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The EVENING EDITION World.

ANOTHER STEP UPWARD.
Last Sunday's Circulation:
277,250

PRICE ONE CENT. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1888. PRICE ONE CENT.

3 O'CLOCK

POWDERLY'S VOICE.

Knights Must Not Supplant the Brotherhood Men.

He Says that Two Wrongs Do Not Make a Right.

Startling Accusations Made Against the Brotherhood Men by the General Master Workman—They Incited Knights to Acts of Violence During the Great Southwest Strike, and Then Went Against the Rival Organization—Notwithstanding, Mr. Powderly Warns His Men to Keep Their Hands Off—The "Trust" the Latest Invention of the Devil.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 29.—THE EVENING WORLD correspondent made a visit to the residence of Mr. Powderly. The General Master Workman is giving all the attention his strength will permit to the affairs of the order, and walks easily in his study recuperating his jaded powers and reserving all his energies that he may be able as soon as possible to enter the field where his presence is so much required by the new evolutions in labor troubles.

When one meets Mr. Powderly, even for the first time, it can readily be seen why an army of toilers admire this truly brilliant but plain, man, who through good and evil has withstood the cavils of malicious enemies, traducing foes and false counsellors.

Mr. Powderly has had more influence upon the history of the labor movement in America than any other man in the past or in the present times, and his strong personal magnetism has enabled him to maintain an enormous power over the many thousands of loyal Knights and honest wage-workers who believe that "an injury to one workingman is the concern of all workingmen, and all people who toil are kindred to each other."

Were the different leaders in the order of the K. of L. imbued with the spirit of honesty and sincerity which characterizes the utterances of Mr. Powderly, that organization would be the grandest of American institutions.

The General Master Workman good-naturedly remarked: "Well, you see I still am here in Scranton, although it has been telegraphed in all directions that I am in Chicago. I regret to say that I have not yet discovered the convenient secret of being in several places at one and the same time."

In answer to a question put by THE EVENING WORLD correspondent, Mr. Powderly made the following statement:

MR. POWDERLY'S STATEMENT.

"When the strike took place over two years ago on the Wabash Railway engineers who were members of the Brotherhood carried men on their engines to take the places of strikers. When the strike on the Southwest system was inaugurated members of the Brotherhood assured the Knights of Labor of their co-operation. After the strike was on they were asked to fulfil their promises. They said they would do so, but must have some excuse, and if the Knights would only use a little intimidation or show of force they would desert their engines. I warned our men not to do anything of the kind. Some of them tried to put the plan in operation, were arrested, and were no doubt astounded when confronted in the court, as witnesses, by the men who had suggested the very thing for which they were arrested. That was not in accord with the constitution or teachings of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, but it appears that every chief their organization has had believes that its members should hold no entangling alliances with those of other trades, and, while not openly advocating the policy of stabbing other organizations, have quietly winked at it while it was being done.

"DO NOT RETALIATE."

"It is suggested that a good way to bring these men to their senses would be to man the foot-boards in this strike, but I differ very radically with those who express such sentiments. It is not in accord with the principles of Knighthood to take any man's place. Even though members of the Brotherhood have stooped to such meanness, it is no reason why a member of our order should retaliate now.

"It will do more to bring the members of the Brotherhood to a better understanding of the principles of the K. of L. if the members of the latter assist them to win this strike. I know that, even though the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers should win the fight with the aid of the Knights, they would take all the credit to themselves and again proclaim that they can stand alone, but every student of economic or social affairs is aware that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers owes its power to-day to the Knights of Labor, for if the latter organization had not taken up the attention of the corporations, as it did for the past few years, had the Knights of Labor not taught laboring men what organization means, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers or other isolated organizations would have been whipped in detail long ago.

"Why, under old-time conditions it would be the easiest thing in the world to fill the engineers' places. The fireman can handle the throttle and reverse lever, the head brakeman can pick up the scoop shovel from which the fireman graduated to the foot-board, the hind brakeman can run head brake, and the cornfields, the backwoods, the legion of tramps can be made recruiting fields for all of the embryo engineers that may be required.

"It cannot be charged that I do not know what I am talking about, for with the exception of serving an apprenticeship in the cornfield I have done duty in the other departments."

"Including the tramp department?" put in THE EVENING WORLD correspondent.

"Yes, including the tramp department."

Mr. Powderly seriously said: "I served as a brakeman, then learned the art of engine-building and hold my papers to show for it. I learned not only how to make a locomotive, but how to run it as well, and I have been forced to tramp in search of work, but the poorest day I ever saw never saw me poor enough to take another man's place under any circumstances. The man who does that may be driven to it, but he is called a scab nevertheless.

THE BROTHERHOOD'S HOSTILITY.

