

THE STRIKE ON THE GOULD SYSTEM.

Irons Instructs the Strikers to Resume Work.

Pending Negotiations Which are Now in Court of Fulfillment.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Members of the executive committee of District Assembly No. 101, Knights of Labor met in executive session at Lightson hall at 8:30 yesterday morning and immediately began consideration of the question of issuing an order to members of their assembly to return to work.

A special from Houston, Tex., to the Post-Dispatch says the Missouri Pacific yards presented an animated appearance yesterday morning and the facilities of the road are taxed to their utmost in moving the accumulated freight.

A Post-Dispatch special from Belleville, Ill., says Judge Watts, of the Circuit Court of St. Clair county, called the attention of the grand jury yesterday to the lawless condition of affairs in East St. Louis and directed them to investigate the matter.

Efforts were made to send out freight trains on the Chicago and Alton and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy yards yesterday forenoon. In each case the engineer and fireman were persuaded to leave their engines and the trains were abandoned.

The following is the text of the order mentioned in previous bulletins. It is addressed to the local assemblies of the Knights of Labor.

"You are ordered by the general executive board to go to work. Honor demands; see that those who came out to support you get work first. We will telegraph the hour and day.

MARTIN IRONS."

Martin Irons, chairman of the executive committee of District Assembly No. 101, which embraces all Knights of Labor employed by the Missouri Pacific Railway company, yesterday morning telegraphed to the different local assemblies under his jurisdiction notifying them officially that the general executive board has ordered all men to go to work pending arbitration of the existing difficulties by a committee of the Missouri Pacific employes and Mr. Hoxie.

LATER—The executive committee decided upon an order which they will not give out locally, but which has been telegraphed to outside assemblies the purport of which is that the men on the system are ordered to return to work at 10 o'clock.

During the conference between the representatives of the Knights of labor and the Missouri Pacific railway officials yesterday Mr. Powderly repudiated the remarks attributed to him

that Gould recognized me. He addressed me grand master workman, etc. Mr. Powderly also said that if the officials of the road would furnish him the names of the men who destroyed the property of the company they would be expelled from the order of the Knights of Labor.

General Manager Hoxie, of the Missouri Pacific railway, telegraphed Jay Gould yesterday morning as follows:

ST. LOUIS, March 31, 1886.—Mr. Jay Gould, President, New York: Moved 139 freight trains, which carried 1,714 loads on the entire system yesterday. Open traffic at Alvarado and all other points except Hanniba and Parsons, and commenced receiving freight on the entire system.

H. M. HOXIE.

EAST ST. LOUIS, April 1.—The situation in this city yesterday morning is one of quiet. The crowds congregated around the relay depot and in the railway yards are smaller than at any time since the strike was inaugurated.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Messrs. Turner, Bailey, and Hayes of the executive board of the Knights of Labor, on account of unavoidable delay did not leave New York until 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon by way of the Pennsylvania railway. They stopped off at Philadelphia for the 8:50 o'clock train yesterday evening where they leave for St. Louis.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—The old employes resumed work yesterday in the railroad shops at Goulsboro and deputy marshals there were withdrawn.

KANSAS CITY, April 1.—Missouri Pacific freight trains are running under police protection without interference from the strikers. The latter are still out.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Mr. O'Niell of Missouri, from the committee on labor reported a bill to provide for the speedy settlement of controversies and differences between common carriers engaged in interstate and territorial transportation of property or passengers and their employes.

On a point of order raised by Mr. Dunn, of Arkansas, the bill was referred to the committee of the whole and the House immediately went into committee (Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair) for the consideration of the measure.

Mr. O'Niell said that for the past two months the committee on labor had been engaged in raiding every avenue where there was reasonable hope of securing information as to some feasible methods consistent with the constitution and the laws that would provide a mode of settlement of disastrous disputes between capital and labor.

The committee had decided that the pending measure was the best that it could formulate. It was a simple and voluntary arbitration. He knew that this was disappointing to many members of the House; he knew that there was a feeling in the heart of many men that this was not what was expected but if they would realize that the first thing to consider was how fare they could regulate the disputes by an appeal to public opinion.

If this method failed then he could see but one other, and that was for the strong arm of the government to take the great corporations by the throat and tell them that they must yield to arbitration; that they must submit the differences between them and their workmen to some peaceful agreement;

that the government could not have the condition of affairs that yesterday prevailed throughout five States of the Union—a practical revolution, all business suspended and the people of great cities suffering from the increased cost of food and fuel.

After some further remarks by Mr. O'Niell Mr. Foran of Ohio, said he was no more opposed to the pending bill than he was to drinking a glass of water; both were harmless; the bill could injure no one but it could accomplish no good. There was no more arbitration in this bill than there was flesh on a doctor's skeleton.

Mr. Reed, of Maine said that what the laboring men needed and desired was that there should be that careful examination of the whole matter which could lead to an agreement. It may turn out, he said, that this legislation will amount to little. It may turn out that it amounts to much. Suppose we try to learn more, do more.

Pending discussion the committee rose.

MONROE MARKET.

[Corrected Daily.]

Table listing market prices for various goods including sugar, flour, corn, and other commodities.

THE MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS.

JUTTON.

Table listing market prices for various goods in New Orleans, including different grades of midding and ordinary goods.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Table listing market prices for various grains and provisions, including flour, corn, and other foodstuffs.

ST. LOUIS.

Table listing market prices for various goods in St. Louis, including flour, wheat, and other commodities.

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