

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court announced the following order:

Ordered that the following regulations to establish, under section 765 of the Revised Statutes, Rule 34, custody of prisoners on habeas corpus.

First—Pending an appeal from the final decision of any Court or Judge declaring to grant a writ of habeas corpus the custody of the prisoner shall not be disturbed.

Second—Pending an appeal from the final decision of any Court or Judge discharging the writ after it has been issued, the prisoner shall be remanded to the custody from which he was taken by the writ, or shall, for good cause shown, be detained in the custody of the Court or Judge.

Third—Pending an appeal from the final decision of any Court or Judge discharging the prisoner, he shall be discharged upon his own recognizance with surety for his reappearance to answer the judgment of the appellate court, except where, for special reason, the sureties ought not to be required.

The total values of exports of merchandise during the twelve months ended February 21, 1886, were \$603,703,574, and during the preceding twelve months, \$848,003,201, a decrease of \$244,299,627. The total values of imports of merchandise for the twelve months ended February 28, 1886, were \$697,711,801, and for the preceding twelve months, \$604,489,440, an increase of \$93,222,361.

The committee on ways and means to-day finally adopted the bill submitted by Secretary Manning in his letter to the Speaker of January 18, in relation to protests, appeals and suits growing out of assessment and liquidation or collection of duties on imports. The bill provides in substance that the decisions of collectors of customs as to import duties shall be final unless the collector is served with a notice within 10 days after the decision by the parties in interest, setting forth their objections to the assessment, and unless the parties shall also file a protest with the Secretary of the Treasury within 30 days. The decision of the Secretary shall be final unless the suit is brought within 30 days thereafter.

Senator Fair introduced the Morrow Chinese bill in the Senate with an amendment changing from twenty years to ten years the period during which the entrance of Chinese laborers into the United States shall be prohibited.

Secretary Lamar is confined to his bed in consequence of a severe cold contracted yesterday. He is not expected to be out for two or three days.

S. T. Corn, Associate Justice of Wyoming Territory, was confirmed to-day.

A statement was published here this afternoon in effect that President Cleveland had been in telegraphic correspondence with Jay Gould concerning the labor troubles in the Southwest, charging him not to stand in the way of arbitration. It can be stated on authority that the President had no communication with Gould or any one else concerned in relation to labor troubles. Some time ago, much impressed with the necessity for some sort of an arbitration board composed of persons whose character would give confidence to employees and employer, and whose authority would be respected, he did think of calling the attention of Congress to the subject, as one demanding early and consideration, but he learned it would be suggested by one of the Commissioners of the House and he has done no more than make some suggestions to Mr. O'Neill.

Indirectly the question of open Executive sessions received a slight forward impulse in the secret session of the Senate this afternoon. A considerable number of Internal Revenue Collectors nominated to places created by suspension were confirmed, and among the number was the Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Vermont, Senator Morrill, who reported this case, moved that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the report of the Finance Committee. In this case, as an act of justice to ex-Collector Stearns, the motion was carried. Mr. Sherman then asked that the same act of justice be done to suspended Collectors in Ohio. Then some one asked why not extend the courtesy to the entire list of suspended collectors. Another asked: "And why not to all other suspended officials?" These "why nots" were not answered, but some of the more conservative Senators, without stating any objection to the resolution, thought the resolution was moving too rapidly, and to check it a motion was introduced to reconsider the vote, by which Morrill's motion was carried. This put the question over for a day. The injunction of secrecy was removed from the correspondence sent to the Senate in secret session, between the Secretary of State on the one hand, and the Chinese Minister at Washington and the American Minister at China, respectively, on the other, with regard to Chinese immigration. The correspondence is voluminous and it was fully intended that it should be given to the press to-night, but by some failure of the machinery of the executive session or some inadvertency, the motion to reconsider the mo-

tion in respect to the Vermont collector, was made to cover the Chinese matter as well, and thus the correspondence remains locked up.