"The Brotherhood did a very foolish thing in ever showing any hostility to other organizations of labor, that is if they ever intended to assert their manhood in a contest of any kind, for they have done a far worse thing than embitter the members of labor organizations against them, they have given the corporations to understand that they have made enemies of all other branches of honorable toil.

"No Knight should assist a corporation such as the C., B. and Q. is in this fight. Everything that can be done should be done to make the strike a success if it has been properly entered upon, and then the best thing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers can do is to act sensibly and make a national trade district of the Brotherhood and come into the Knights of Labor, take charge of their own affairs, cooperate with other workmen, and then inaugurate one grand intelligent strike against the root of all the evils of fictitious or watered stock. When that is done and every dollar paid for a share of railroad stock represents a dollar's worth of railroad property, then honest men who work for corporations can invest in the stock of the roads they operate, and in time elect their own directors and presidents.

"It can be done. Railway pools and combinations, watered stock and that latest invention of the devil, the 'trust,' are all at the bottom of the trouble, and until these agencies are destroyed we will have strikes and riots. I am of the opinion that the 'trust' will prove the last straw on the back of the labor camel. Congress may abolish it, but whether it does or not, the people will, and before long. But I have wandered away off to the root, while the fuss to-day is up in the branches."

THE EVENING WORLD correspondent was favored with a copy of a letter bearing upon the question of the Knights of Labor and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, prepared by Mr. Powderly for publication in next week's issue of the *Journal of United Labor*:

MR. POWDERLY TO THE ORDER.

An expression of opinion is required as to whether I favor the taking of the places of the Brotherhood men by Knights of Labor. I have nothing to say concerning the matter of a strike on the road in question, for I do not know the particulars; but if it is true that the men are endeavoring to do away with the European custom of grading men up and down, regardless of merit, they are in the right in making the fight for equality. My opinion of a man who takes the place of another who is struggling for his rights is that he deserves the contempt and scorn of every man who loves justice.

It is true that members of the Brotherhood have on repeated occasions taken the places of members of the Knights of Labor. It is true that away back in the early days of the seventies the Brotherhood men did the same thing with the machinists and blacksmiths at the command of their chief. It is true that Brotherhood men stabbed the Knights of Labor in the back on the Southern system, not only by taking their places, but by urging them to strike, with a proffer of assistance if they would do so. It is true that Knights were used as cat's-paws by Brotherhood men in the struggle, and it is true that many engines were burned in raking out the chestnuts for others. It is true that Brotherhood men did take the place of the Reading men in the strike on that road. The merits of the various cases herein mentioned have nothing to do with the principle of honor which is involved in all of them. It is to the eternal shame of the Brotherhood men that they stooped to such acts of meanness and treachery, and of unmanly conduct. The man who takes the place of another when that other is engaged in a struggle with a corporation is a scab, whether he be a member of the Knights of Labor or a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. When Charles Wilson ordered members of the Brotherhood to take the places of members of the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Union in 1872 and 1873, he did an unmanly, cowardly act. When P. M. Arthur allowed the members of the Brotherhood over which he exercises such discipline to tamper with the rights of the striking employees of the Missouri Pacific and the Wabash system two years ago, he, too, violated the principles of honor which should restrain a man when about to do a wrong.

It mattered not that the strikes in question were not ordered by the chief officers of the Knights of Labor. If the men who were interested felt that they were right and took up the fight as employees regardless of what organization they belonged to, and on their own responsibility, they had the right to do so, and under the laws of the land the members of the brotherhoods were not obliged to make cravens of themselves, as many of them did, both on the Southwest system and in the Reading strike. The taking of the men's places was mean and dastardly. If these actions were taken with the sanction of the chief of the Brotherhood, he, too, is mean and dastardly; but "two wrongs never make a right," and what is mean and dastardly for a member of the Brotherhood of Engineers cannot become noble or grand in a member of the Order of the Knights of Labor. No Knight of Labor should belittle his manhood by stooping to such dirty work. If it is the habit of Brotherhood men to do such work as taking strikers' places, in heaven's name let them have a monopoly of it.

Knights of Labor, if you take my advice you will stand back and allow this struggle to go on. Let the Brotherhood demonstrate its power to stand alone without any "entangling alliances with those of other trades." Let the past be forgotten in this strike. No matter how bitter you may feel towards these men, remember that they have not stepped out of the rut of selfishness yet, and it is best to teach them what manhood means by keeping hands off the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy strike. The spectacle presented by men of labor who belong to different organizations rushing at each other's throats whenever a strike takes place must be a gratifying thing for employers of labor to look at. It must indeed give satisfaction to the corporations to know that neither Knights of Labor nor Brotherhood men dare in future ask for better treatment with any assurance of receiving it. It must be a consoling thought to the monopolist to know that his power is not half so dangerous to a labor organization as the possibility that another labor organization will espouse his cause through revenge. Labor will forever be bound hand and foot at the feet of capital so long as workingmen can be pitted against each other.

