# New-York Tribune.

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## ARKANSAS TRAIN ROBBERS.

### THREE MEN GET $15,000 FROM A TRAIN.

THE SAME RAILROAD MEN WERE ROBBED ONCE BEFORE—PASSENGERS AND MAILS UNMOLESTED.

PINE BLUFFS, Ark., Feb. 29 (Special).—When Pinkerton announced two months ago that he had hunted down all the train robbers in Arkansas, he was mistaken. Three of the coolest and most daring are still at large, and with them is about $15,000, which had been entrusted to the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Railway. As train No. 2, north bound, stopped at Kingsland, about 1 o'clock this morning, three men stepped on the platform of the baggage car next to the engine. About a mile out from Kingsland the train suddenly came to a standstill, and the conductor, J. B. Browning, stepped to the door to see what was wrong. As he opened the door a bullet whistled by his head, and he concluded that the inside of the car was good enough for him, and made a bee line for the sleeper, where he stayed until the trouble was over. The robbers boarded the engine and commanded the engineer, "Bob" Rew, and "Ed" Harknett, to hold up their hands. Harknett was just in the act of throwing a shovelfull of coal into the firebox, and supposing it was one of the trainmen trying to perpetrate a joke, held up his shovel, exclaiming:

"Ah, there!"

The robber dropped the muzzle of a six-shooter against Harknett's cheek with the words, "Stay there, you."

The fireman recognized the force of the remark and quickly climbed down from the box. Taking the fireman and engineer with them, they told them to call on the messenger to open up the door of the express car. They did so, but he refused to show up. Then began a fusilade that made the passengers think they were surrounded by a small army. This failing, the robbers ordered the fireman to take the slash bar from the engine and break in the door of the car. He obeyed, and after working about ten minutes at the job, they concluded matters were not moving fast enough, and getting a lot of waste and oil from the engine, set the can on fire. The messenger seeing that it was useless to hold out any longer offered to open the door. The engineer and fireman were made to get in the door first, the robbers using their bodies as ramparts. The messenger opened the safe and the contents were quickly transferred to a sack.

This is the second time the train has been robbed. It was held up a few months ago by the Burrows gang, and the same messenger, conductor and engineer were then in charge. The Burrows gang are now under arrest.

The passengers were told they would not be robbed if they kept quiet, and they obeyed the order. A reward of $1,000 is offered for the arrest of the robbers. The train was held just forty minutes.

### *THE MYTHICAL EXECUTOR FOUND.*

HE IS A SPIRITUALISTIC LECTURER, BUT NEVER KNEW OLD MAN MORRIS.

Charles Dawbarn, a spiritualistic lecturer, of No. 463 West Twenty-third-st, who is believed to have been the man about whom Robert Morris wove the fictitious tale of having received a legacy from England, which was in the hands of a trustee in this city, and whom he said he had visited shortly before his fatal illness in Brooklyn from Paris green last week, visited Police Headquarters in Brooklyn yesterday, but his statements threw little light on the death of Morris. Mr. Dawbarn said that to the best of his recollection he never saw the man Morris in his life, but he admitted the truth of many of the statements Mrs. Morris says her husband made to her about the mythical Dawbarn. But he did not correspond to her idea of the man her husband described.

He is a little under medium height and above the average weight and his business is that of a spiritualistic lecturer. His statement was to the effect that Morris did not call on him on Washington's Birthday and eat green peas and molasses, for he was not at home and spent the day in Providence, R. I., returning to this city on Monday. He came to this country about thirty years ago from a place near Peterborough, England, and a man named Morris was employed as a clerk by his father. He last saw that Morris fifteen years ago in England, when he said he was ready to retire as he had made enough money. So far as Mr. Dawbarn could recollect, no Morris ever called on him in this city, but some people from Peterborough had called on him whom he did not recall and Morris may have been among them. He had never been trustee or executor of an English estate. There was a sect of Dawbarnites in England founded by some of his relatives, as Morris said. While he did not have a house at Stamford, Conn., he did have one at Stanwich, Conn., but he never told any one he could live in it next summer, as Morris said he had been told. The only clew Mr. Dawbarn could give to Morris's knowledge of him, which he corroborated in some other minor details, was that a few years ago a man who said he was from Peterborough visited him and got him to send some papers to Wisbeach, England.

Mrs. Morris saw Mr. Dawbarn at the Adams Street Police Station, but she learned nothing of her husband's affairs from him and she was convinced that her husband invented the story of his supposed legacy and deceived her with the details and copies of letters he purported to receive. She also thought that when he could no longer keep up the deception he committed suicide. Dr. Topham, who attended Morris in his last illness, says he has other statements that his patient made to him besides "they have poisoned me," but said he would not repeat them until the inquest.