The Supreme Court of the United States to-day affirmed the judgment of the Court of Claims in the suits between the Union Pacific Railway Company and the United States, growing out of the charges made by the railroad for transporting mails and government employees accompanying them, and on the part of the government in reference to its claim for 5 per cent. of the amount of the earnings of the road. Under the act of 1862 the Court of Claims decides that the railroad company was entitled to \$2,910,134 for services rendered the government, and that the United States on their counter claim were entitled to recover \$4,487,807, and gave judgment in favor of the United States for the difference. From this judgment the United States appealed.

"Secretary Manning had a good night," said Dr. Lincoln at noon, "and he is really much improved, though, of course, not yet out of danger."

The improvement in Secretary Manning's condition continues. He was so much better to-day that Dr. Lincoln visited him but two instead of five times, as is his daily custom. The Doctor said to-night there was a favorable change. He does not yet pronounce him out of danger, but says the fear of a second attack is lessening every day.

New York, 29.—The spirit of exultation which filled the hearts of the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor this morning soon changed to grave anxiety. When Wm. O. McDowell called at Gould's office at 9:30 this morning he was not as favorably impressed as he was at the reception accorded him at Gould's house Sunday. Gould gave McDowell to understand that there had been a misconception of his telegram to Hoxie which was sent Sunday night. McDowell at once returned to the Astor House and conferred with the General Executive Board, and two of the members at once returned with McDowell to Gould's office. The conference there was short and an adjournment was had until 3 o'clock, the hope being entertained that at that hour Powderly might be well enough to attend. At 2:30 o'clock, however, Messrs. Turner and McDowell entered Jay Gould's office without Powderly. At about 4 o'clock the conference ended. Subsequently an inquiry at Gould's office was answered by the following statement, of which Gould was the author:

"Mr. Powderly has evidently misunderstood the meaning of the telegram sent Sunday night to Mr. Hoxie. Our position is that this strike has been in a condition for arbitration all the time. We have had an agreement with the workmen for some time that all differences were to have been submitted for arbitration before any strike should be resorted to. Manager Hoxie has the matter in hand. He has full control, and matters must be settled with him. We are just where we were before Sunday's conference."

The gentleman who represented Jay Gould at his office said: "The conference of Sunday was between Gould and Powderly as citizens only, it being distinctly and often stated that neither gentleman was acting officially."

Mr. Gould this afternoon sent the following letter to Powderly, who makes it public, as a matter referring to and interview with Gould. The letter is marked "personal."

T. V. Powderly Esq.:

The papers this morning published the following:

"Jay Gould has consented to our proposition for arbitration, and so telegraphed Vice-President Hoxie. Order men to resume work at once."

Signed T. V. Powderly,

G. M. W. They published an interview with you which leads one to think the officers of your order in St. Louis may misconstrue your message into a consent on the part of this company to conform to the requirements contained in the letter from the Secretary of your order dated Philadelphia March 27th, which in my letter to you of the same date, I declined to consider. You remember at our conference Sunday, I said to you the position of this company was unchanged in this respect and the whole matter was left in the hands of the First Vice-President and the General Manager with the instructions contained in my telegram to him, which was written before my interview with you and read to you at the time. This telegram stated: "We see no objection to arbitrate any differences between the employees and the company, past or future." While I feel confident your understanding of this matter is the same as my own, I write you this in order that there may be no grounds for misunderstanding hereafter.

Very respectfully yours,

JAY GOULD, President.

When this was received by Powderly, he wrote down these notes, which were taken to the conference:

"Do I understand you, from your personal letter of this date, that your company refuse arbitration? and must I so telegraph Martin Irons?"

When the committee arrived at Gould's office he had gone out, but they were received by Second Vice-President Hopkins, who made this answer:

"You may say distinctly to him, no, we do not. He is not so to understand that letter, but he is simply referred to Mr. Gould's written communication to him, which he is prepared to carry out in every particular."