No strike should be entered into until the court of last resort has been reached, until the last effort consistent with manhood has been made, until the heads of opposing forces on both sides have been consulted and their verdict given, until the last bridge has been burned between them; then if it was determined that the last thing possible had been done to avert the trouble, every detachment of labor's army, horse, foot and artillery, should be wheeled into line in defending the rights of the men in the breach. I have never seen such a strike, and never expect to until the narrow prejudices of the past are buried, until the principles of Knighthood are properly understood. Then we will have no strikes. Knights of Labor, from Maine to California, stand back! Keep your hands off! Let the law of retaliation be disregarded, and let the men of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad win this strike if they can. T. V. POWDERLY,
General Master Workman.

Mr. Powderly continued: "It has been stated in the papers that General Worthy Foreman Griffiths, of Chicago, favored retaliation by the Knights. There is not a particle of truth in this report. I telegraphed last night to Brother Griffiths to learn if he was correctly quoted. Here is his reply:

It is a false report. Don't believe it. Not a word of truth in the statement. RICHARD GRIFFITHS.

"General Secretary Hayes has sent me a message discountenancing such action."

"Have you anything further of a particular nature to intimate to THE EVENING WORLD readers?" asked the correspondent.

"I propose during the coming year to map out a line of policy for the order to pursue in opposition to trusts and monopolies. The investigations now being made into the mysterious methods of trusts and railroad corporations is so much time wasted. There must be a law passed which will compel every man, rich or poor, to stand up and, when questioned as to his dealings with the public, make replies under oath, produce books and papers and be punished for contempt should he refuse. All this talk of monopolists when brought before an investigating committee, that they refuse to answer questions because the affairs of the concerns they represent do not interest the public, is sheer hypocrisy and evasion. There is not a concern, great or small, doing business in the United States to-day that is not upheld by the public, and the public has a right to ascertain whether or not its methods are honest or knavish."

"Mr. Powderly, do you think that Congress will do anything in this matter during the present session?"

"I do not know, but if this Congress does not another one surely will. The people themselves are not so well educated concerning business affairs at present as they will be in the near future, and once their eyes are open and they thoroughly understand the tricks of the moneyed scoundrels of the country who institute trusts to rob the people under the shadow of this law they will change the law, never fear, and in no unmeaning manner."

MR. POWDERLY'S MANIFESTO APPROVED.

The stand taken by Mr. Powderly in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy strike has given satisfaction everywhere and has restored entire confidence in the ranks of the Brotherhood. The emphatic and positive character of the General Master Workman's order that no Knight of Labor must take the place of a striking engineer only goes to show how consistent he is at all times. There must not be factional fights in the labor movement. Two wrongs never make a right, he declares, and then says: "Let us return good for evil by jumping in and assisting the railroaders to win their fight."

The strike of the engineers and firemen of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad is as complete as the strikers can make it. The company is trying to fill the places of the strikers with other men, and if it succeeds in this move the strike will naturally be a failure, but if new hands cannot be secured in sufficient numbers the company will be forced to make terms with its old employees within the next few days. Such is the prevailing impression among railroad men in this vicinity. It is everywhere admitted that Mr. Powderly's timely manifesto has already half won the strike for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who so rarely engage in a strike that when they do the general opinion is that they are justified in the act.

The rumor that the engineers and firemen of the Pennsylvania contemplate a strike on March 15 is denied in this neighborhood.

THE SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY LAW.

"The Evening World" Appeal Receiving Many Signatures Among Working People.

THE EVENING WORLD appeal to the members of the Legislature urging that the Saturday Half-Holiday law be left as it is, at least until it has had a fair trial, has been given a wide circulation among the working people of this city and the vicinity, and is receiving many signatures. Copies of the petition containing spaces for signatures may be obtained at the office of THE EVENING WORLD.

Saturday Half Holiday.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

I must praise the efforts of THE EVENING WORLD for what it is doing to better the condition of the toiling masses. I for one will place my name on the roll of honor as a protest against the repeal of the Half-Holiday law, though it does not affect me at present. Let THE WORLD blaze forth for justice; let that be its law of action without faltering, and it will ultimately be finding itself gradually battling for human rights and of supreme importance to the human race—that which is leading men to think about the economic distribution of things that labor has created. This problem will and must be settled in the near future. Liberty is what the people demand—liberty to employ their heads and hands; liberty to be men; liberty in that broad sense where they can use their powers to its fullest development, and wherever we can make all people free to this extent there will be no poverty, no despair, no suicides, no poor houses, no criminals; that is, the tendency will be to lessen these. So strike hard and sharp for justice.

