.—John Walsh and L. Harvey were arrested in St. Louis to-day by U. S. Marshal Webber for intimidating employees in the Wabash yards last Sunday and were immediately sent to Springfield, Illinois. Efforts were made to send out freights on the Chicago and Alton and C. B. & Q. yards this forenoon, but in each case the engineer and fireman were persuaded to leave the engine and the trains were abandoned. No disturbance took place.

WASHINGTON, 31.—The Attorney General and Secretary Lamar will return to their duties to-morrow or next day.

The following confirmations were made to-day:

Spuille Braden, of Montana, to be assayer at Helena.

Brigadier General O. O. Howard, Major General, vice Pope, retired.

Postmasters: Frank Adams, at Gunnison, Colorado; J. E. Putnam, at Willow, California.

The Telephone Investigation Committee examined the Senator from Tennessee to-day. He told the story of the organization of the Pan-Electric Company, which agreed with the statement already made by the other witnesses.

"Senator," inquired the chairman,

"was there ever any suggestion that the company should profit by the official position of any of the persons who might be engaged?"

"I answer, no," replied the witness emphatically, but slowly, "and I answer further that if it had been intimated to me that my official action as Senator was to be invoked directly or indirectly, it would have ended forever all negotiations."

The collections of internal revenue for the first eight months of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, amount to \$75,158,200, an increase of \$2,416,388 over the receipts for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year.

SAN FRANCISCO, 31.—The habeas corpus case of Thomas Baldwin, arrested by the United States Marshal on the charge of having assisted in expelling the Chinese from Nicolaus, California, was decided by the United States Circuit Court to-day. The case was heard before Judges Sawyer and Sablin. The petitioner claimed that the Federal authorities had no jurisdiction in the matter. The offense was answerable only to the State authorities. Sawyer rendered the decision. He says the charge is apparently founded on section 5519, Revised Statutes of the United States, which imposes a heavy penalty on persons engaged in conspiracy to deprive any person or class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, and adds: "If that section is valid what is popularly known as boycotting is criminal." The writ was dismissed and the petitioner remanded. Judge Sablin dissented. The prisoner was released on his own recognizance. An appeal will be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, 31.—The steamer *Rio Jeneiro* arrived to-day with Hong-Kong dates to March 4th and Yokohama dates to March 13th.

A correspondent of the *Japan Mail* writes that Japan from Corea that the King issued an edict February 5th abolishing slavery in his kingdom. It is estimated over half the population of Corea are slaves.

A terrible accident occurred at the theater at Hereome, a Japanese town, on February 29th. The roof of the theater gave way from the weight of snow and fell on the spectators. One hundred and fifty were seriously injured or killed.

BOSTON, 31.—The annual meeting of the Union Pacific Railroad company was held here to-day. The following Board of Directors was chosen: Chas. Francis Adams, Treasurer; L. Ames, Elisha Atkins, Ezra H. Baker, F. Gordon Dexter and John P. Spaulding of Boston; Henry H. Cook, Sidney Dillon, David Dows, Andrew H. Green, Colgate Hoyt of New York; S. R. Callaway, G. M. Dodge of Omaha; James Russell of Springfield, Massachusetts, and John Sharp of Salt Lake City, Utah.

New York, 31.—It is reported that the steamer *Capital City*, of the Hartford & New York line was sunk at Passenger Point, Rye Beach, last night.

The vessel is valued at \$100,000 and her cargo at \$150,000. She carried no passengers.

It is learned to-night that the *Capital City* was drifted somewhat from her course by a heavy easterly gale. She was proceeding slowly through a dense fog, when she struck on the rocks at Parson's Point and stove a hole in her bow. She began to fill immediately and was at once headed for shore and beached, settling down in six fathoms of water. She had on board only two passengers and they and a crew of forty-five men reached the shore in boats.

The *Capital City* is a vessel of 1,400 tons capacity, 206 feet long and draws 7 1/2 feet of water. She will probably go to pieces to-night. She is valued at \$100,000 and her cargo at \$25,000.

Quogue, L. I., 31.—The officers and crew, 27 in all, of the steamer *Europa*, have been brought ashore after considerable difficulty, owing to the high, boisterous surf. They are quartered at the life-savings station.