The committee then returned to the Astor House and formulated a reply to Gould, setting forth that the proposition for the men to return to work on the agreement to submit the complaints to arbitration, was made in good faith. The letter continues: "When you made the telegraphic order to General Manager Hoxie, contained in your letter in which was used the following language: 'We see no objection to arbitrating any differences between employees and the company past or future,' we accepted your approval to the general principle of arbitration in equal good faith, and at once issued our order for the men to return to work. We are not particular in the adjustment of the present difficulties, whether the arbitrators appointed by your company shall be named by General Manager Hoxie or yourself, or whether their number shall consist of three, five or seven. We can imagine no greater misfortune to your company than that that the impression should go forth, not only to members of our organization, but to the community at large, whose interests are suffering as a result of the present condition of affairs, that a break has occurred between the interests which you represent and which I represent, by reason of a technicality."

Another conference has been arranged for 10 to-morrow morning, at which Mr. Powderly will be present, if at all possible. He is quite ill.

The following telegram was sent to District Master Workmen at St. Louis, Sedalia and Fort Worth to-night.

"Complications have arisen since morning as to the method of arbitration. Another conference will be held to-morrow."

(Signed) T. V. POWDERLY.

Word has just been telephoned down from the Missouri Pacific shop that Master Mechanic Bartlett says the men cannot return to work before Wednesday. Traffic has been practically resumed on the Iron Mountain road. Two trains left to-day, one about noon and another at 2 p.m., and three trains arrived from the south. Quite a number of men applied for work at the yards of this road and they were employed.

About 2 o'clock this afternoon three crowds of strikers left the relay depot and went to the yards of the Ohio & Mississippi and C. B. & Q. roads and to the National Stock Yards and "killed" an engine at each place.

The Wabash started out a train of 15 cars at 2:30 p.m.

The strikers have received no specific instructions as yet in regard to resuming work, but say that it will be impossible for them to return before Wednesday morning. Warrants were sworn out this morning at the instance of special attorneys of the Missouri Pacific road against J. J. McGarry, Judge Advocate of District Assembly 101, C. M. Chase and a man named Burdette, under the general charge of felony, but for the specific offense of obstructing trains and trespassing upon the property of the company.

At 9 o'clock to-night the Executive Committee rescinded the order issued this morning for the men to resume work.

Atchison, Kas., 29.—The situation here to-day was very serious. The strikers, not satisfied with simply "killing" the engines, ditched the trains, tampered with the switches and soaped the track. The sheriff and posse manned a train this morning and ran the gauntlet, barely escaping a misplaced switch and sent it safely west. In the afternoon two trains arrived. The switch was thrown ahead of the second one, and the rails smeared with soap, so it was impossible to stop the train, which was ditched. The engine was then dismantled. The men were more reckless than at any time during the strike. They declared Powderly had sold them out. Warrants are out for about 100 strikers. The sheriff has a disciplined force of deputies, and thinks he can make the arrests.

St. Louis, 30.—The Missouri Pacific is preparing to move freight trains as usual to-day, and there is a greater air of activity about its freight depot than at any previous time during the strike. No trains had left East St. Louis up to 10 a.m. The situation there is considered somewhat threatening, though no outbreak has occurred.

The Adjutant General of Illinois has directed the Fifth Regiment of State troops to hold itself in readiness for service. This is in obedience to a call for troops at East St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, 30.—Secretary Manning's condition shows no change.

Key West, Fla., 30.—Five blocks in the centre of this city have been burned this morning and the fire is still raging. It started in the San Carlos Theatre at 1 o'clock this morning. The Episcopal and Baptist churches are among the buildings consumed.

Key West, 30.—Over fifty houses are already burned, including the Masonic Hall, three or four cigar factories and bonded warehouses containing nearly a quarter of a million dollars worth of tobacco. Officers from the United States steamers *Brooklyn* and *Powhatan* have been blowing up some of the houses with powder. There is no water supply, the cisterns being mostly dry.

It is now settled that the fire will not stop until it reaches the harbor. It is now entering the business part of the city, destroying buildings containing heavy stocks of goods and the loss will be very great. It looks now as though the Hotel Russell would shortly succumb.

The fire is still raging and it is now feared that the entire city is doomed to destruction.

New York, 11 a.m.—Powderly, accompanied by Turner, Bailey, Hayes and McDowell, are now in conference with Jay Gould, Geo. Gould and Vice President Hopkins, at the office of the Missouri Pacific Co.