### *A WOMAN WHO SERVED THROUGH THE WAR.*

ELKHART, Ind., Feb. 29.—Much interest is centred at present in Mrs. Hooker, a well-known lady here who has appeared before the Pension Board and made formal claim to a pension, based on the fact that she was an enlisted soldier of the late war, served three years and was twice wounded. At the breaking out of the war Mr. Hooker was appointed first lieutenant and his wife accompanied him to the front. She was enabled to do this by a clever piece of strategy. A young man who bore some resemblance to her was induced to submit himself to the necessary examination and when an opportunity presented itself the young woman, properly uniformed, exchanged places with him. With her husband she has lived here several years, and is familiarly known as Colonel Hooker. The outcome of her claim is looked forward to with much curiosity.

### *NEGROES MURDERED BY A MOB.*

HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 29.—Spanish Camp, about sixty miles west of this city is composed of Mexicans, negroes and desperate whites, and is remote from railroad and telegraph lines. Sunday morning a negro cabin was set on fire and the occupants were brutally shot down as they ran, half awake, from the burning cabin. Five were killed outright, one severely wounded and two were consumed in the burning dwelling. In the same neighborhood, the dead body of a negro named William Battle was found hanging to a tree, and it is thought that he was hung on the same night that the other negroes were shot or burned.

### *LORENZO DIMICK ESCAPING PRISON TO DIE.*

BUFFALO, Feb. 29.—Word was received in Buffalo this morning of the death at St. Catharine's, Ontario, last night, of Lorenzo Dimick, the marine insurance agent, age forty-eight years. He will be remembered on account of the prosecution against him for grand larceny, the charge being that while acting as general agent of the Continental Company, he transferred policies to other companies after a loss had occurred. He was convicted and sentenced to Auburn Prison for five years. The Court of Appeals affirmed his conviction, but he fled to Canada, and has since lived at St. Catharine's, of which place he was a native.

### *CONFESSING THE MURDER OF A TREASURER.*

BEEVILLE, Tex., Feb. 29.—"Tom" Forsythe, son of the Sheriff of Panola County, was yesterday arrested for the murder of County Treasurer Hill, the details of whose death and decapitation have been published. Forsythe tried to throw suspicion on a negro barber named Tibbett by planting a lot of the stolen money in Tibbett's yard. The widow of the murdered treasurer has gone crazy and Forsythe's mother is stricken down. She fell in the street when she heard the crowd about the court house shouting that Forsythe had made a confession. Forsythe is only twenty-two years old. He is well-connected and has borne an excellent reputation. Forsythe was lynched last night.

### *CAPTAIN BEECHER AND THE OPIUM SMUGGLERS.*

BUFFALO, Feb. 29 (Special).—Assistant United States District-Attorney Welch to-day obtained information showing that the two Gardners who were arrested for smuggling opium at Ogdensburg have been in communication with Captain Herbert F. Beecher, special agent of the Treasury Department at San Francisco.

### *DEVEAUX COLLEGE KEEPS ITS LAND.*

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Feb. 29 (Special).—The decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of the Niagara Falls and Whirlpool Railroad Company against Deveaux College at Suspension Bridge to appraise and acquire property belonging to the college has been handed down in favor of the institution and denying the right of the company. This meets with the approval of all Episcopalians throughout the State interested in the college.

## *WILFRID BLUNT DEFEATED.*

### HOME RULERS BEATEN AT DEPTFORD.

THE TORY STRONGHOLD WEAKENED, BUT NOT CARRIED.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—Wilfrid Blunt, the candidate of the Liberal party, was defeated at the Parliamentary election at Deptford to-day. The vote was: Mr. Darling (Conservative), 4,345; Mr. Blunt, 4,070.

The election was made necessary by the retirement of William J. Evelyn, who was elected to Parliament as a Conservative. Mr. Evelyn recently announced himself a convert to Home Rule, and resigned his seat in order to allow Mr. Blunt to stand as an advocate of that principle. At the last election the vote stood: Mr. Evelyn, 3,682; Lalmohun Ghose (Liberal), 3,055.

### FULL RECIPROCITY WANTED.

CANADA URGED TO PULL DOWN THE BARRIERS AND ADMIT HER NEIGHBOR'S GOODS.

OTTAWA, Feb. 29 (Special).—Unexpectedly a debate came up in the House of Commons to-night on the existing tariff against the United States, arising out of a discussion on "combines." A special committee was appointed to inquire into the extent of the sugar, coal and iron trusts and other "combines." This committee will seek to co-operate with the leaders of a similar movement at Albany and other State capitals. Peter Mitchell urged the Government to approach the Administration at Washington. "Let them know," he said, "we want closer trading relations with the United States. Let the Government say, 'We want to trade with you and if you will trade with us we will throw down the barriers we have put up against you.'"

Sir Richard Cartwright declares it is highly desirable that the largest possible freedom of commercial intercourse should obtain between the Dominion and the States, and that articles manufactured in or the natural products of either country should be admitted duty free into the ports of the other.