The captain reports five feet of water in the *Europa's* hold. The sea is running higher every hour, and is breaking over the stranded steamer. It is feared she will be driven over the bar and wrecked. The *Europa* is a Union steamship of 1000 tons, 200 feet long, draws 22 feet of water, and is rated A1. She is owned in Hamburg.

Halifax, N. S., 31.—Advices from St. Johns, N. F., state that the sailing steamer *Resolute* was wrecked last Saturday on Ireland Rock, eastward of Fog's Island. The vessel drove over the rocks and foundered 20 minutes after. The crew of 35 men escaped in boats just before she went down. They reached the coasting steamer *Mantiff* and were received on board. It was then discovered that three harpooners, McGladin, George and Phillips were missing, and they are supposed to be lost.

NEW YORK, 31.—To-morrow the inside cloak operators, finishers and most of the cloak operators employed by the contractors will resume work, the manufacturers having virtually acceded to their demands. The strike has lasted two weeks. About 7,000 persons have been idle, and the families of many of them have been brought close to starvation point. The manufacturers estimate their losses at \$50,000.

EVANSVILLE, Indiana, 31.—To-day the west-bound passenger train from Louisville on the air line railroad was thrown from the track between Huntington and Ferdinand by a broken tie at the junction of the two roads. There were 22 passengers in the coach, 14 of whom were injured considerably and others slightly.

St. Louis, 1.—It is not by any means certain that either the Knights of Labor or the Gould southwestern system or those in East St. Louis will return to work to-day in obedience to any order issued by the officers of their assemblies. Chairman Irons has obeyed instructions of the general executive board by ordering the 8,000 Knights of his district assembly to resume work, but neutralized it with an appended notice that the time at which they should apply for their positions would be telegraphed to them later. At a late hour last night he said he had not sent any telegram announcing any hour for resumption and refused to explain why. The difficulty in sending back to work the East St. Louis Knights comes from the local assemblies and not from the executive committees which intended to have ordered them to resume yesterday, but met with a protest from the Knights themselves based on individual grievances, which they demand shall be adjusted before they seek re-employment. Their executive committees, however, have issued orders so worded as to throw the responsibility of their action to-day upon their own lodges, so that unless their committees take decided action to-day and issue precise orders for the resumption of work the General Executive Committee when it reaches here to-morrow will find that its order has not caused the effect intended. Notwithstanding the failure of the Knights on the Missouri Pacific Railway to return to work, the freight traffic on that road has assumed very near its normal condition. In the railroad yards the usual activity prevailed in marked contrast to the dullness which has existed during the strike. Freight trains are being made up preparatory to starting and are placed in position to receive their loads without any attempts at interference from the striking Knights. The general offices of the company have also assumed their normal activity incident upon resumption of freight traffic of the system, and to-day, the first of the month, the clerks, who were temporarily suspended during the strike, resumed work. Governor Oglesby and his adjutant general arrived in East St. Louis last evening; soon after the Governor's arrival he received a delegation of the Knights, who presented their side of the trouble to him. They told the Governor that they were willing to resume work when their grievances had been adjusted, and deprecated all acts of violence. Owing to the absence of any definite orders from the executive committees as to the exact time when they shall return to work, the strike of the yardmen and switchmen at East St. Louis still continues and the strikers have assembled in great numbers this morning in the railroad yards and around the relay depot, but no serious disturbance is anticipated. The presence of deputy United States marshals has a restraining influence upon the more demonstrative members of the crowd and the efforts of the Wabash road, which is under the control of the United States court, to start out freight trains are not interfered with. The knowledge that the Governor of the State and Adjutant General are watching their every move in order to determine whether or not it shall be necessary to call out the militia also restrains the strikers from violence and the crowds are in consequence unusually orderly.

St. Louis, 1.—Contrary to general expectation that the executive committee of District Assembly No. 101 would designate the hour of 10 o'clock this morning as the time when the striking Knights should return to work, no order to that effect was issued, and at 10 o'clock the strike still continued. None of the strikers had applied this morning to the Missouri Pacific officials for work, and they say they will not do so until ordered by their executive committees. The striking Knights at the Hannibal and St. Joseph have returned to work. Fred Howard striker who assaulted a Missouri Pacific engineer because he refused to leave his engine upon request from Knights to do so, was fined \$10 and costs to-day at the criminal court session. Thos. Hass was fined in the same court \$10 and costs for using threatening and abusive language in addressing a non-striker.