SYLVESTER BUTLER,
240 East One Hundred and Twenty-first street.

DARING ARKANSAS TRAIN ROBBERS.

Promiscuous Firing on Express and Passenger Cars—Only $4,000 Stolen.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Feb. 29.—This morning at 1 o'clock on this side of Kingsland, forty miles south of here, on the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Railroad, a daring robbery was perpetrated on the express car on said train, which was proceding north.

The robbers got on the train at Kingsland and secreted themselves in the baggage-car. When two miles out they boarded the locomotive and made the engineer stop the train.

The express messenger snuffed danger and bolted his doors. The robbers then commenced firing on the express and passenger cars.

Denied entrance they then started to fire the express car with kerosene oil when the doors were opened. The messenger had secreted from the safe several valuable packages, and when the safe was opened their booty was only $3,000 or $4,000.

They made a breastwork of the fireman, engineer and brakeman to prevent the passengers firing upon them. A panic prevailed and the screams of women and children added to the confusion.

A party left here early this morning with bloodhounds from the jail, and as the ground is wet and tracks recent it is hoped that the robbers will be overtaken.

The mail or the passengers were not disturbed.

Victims of the Vallejo Explosion.

VALLEJO, Cal., Feb. 28.—Search was resumed today for bodies of the victims of yesterday's explosion on the ferry steamer Julia, but no more bodies were recovered. Fifteen had been recovered at a late hour last night and many more are known to be killed. It is believed between fifteen and twenty more bodies will be found in the wreck when the steamer is raised. Wreckers were at work to-day, and it is thought the Julia will be brought to the surface to-night. Divers went down to-day and made a careful inspection of the wreck. They found the port boiler blown overboard and the starboard boiler torn apart.

He Will Wrestle "The Strangler."

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship Egypt, was John Wannop, the English boxer and wrestler, who has come to this country to wrestle with Lewis, "the Strangler," of Chicago, for $1,000 a side. Wannop has been the champion mixed-style wrestler of England for the past three years. A number of friends met him at the wharf. After a few days he will start for Chicago.

Miller Receives Forfeit from Bibby.

Edwin Bibby did not show up in Parepa Hall last evening to wrestle Sebastian Miller. Referee J. J. O'Brien ordered the stakes to be paid Miller. Hoefler, Miller's trainer, and Miller had a dispute which resulted in an impromptu match. Hoefler won one fall and the style was changed to catch-as-catch-can. Miller got a fall and Hoefler refused to continue.

17th of March.

The LONDON AND LIVERPOOL CLOTHING COMPANY, 86 and 88 Bowery, will, as usual, display their entire spring stock on Saturday, March 17. ***

CROWDS IN CITY BALLROOMS.

Members of Social Organizations Dancing Away the Hours.

Last night was the "off" night in the city ballrooms, and the first during the season. Balls were scarce and far apart, but at each one there seemed to be no diminution of pleasure or in numbers. Lexington Opera-House was packed, and so was Tammany Hall, while the uptown rooms were dark. Everett and Webster were crowded, while Turn, Beethoven, Arlington and Nilsson were vacant. To-night a reverse will be in order, and the halls that were dark last night will be filled with pretty girls.

At Tammany Hall was the Edmonia reception. The gentlemen were in full evening dress. The following are the officers:

Robert B. Hucless, President; Frank A. Goddard, First Vice-President; Chas. H. Decker, Second Vice-President; Chas. Synix, Financial Secretary; Chas. T. Beese, Corresponding Secretary; Chas. W. Gardner, Recording Secretary; W. A. Griffin, Treasurer; Edward Lee, Sergeant-at-Arms; Wm. W. Jackson, Honorary President.

Prof. W. F. Craig, bandmaster, led an orchestra of twenty men.

The following-named gentlemen had charge of the affair:

Floor Manager, William W. Jackson. Floor Committee—Howard D. Gilmore, Chairman; William F. Jackson, Alonzo Woods, Benjamin Stevens, William Oscar Payne, Joseph Thomas, Charles Lomack. Reception Committee—Isaac Walker, Chairman; Howard Williams, Charles Booker, Henry Purse, George Hazzard, David Lee, William H. Brown, Edward Undley, William H. Johnson, Adam Beikizer, Boswell Cross, Charles Varsall, Joseph Riley. Supper Committee—Charles Synix, Chairman; Charles W. Gardner, Edward Lee, William W. Jackson, Charles Decker.

GERMAN LADIES DANCING.