New York, 1 p.m.—The question as to the general principle of arbitration is being thoroughly discussed at the conference between Gould and the committee of the Knights of Labor to-day. The session began at 11 and still continues. Hoxie in St. Louis is connected with the committee by direct wire and is taking an active part in the conference. A gentleman who has been in the committee room all the morning states that the outlook for argument as to the manner and conditions of settlement by arbitration is very favorable.

New York, 2:45 p.m.—The conference still continues and the discussion is covering a very wide field. Congressman O'Neill's bill has received considerable attention and General Swan has been before the body giving his views as to its merits. Owing to the great number of matters being discussed it is not likely that the gentlemen in conference will be able to finish their labors to-day, but up to this time considerable progress, toward agreement has been made, and it is now thought that a decision as to whether or not the differences can be settled by arbitration will be arrived at to-day, but the details will have to be arranged to-morrow.

2:50 p.m.—The conference just now adjourned to meet again to-morrow morning. It is stated that considerable progress has been made in the negotiations for the settlement by arbitration, but the whole matter is in such a crude state at present that no details or results of the day's labor will be made public.

St. Louis, 30.—Three hundred and fifty men employed by the St. Louis Transfer Company reported for duty at the regular hour this morning, and when about to begin duties, were told by the superintendent of the company that it had been decided to furnish them protection in performing their duties by detaching a squad of Deputy United States Marshals to accompany them during the day and guard them from molestation from strikers. This was what the men were waiting for and they immediately struck, declaring they wanted no protection. No freight can be now brought across the river to this city for the ferry is the only means of transfer, and this new strike renders that useless, for no trains can be procured to do the necessary hauling from the river to the river landing. Three freight trains started out this morning from the Missouri Pacific yards, guarded by a strong force of police. There were no crowds of any size congregated in the yards at the time and no trains molested at any point along the route. It was stated that the company could now run their regular number of trains could the necessary number of men be procured to run them.

St. Louis, 12:30 p.m.—At East St. Louis no serious disturbance has as yet occurred, although several attempts to start out freight trains have been resisted by the strikers.

The Illinois and St. Louis Railway engineer was approached by a number of strikers, who requested the engineer to desert his post. This he refused to do and the men "killed" the engine and took it back to the round house.

On the Vandalia tracks an attempt was made to make up freight trains, but the engineer complied with the request of the strikers and the train was abandoned. No opposition, however, was offered to the efforts of the Wabash to resume freight traffic and it succeeded in sending out a freight train.

St. Louis, 30.—The Iron Mountain road has sent out four freight trains without molestation to-day. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of William McConnell and William Conroy, striking Mo. Pacific employees, charged with obstructing the passage of the Missouri Pacific train March 23. Judge Advocate McGarry, of the Knights of Labor, was arrested yesterday on the charge of trespassing on the company's property, was taken before the Court this morning and allowed to give bail, pending preliminary examination.

PARSONS, Kansas, 30.—Passenger train No. 164, northbound, was ditched five miles south of here and the engine, mail car and baggage car were thrown down the embankment. The mail car struck against a telegraph pole and broke it. The only one seriously hurt was Mail Agent Moore, who has been taken to his home at Osage Mission. The track will be cleared to-day of the wreck caused by a fish plate being removed and the rails spreading. The fish plate was then spiked down so that the rails could not possibly get to their place, thereby making the wreck inevitable. Great indignation was manifested by the citizens at the perpetrators of the crime and it is likely that the guilty ones will be arrested and punished, as the detectives have obtained some clues as to who the guilty parties are.

St. Louis, 30.—The sheriff of St. Clair county has telegraphed Governor Oglesby that 1,500 strikers at East St. Louis are blockading all freight trains and hold the State of Illinois in contempt, and that it is folly to attempt to move a train in the absence of a strong force of troops. The governor has ordered the company at Decatur to go to East St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, 30.—Secretary Manning's condition shows no change.

After Dr. Lincoln's visit to Secretary Manning to-night he said that the patient's condition was "just the same," "which," he added, "is as much as we can expect. He hoped for the Secretary's ultimate recovery."