FOREIGN.

BRUSSELS, 30.—Quiet has not only been restored at Charleroi but the strikers are generally returning to work. The only locality where disturbance has increased is the central coal mining district.

ATHENS, 30.—It is stated that the government will submit to Parliament a measure providing for a compulsory loan and for the confiscation of monastery lands. The report is current that the government intends to mobilize the National Guards.

MOSS, 30.—Three hundred strikers made an attack on Marlemont Colliery to-day and were fired upon by the troops. The number killed and wounded is fourteen.

The strikers stopped work at Resaix collieries to-day. They were thrice ordered to disperse, but refused to do so and began to throw stones at the troops. The latter fired upon the rioters killing and wounding seven.

PARIS, 30.—Several French newspapers accuse Prince Bismarck of having fomented the riots in Belgium, and warn Belgium to beware of him.

BRUSSELS, 30.—The miners at Anto-

ing struck to-day and went rioting. They formed into a body and marched towards Tournai for the purpose of looting the place. The troops sallied out from that place to meet them, and a conflict followed in which many persons were wounded. The strikes are spreading in the coal mining districts of Barinage, and the authorities there fear trouble. The miners of that district receive but \$3 a week. Several anarchist leaders were arrested at Charleroi to-day.

The burial of the rioters who were shot by the troops is proceeding quietly at Verviers. The Socialists are greatly enraged because of the energetic action of the military in suppressing the disturbances. As an act of revenge they threaten to raid the extensive cloth works which are a conspicuous feature of that town.

It has been proved that the riots were not due to political causes. Of the 90 persons arrested here in connection with the disturbance one-half are old convicts of the worst kind. The entire reserve force has been called out. With these additional troops, the army will number 62,000.

In a fresh fight between the rioters, and the infantry at Carulieres, two persons were killed and many wounded. The workmen in the cloth factories at Verviers have joined the strike.

The strike in the Charleroi district ended this evening. The civil guard has been disbanded.

M. Gouille, of the Paris Socialist paper, *Cri du Peuple*, was arrested at Charleroi to-day and conducted back to the frontier.

Quiet has not only been restored at Charleroi, but the strikers are generally returning to work. The only locality where the disturbances have increased is in the Central Coal Mining District.

A number of Belgian women have been arrested on the German frontier. They were engaged in smuggling. Anarchist prints into Belgium.

A German named Botenkamp has been arrested in Liege who had in his possession a number of important letters from German Socialists.

BERLIN, 30.—Herr Von Puttkamer, Prussian Minister of the Interior, in the Reichstag to-day, made a personal appeal on behalf of Emperor William for the continuance of the Anti-Socialist law. In the course of his address he exclaimed: "In the Emperor's name and by the Emperor's order I assure you that His Majesty would regret profoundly and grieve deeply if the prolongation of the Anti-Socialist law is refused. The Emperor would shed his blood in order to maintain the law."

Dr. Puttkamer referred to the Socialist troubles in Belgium, which he said threatened the peace of Europe.

Dr. Windthorst said he failed to see any connection between the Belgian disorders and German Socialism.

Dr. Von Puttkamer in reply said, according to newspaper reports, the Germans instigated the strike in Belgium. He wished chiefly to point out that the inadequate laws of Belgium had rendered disorders possible, but he denied that the German Socialists were implicated in the troubles. The Belgian bourgeois constantly and wilfully sought to create serious disorders, and the government itself provoked the troubles.

Herr Bebel called the speaker to order, whereupon the speaker denounced Bebel and Most as dangerous agitators.