The twenty-fourth annual masquerade ball of the Yorkville German Ladies' Benevolent Society No. 1, at the Lexington Avenue Opera-House last night, was a gratifying success. The officers of the society are: Dora Schiffer, President; Lissette Federabend, Vice-President; Wilhemine Büttner, Treasurer; Selma Schneier, Secretary; Caroline Fromm, Financial Secretary.

These ladies were obliged, of course, to have assistants, and the following gentlemen kindly volunteered and acted in the following-named capacities:

Floor Manager, William Elstroth; Assistant Floor Manager, John Biederman. Committee of Arrangements—George Woods, Chairman; Charles Oertel, Arthur Labusohr, Frederick Lord, Robert Wilhelm, Ernst Senwane. Reception Committee—John Wilhelm, Herman Jesser, Frank Martin, Robert Bloom, August Trube, W. Fohr.

THE UPPER TEN AT EVERETT HALL.

The annual ball of the Upper Ten Association, at Everett Hall, was well attended. The officers of the association are: John Barrett, President; Owen Hanson, Vice-President; George Reiff, Secretary; Joseph Scholl, Treasurer; William Kammerer, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The dancing was looked after by the following named gentlemen:

Floor Director—William F. Hasse; assistant, Louis Gray. Floor Committee—Herman, Gray, James Waters, James R. Wilson, Wm. J. McLaughlin, Stephen J. Reagan, Frank Wohrler, Henry Hilderbrandt, Charles F. Millard, Joseph Kieslich, James Gallagher, James Plock, Charles C. Cupp, Samuel Gray, Timothy Reagan, Frederick Deitz. Joseph R. Gallager, Andrew Lissert. Reception Committee—Andrew B. Petersen, Chairman; Morgan Kilgallin, John J. Foley, Charles Reidle, Geo. J. Meislohn, John T. Waters, Otto C. Fauck, George Deane, James Carroll, Frank Murray, Michael J. Deery, Patrick Rafter, Michael Quinlan, Philip Stremmel, John Callahan, Alex. Lonecke, Charles Mangie, Frank McDonald.

John F. Barr led the grand march with Miss Maggie Reagan, ably assisted by Tim Reagan and Miss Mamie Hall and William F. Hesse and Miss Annie Foley. Others present were:

Miss Annie Edwards, Robert Prentiss, Miss Millie Osborn, John Hanlon, Miss Mamie Solomon, C. Stewart, Miss Katie Scholl, B. J. Green, Miss Mary Helen Dunkin, L. Kerstein, Miss Maggie Barrett, A. B. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Deery, Miss Mary Colligan, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Callahan, Miss Mamie Dusenbery, Tim J. Donavan, Fred Dietz, Miss Mamie Keller, Jack Baker, Miss Mary Deneby, Charlie C. Cupp, Miss Nellie Malley, Mr. and Mrs. Ernst Somarida, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hilderbrand, of Greenpoint; James Knox, Miss Annie Cunningham, Frank Woehrle, Mrs. Annie Lingner, Miss Mamie Moore, Miss Addie J. Green, Miss Annie Pebler, Joseph Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Jerry J. Sullivan, Stine Jackson, Miss Nellie Fibbs, Jacob Gessner, Miss Nellie Carins, James Daley, Miss Kate Kelley, Steve P. Reagan, Miss Alice Oliver, Louis Gray, James Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Orme, and Mr. and Mrs. James Ralph, of Greenpoint.

VETERANS ON THE POLISHED FLOOR.

The eighth annual theatrical entertainment, reception and ball of the Fifth Regiment Veteran Corps, John E. Meyer, Commander, at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night was a pleasant family affair. The officers of the corps are: John E. Meyer, Commander; Henry Kloeber, Vice-Commander; H. Koehler, Adjutant; Louis Haimbach, Recording Secretary; John A. Young, Financial Secretary; Fred Burghard, Treasurer; P. E. Steffens, Chaplain; John Miller, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The following named gentlemen had the affair in charge:

Reception Committee—Gen. Christian Schwarzwaelder, Commander John E. Meyer, Chairman; Vice-Commander Henry Kloeber, Assistant; Adjt. Koehler, L. Haimbach, Recording Secretary; J. A. Young, Financial Secretary; F. Burghard, Treasurer; P. F. Steffen, Chaplain; John H. Held, Charles Wanie. Floor Manager, Louis Haimbach; Assistant Floor Manager, Michael Reischmann. Floor Committee—K. Geschwinder, Gustav Koch, Louis Goerner, Claus Steling, Jack Gruber, Chris. Disch, John Plate, Gerhard Finke, Gustav Muller, George Wiemann. Door Committee—John A. Young, Chairman; John Becker, Assistant; Jacob Becker, Henry Schwoon, Philip Ihl, George Ditiert, Charles Faust, Henry Beer, Theodore Gerke, Wm. Koch. Arrangements Committee—Henry Kloeber, Chairman; John Felden, Fred Burghard, August Schaefer, Ludwig Becker, Henry Wittich, Ben Bremann, John Kraft, Herman Koehler, Herman Viereck.