Senator Fair has been working for some time past to accomplish the reopening of the mint at Carson, Nevada. As he says, the necessities of the State demand that the mint should resume operations. It may be, he says, that the illness of Secretary Manning may complicate matters for the present but he believes that he will finally accomplish his desire, and the State will thereby be relieved from its embarrassing position. The Senator remarked that "As Nevada produces more silver than any other State it is but proper that the metals should be coined in that State. The business of Nevada will brighten immediately upon the opening of the mint, and the people are incessant in their appeals to that end."

Postmaster Miles Goodman, of Virginia City, Nevada, was confirmed to-day.

Representatives Randall, Hewitt, Burnes, Crisp, Hiscok, Reed and Phelps, constituting the select committee on ordinance and gunnery, to-day reached a final unanimous agreement of their report, and it will be presented to the House by Randall. The committee have no hesitation in recommending that all guns for use by the army and navy, including those for fortifications, when constructed should be constructed in the United States. The committee make no recommendations and say, on a matter involving such vast expenditures they prefer to leave the entire subject to Congress.

Casey Young was cross-examined again to-day at great length by the telephone committee. There were some sharp passages between the witness and Mr. Ranney, but nothing of importance was developed.

The correspondence of the State Department relating to the immigration of Chinese which was sent to the Senate in compliance with a resolution offered by Senator Mitchell of Oregon, is now made public. It is voluminous and relates chiefly to the detailed operations of the laws and the treaty on the subject, to the issuance of certificates, the transit of Chinese subjects across American territory, and to cases of individuals whose interests were found to be involved, but contains very little of general interest at this time.

New York, 30.—In an interview just held with a gentleman present at to-day's conference, it was learned that the committee of Knights submitted a proposition for ratification, which has been referred to Hoxie at St. Louis. As Gould declined to act without the advice of Hoxie, the meeting adjourned to await his arrival. Should Hoxie reply this evening, his views will at once be sent to Powderly and his associates, and should they so desire they are at liberty to make the matter public. Gould and Hoxie both expressed themselves as willing to receive any of their employees and to hear their grievances. Their employees must, however, in each case belong to the class making the complaint. For instance should the engineers desire to arbitrate any matter, the complaint must be presented to the company and all negotiations carried on with the engineers complaining. No questions will be asked as to whether they are Knights or not, but they must be employees of the company and no committee will be received which contains any but employees.

ATLANTA, Ga., 30.—A special to the Constitution from Northern Georgia and Alabama shows heavy losses from freshets. It rained continuously since last Sunday and at midnight to-night is pouring in torrents. The rain-fall in Atlanta has already been over ten inches. The rivers are flooded and great loss of property is reported. Every railroad leading out of Atlanta has suspended traffic. Many bridges are down and it is thought others will fall to-night. It is estimated that the damage will amount to \$2,000,000, and it may be more.

NEW ORLEANS, 30.—The steamer *Mary Lewis*, of the Morgan Railway Line, this morning collided with the La Gonda bridge and sank. The second engineer and cook were drowned.

The steamer *Barnorah*, engaged at the scene of the disaster in saving the cargo and machinery, exploded her boiler. Four men were blown overboard and drowned, and five others are badly wounded.

New York, 29.—From a gentleman present at to-day's conference it was learned that the committee of Knights submitted a proposition for ratification which has been referred to Hoxie, at St. Louis, as Gould declined to act without the advice of Hoxie. The meeting has adjourned to await its arrival. Should Hoxie reply this evening his views will at once be sent to Powderly and his associates, and should they so desire they are at liberty to make the matter public. Gould and Hoxie both expressed themselves as willing to receive any of their employees and to hear their grievances. Their employees must, however, in each case belong to the class making the complaint. For instance, should the engineers desire to arbitrate any matter, the complaint must be presented to the company and all negotiations will be carried on with the engineers complaining. No questions will be asked as to whether they are Knights or not, but they must be employees of the company, and no committee will be received which contains any but employees.

General Supt. Kerrigan of the Mis-