LONDON, 30.—There was a session of the Cabinet this afternoon. Gladstone and Lord Hartington, who was Secretary for War in the last Liberal Cabinet, interchanged communication to-day regarding the latter's attitude towards the Premier's proposed Irish policy. Hartington, though a Whig, is a sincere admirer of Gladstone, and has always refused to either follow or lead any opposition to him. Chamberlain's personal followers are urging him to make use of the national Liberal federation to discover the majority feeling of the Liberal party throughout Great Britain towards Gladstone's Irish policy. At Birmingham rumors are circulated that if the present political crisis results in a new election, Lord Randolph Churchill and Chamberlain will take the stump on the same platform. It is also stated in the same event that the Birmingham Liberals in John Bright's district will request that venerable statesman to retire in favor of a younger man.

Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan are preparing a plan of open hostility to the government. They are arranging to make a statement to the country through the House of Commons of their reason for leaving the Cabinet, and will accompany this statement with a proposal of a measure for the government of Ireland which they will jointly prepare. They will endeavor to consolidate all the opponents of Mr. Gladstone in support of their scheme.

The House of Commons by a vote of 258 to 127 to-night rejected Mr. Heaton's motion urging that negotiations be entered into with other countries with the object of the establishment of a universal penny postage.

Mr. Charles Cameron, Radical member for Glasgow, introduced a measure for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of Scotland.

Mr. Cameron's motion was rejected by a vote of 237 to 125.

The Tories calculate that sixty Whigs and forty Radicals will secede from Mr. Gladstone's party.

Reports from all quarters of Ireland sent to Mr. Gladstone indicate that the people are in a state of feverish excitement and that the failure of the Home Rule policy will lead to an outbreak of violence.

LONDON, 31.—An explosion of petroleum occurred to-day on board a vessel at Baku, Russia. The vessel was wrecked and the entire crew of thirteen persons perished.

DUBLIN, 31.—The *Freeman's Journal* states that the Irish land bill which Gladstone will propose does not involve either a compulsory purchase or the advance of any specified sum from the Imperial Treasury. What the measure will enact will be the right of any owner of land in Ireland to claim from the Government of Ireland after Home Rule has been granted the privilege of being bought out at a sum regulated by law. This sum will be arrived at by multiplying the amount of rent by a term of years to be agreed upon by Parliament. In all cases where the owners put in such claims to be bought out, the Imperial Exchequer is to provide the purchase money. The Irish Government is to guarantee the repayment and is to attend to the business of reimbursing the empire for all these outlays by disposing of the purchased lands to occupiers and collecting in the shape of payments therefore such rents as will cover the whole sum back in 49 years. As at present framed, the bill fixes the rents to be paid by the tenants at four per cent. per annum on the amount of the purchase. When the tenant has paid in rent to the Irish Government the amount the land cost the Government he is to become the owner. Although the tenant is to pay the Irish Government four per cent. per annum, the latter will be responsible to the Imperial Treasury for but three and a half per cent. per annum, the difference to go to the sinking fund to meet the bad debts, cost of collection, etc. The measure, as outlined by the *Freeman's Journal* is so vastly different from the one attributed by certain Radicals and Tories to Mr. Gladstone as to occasion astonishment. The present bill does not compel an exodus of Englishmen from Ireland. It simply enables the Government, in a gradual and reasonable way, without increasing the public burdens or running the risk of loss, to adjust the conflict of interest between the peasantry and the land owners of Ireland, enabling those who find a residence in Ireland desirable, to remain there as long as they please, and assisting those who find it otherwise to leave without suffering injustice.

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INFORMATION WANTED.

OF BRADLEY CHANDLER, WHO WAS last heard from at Nauvoo, Illinois, May 15, 1846. Authentic information of his present whereabouts, if living, or, if dead, of time and place of death, will be thankfully received and liberally paid for, by

L. C. CHANDLER, Sacramento, California.

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Singer Pattern, equal to any sold for \$25. Each machine contains a full set of attachments. The furniture is black walnut with drop-leaf table. Five drawers and cover box. Crated for shipment. It weighs 110 lbs. Every machine guaranteed to give satisfaction or may be returned and money refunded. Address, CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT we, the undersigned, have been appointed Administrator and Administratrix of the Estate of James James, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present them at 135 south, 5th West street, Salt Lake City, Utah, duly verified according to law, within ten months of the first publication of this notice, or the same will be barred by law.

THOMAS JAMES, MARY ARMSTRONG, Administrators of the Estate of James James, deceased. Salt Lake City, March 6, 1890.