Among the many guests present were the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Miller, Miss Lena Buck, Miss Sophie Buck, Miss Emma Buck, Miss Christina Gerner, Miss Josie Gann, Miss Louise Murray, Miss Minnie Stederoth, Pete Stederoth, Miss Lillie Arth, Miss Katie Stederoth, Miss Annie Stederoth, Miss Louise Frass, Miss Maggie Vollner, Mrs. Albert Schaffer, Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin, Mrs. Lena Cutier, Miss Minnie Dugan, Mrs. L. Wiedeman, Miss R. Benjamin, Miss L. Benjamin, Capt. Arnold Gruber and his fiancée, Miss Emma Fiederioks.

West Virginia Immigration Convention.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 28.—The city is full of West Virginians to-night, and a more distinguished body of men was never gathered in the State. They come to attend the State Immigration Convention, which meets here to-morrow to devise measures to attract to this State immigration and capital to develop its rich natural resources. The convention will be called to order in the Opera-House at 1 P. M. Speeches are to be made by S. B. Elkins, of New York, who is largely interested in West Virginia railroad and coal property; by ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, ex-Senator Camden, Senator Kenna, Gov. Wilson and others. It is proposed to organize a permanent Immigration Commission, to present to the world the unrivalled advantages possessed by West Virginia for farming, grazing, mining and lumber operations. No movement originated in this State since its formation has met with so general and ready a response.

London and Liverpool Clothing Company,
86 AND 88 BOWERY,
will open their store on Saturday next, March 3, when they will continue the sale of their remaining stock of winter clothing. ***

SOME STEAM UP.

Eastern Engineers Are Moving the Burlington Trains.

Powderly's Letter Causes a Reversal of Labor Sentiment.

Chief Arthur Declines to Talk of the Manifesto, but Seems Pleased—The C., B. & Q. Officials are Confident of Victory—The Fast Mail Left as Usual this Morning, and Other Trains Reported to be Moving—Several Engines Meet with Mishaps From Unknown Causes—A Militia Company Called Out in Kansas City.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—The new engineers from the East are manning C., B. and Q. locomotives this morning and nearly full passenger service is in operation.

Fast mail left on time, but had only two post-office coaches.

Powderly's letter has caused a revulsion of sentiment among the local Knights, and committees of Brotherhood men are circulating papers with marked copies to show to Eastern Knights to endeavor to induce them to return.

The railroad officials refuse to talk about the letter, except to say that they don't care what Powderly does; they can get plenty of men.

Arthur seemed pleased as he read it, but declined to discuss it until he had conferred with others of his party.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—Several C., B. and Q. engines met with mishaps this morning at the Canal street depot. The cylinder heads were blown out in some unaccountable manner. The company blame the strikers, and the latter retaliate by stating that they are peaceful.

The prospect of a settlement is as far distant as ever. Despatches from points on the main lines and branches of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road are all of the same tenor.

They show that the movement of freight trains has ceased. No attempts in that direction are being made by the company.

Passenger trains are being run on many of the lines, but with great irregularity. On some lines men cannot be found to man the engines, and even passenger traffic has been blocked.

The Brotherhood engineers remain firm, and the men at the throttle yesterday were, as a rule, shop hands, master mechanics, yardmen and others of little or no experience. As a result the running of trains was attended with great difficulty.

Notices have been posted at all leading points notifying the strikers that unless they apply for work by noon to-day they may consider themselves discharged from the company's employ.

An almost perfect absence of violent methods on the part of the strikers is reported.

In McCook, Neb., however, a non-union engineer and his fireman were seriously assaulted. The company, fearing further violence, called upon the Governor for troops to preserve order.

In Kansas City a militia company has been ordered to hold itself in readiness, but there has been no disturbance there.

A large body of Pinkerton's men have been sent to various points in Nebraska, and in some cities extra policemen have been sworn in. This, however, is for the prevention of disorder, and not in consequence of it.

Details are given of a serious accident at Fulton Junction, Ill., caused by an incompetent man at the throttle.

At all points the strikers manifest firmness and hopefulness and are confident their demands will be acceded to.

There has been some talk of other roads being involved in the strike, but nothing has occurred in that direction thus far.

Over one hundred engineers are reported to be on their way from the East to take the places of strikers, but it is not known here whether they are Knights of Labor or not.

ENGINEERS GOING WEST.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 29.—Two hundred Knights of Labor engineers went through here this morning to take the places of strikers on the C., B. and Q. They say they will break up the strike unless Arthur calls the Brotherhood men off the Reading and New York elevated locomotives.

BOUND FOR THE C., B. AND Q.

Engineers of High and Low Degree Still Rallying to the Aid of the Burlington.

The agents of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, who are recruiting to fill the places of the striking locomotive engineers, claimed this morning that they had fowarded 200 competent men from New York thus far.

Mr. Hamilton was busy receiving applications at 61 Broadway to-day, showing that the supply has not yet been exhausted.

A great number of the applicants are evidently not engineers, and never will be, but they think they see a chance to get a job, or, at least, a free trip to the West at the expense of the C., B. and Q.

This class is in the majority, but there are besides them many experienced men among those who have been engaged.

Wants to Nominate a President.

The United Labor party of the Twenty-second District last evening debated Peter R. Gatens' resolution declaring that it would be unwise at this time to enter national politics. Prof. De Leon, of Columbia College, and Mr. Field, of Tiffany & Co.'s, advocated a Presidential nomination. A resolution was adopted favoring a Presidential nomination, with the understanding that the candidate be run in every State and not in only Democratic States.

A Millionaire Pauper.

Warden Marshall Vought, of the City Almshouse, has met many curious people in his career. His story of "A Millionaire Pauper," which begins in THE EVENING WORLD *to-morrow, tells of one of his experiences.*

London and Liverpool Clothing Company,
86 AND 88 BOWERY,
will be able to continue the sale of remaining winter stock on Saturday next, March 3. ***

THE MODERN GIANT-SLAYER.
Championing the People's Cause Against the Corporation Oppressors.

'LONGSHOREMEN IN CONVENTION.

To-Morrow's Meeting to Form a National District of the Knights of Labor.

An important labor convention will be held in this city to-morrow. Delegates from more than 150 organizations of 'longshoremen from all the large cities in the United States and Canada will gather in Pythagoras Hall, in Canal street, near the Bowery, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of forming a National District Assembly of the Knights of Labor.

These delegates will represent about fifty thousand laborers.

The first session will be devoted to preliminary organization and the reception of credentials. Then a committee will be appointed to apply to the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor for a charter.

The projectors of the new organization say that its policy will be one of peace and conservatism. When the National Assembly is formed a delegation will be sent to Great Britain to confer with the 'longshoremen there in regard to the organization of an international organization.

The Secretary Did His Duty.

The One-and-All Association of truckmen in the furniture and bedding trade reported to the Miscellaneous Section last night that the letter published in the newspapers, with the signature of Secretary Bohm attached, saying that no boycott had been placed on B. M. Cowperthwait & Co. by the Central Labor Union, had injured the association in settling a difficulty with the firm mentioned. The Secretary's course was indorsed in a resolution in which it was stated that he did his duty in notifying the public that there was no boycott on Cowperthwait & Co.

Told by Workingmen.

Union No. 4 has been organized by the United Umbrella and Walking-Stick Makers.

The Brushmakers' Union is opposing the employment of convict labor in their trade.

The Organization Committee of the Miscellaneous Section will organize the east-side coal peddlers.

The United Insurance League appeals to organized labor to ask for union cards from its members when desiring to insure.

Henry Studt, of International Millwrights and Millers' Union, occupied the chair at the meeting of the Miscellaneous Section last night.

It having been reported that the Progressive Musical Union had denounced the employment of leaders in bands and orchestras, that body rises to say that it did not.

The International Millwrights and Millers' Union will hold a mass-meeting at Lincoln Hall on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock to discuss matters of importance to the trade.

Schwarzwalder, employing cooper, has refused to sign an agreement with Coopers' Union No. 1, requiring him to employ union men only under the rules of the organization.

The Boatmen's International Union having reported that organized labor is using scab coal, the Secretary of the Miscellaneous Section of the Central Labor Union will notify the Eccentric Engineers' Association and all other unions to burn coal carried only by union boats.

The Progressive Labor party will hold a convention in the Concordia Assembly Rooms to-morrow evening for the purpose of considering amalgamation with the Socialistic Labor party. Some of the leaders say that they will move for a disbandment of the party on the ground that it has served its purpose.

Responsible for the "L" Accident.

The inquiry into the cause of the death of Thomas Thompson and others, killed by the fall of girders from the Union Elevated Railroad, Brooklyn, was resumed last night in Justice Kiehl's court. John Schaeffer testified regarding the mode of hoisting and fastening the girders. He declared that it was the duty of Charley Ketchner, one of the dead men, to watch the removal of the "traveller" which caused the accident. An affidavit from Jacob Bender, one of the victims, still in St. Catherine's Hospital, stated that the accident was due to the breaking of the bolts. Coroner Lindsay then reviewed the case, and shortly before 10 o'clock the jury retired. At 11.45 they returned with a verdict holding Nathaniel Gardiner, superintendent, and John Schaeffer, foreman, responsible for the death of the victims of the accident by reason of negligence in allowing the girders to be placed in position without sufficient buckles and for not having the proper number of bolts for longitudinal girders and cross-girders.

Coroner Lindsay held Gardiner and Schaeffer in $5,000 bail. Their counsel, ex-Judge Troy, gave security for their appearance when wanted.

Edmunds Says It Will be a Great Fight.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 28.—Senator Edmunds, in a letter to Col. Benedict, declines to represent Vermont as a delegate to the Republican Convention in June. He believes that no member of Congress should be in the convention. He says further: "I most earnestly hope that the delegates from our State will be selected from the strongest of our many strong Republican men whose calmness, wisdom and foresight will have an influence much greater than the mere number of their votes. It is, I think, folly to ignore the fact that the contest we have to wage is to be a severe one and one in which victory can only be achieved by perfect union, both in sentiment as to candidates and the vigorous and zealous co-operation of all who believe in Republican principles."

He Sues for His Board and $10 a Week.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 28.—Charles Nelson, who had been a member of the Order of Foresters several years, was taken sick in 1884 and came near dying. The court of the order in which he was enrolled paid him the regular sick benefit for three months. The officers of the court became convinced that Nelson was going to die, so they entered into an agreement with him whereby he was to give up his life insurance policy in the order and receive instead $10 a week and board for the rest of his life. Contrary to their expectations, Nelson got well. The order continued to pay the money and supply the board until a year ago, when, on the command of the Supreme Lodge of Foresters, both were stopped. Nelson brought suit to-day for the money due him for a year and a year's board bill.

Fell Six Stories.

Isaac Barnett, aged nineteen, of 195 Allen street, and employed by H. Goodwin, hat manufacturer at 168 Greene street, fell through the elevator shaft from the sixth floor to the cellar this morning. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. It is expected that he will die.

3 O'CLOCK

STANDARD'S GRIP.

Peculiar Business Methods of the Big Oil Trust.

No Trace of the Hundreds of Concerns It Has Absorbed.

Gen. Pryor Makes Some Very Interesting Discoveries—The Most Important Reports were in the Shape of Loose Memoranda Which were Destroyed When Approved—Slight Records of Great Transactions Since 1882—Pumping Secretary Archbold.

After ascertaining that there was nothing in the minute book of the Board of Trustees which they cared to conceal, the officers of the Standard Oil Trust offered it for the inspection of a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on General Laws, consisting of Chairman Arnold and Senator Linson.

The sub-committee inspected the book last evening. With reference to the result, Senator Linson told THE EVENING WORLD reporter that the book was evidently intended to be seen.

The sub-committee had been able to get from it a full list of the companies controlled by the trust, and learned that there was a committee of the board, with vague powers, whose reports were never spread on the minutes.

As to the question of a report, Senator Ives said that the members of the committee appear to be of the same mind with reference to the character of the report to be made.

Senators Arnold, Coggeshall and Linson made similar statements.

John D. Archbold, Secretary of the Standard Oil Trust was recalled. He testified as to freight discriminations in favor of the Standard Oil Company as shown by the Hepburn report. He also produced a copy of the Trust's by-laws and the properties controlled by it.

These properties appear to be only the corporations, and as these corporations have swallowed up the properties of hundreds of other corporations, partnerships and individuals, the committee was unable to secure a list of all the properties involved.

Gen. Pryor proceeded to worm a bit of information from the witnese.

He showed that the minute-book submitted to the sub-committee by the trust yesterday was but a mere skeleton, and that the information which was desired is contained in another book, in which is set forth at length the reports of committees whose powers are so vaguely referred to in the minute book.

This book contains the reports of the Executive Committee, and, since the abandonment of that body, the reports of a "proxy committee" consisting of H. M. Flagler, Chas. Pratt and John D. Archbold.

Gen. Pryor—Will you produce that book? A. I will consult with counsel before answering.

Mr. Choate objected to the production of the book, but at the suggestion of Chairman Arnold agreed that a sub-committee might examine it.

By the by-laws the Executive Committee was required to keep minutes of its proceedings. In the minutes of the Board of Trustees there appears the entry at each meeting of the approval of the minutes of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Archbold testified that those minutes had been kept in the form of memoranda, which had been destroyed.

To make this statement appear ridiculous Senator Linson discovered, through his examination of the witness, that the proceedings of this great trust since 1882 is all contained in seventy pages of written mat