### MR. BALFOUR'S RIGHTEOUS METHODS.

IF MR. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN ACTED DIFFERENTLY HE'D SERVED IMPEACHMENT.

London, Feb. 29.—In a letter to Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Wilson Noble, a Conservative Member of Parliament, said that Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, in a recent speech, had asserted that the Irish magistrates, besides being appointed and removed by the Executive, received daily orders from Dublin Castle.

Mr. Balfour's reply to this letter has just been made public. In it he says that if Mr. Campbell-Bannerman means, as would appear, that the Executive communicates with the magistrates regarding cases they are to try, his statement is a scandalous libel. No such communication, he says, is made directly or indirectly, by the present Government; and he adds that if Mr. Campbell-Bannerman acted differently when enforcing coercive measures, as Chief secretary for Ireland, he deserved impeachment.

### AVALANCHES IN NORTHERN ITALY.

SEVERAL VILLAGES DESTROYED AND MANY PERSONS KILLED.

ROME, Feb. 29.—Snow storms of exceptional severity are prevailing in Northern Italy. The municipal authorities at Turin have ordered the theatres, schools and markets to be closed in order to prevent accidents through the falling of masses of snow. Several roofs have already collapsed, including that of the railway freight depot.

Several villages in the Alps have been destroyed by avalanches, and many lives have been lost. Troops have been dispatched to aid the sufferers. Many villages near Genoa and Lake Como are suffering from lack of food, and soldiers are cutting their way through the snow to relieve them. A custom-house near Revere was destroyed by an avalanche, and three guards and four other persons were killed. An avalanche covered the village of Sterpone, near Irerea, and thirty lives were lost.

### ALEXANDER THE GREAT'S BODY.

THE SARCOPHAGUS CONTAINING IT DISCOVERED AT SAIDA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 29.—The sarcophagus containing the body of Alexander the Great, has been discovered at Saida.

### ALARMING REPORT ABOUT UNSER FRITZ.

A STATEMENT THAT HE HAD A SERIOUS FIT OF SUFFOCATION YESTERDAY.

LONDON, March 1.—A Berlin morning paper asserts that the Crown Prince had a serious fit of suffocation yesterday and was relieved by medical treatment. This statement is not confirmed.

### STARTLING REVELATIONS EXPECTED.

Winnipeg, Feb. 29.—It is stated on good authority that the deficit of the late Norquay and Harrison Government will amount to $125,000. Mr. Harrison has gone South, and it is rumored will not return to Manitoba again. The local House meets on Thursday and it is expected that some of the greatest revelations ever made in Canada will take place. Greenway is determined and is backed up by almost the entire people, except a few Dominion Government adherents, and is bound to bring the province into the haven of prosperity. Martin, the desperate debater and fighter for rights, said that the Red River Valley railway would be built, no matter at what cost, whether Sir John interposed or not.

### MORE PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

London, Feb. 29.—The discussion of the new procedure rules was resumed in the House of Commons to-day, and the rule proposed by W. H. Smith, the Government leader, empowering the Speaker or the Chairman, at his discretion, to take the vote of the House by a simple rising of the members, was taken up. After debate the rule was passed by a vote of 236 to 93.

### A BRITISH STEAMER SUNK—THE CREW SAVED.

London, Feb. 29.—The British steamer Excellent, Captain Taylor, from Messina for Philadelphia, was sunk yesterday evening at Gibraltar by a collision with the British steamer Memling. The crew were saved. The Memling was badly damaged and was beached to prevent sinking. The Excellent had previously been in collision with the British steamer H. Asaph, Captain Hossack, from Messina for New-Orleans.

### *MAURICE ROSENFELD PAYING HIS CREDITORS.*

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—Maurice Rosenfeld, the principal broker for Harper in the big wheat deal in June, made a compromise with all except a few of his creditors and was paying debts to-day. All of the creditors who are members of the Chicago Board of Trade get 25 per cent of their claims, and the New-York Stock Exchange creditors get 40 per cent. The total liabilities to Board of Trade members are $500,000, and to Stock Exchange members $100,000. The Chicago people have assigned their claims to John R. Walsh for the double purpose of getting their money quickly and forestalling action on the part of the unfriendly creditors.

### *ILMA DI MURSKA DANGEROUSLY ILL.*

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 29.—The Ilma di Murska Concert Company appeared here this evening. The prima donna, who had contracted a cold in Scranton, where the company appeared on Tuesday, appeared to be suffering severely, and in the third act she fainted on the stage. An effort was made to resume, but di Murska was too ill to stand. She was taken to the hotel and physicians were called. Late this evening her life was despaired of.

### *PRESBYTERIAN COMMUNICANTS MEET.*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 29 (Special).—The communicants of the Presbyterian churches of this city held a meeting this evening at the Chambers Church, to advance the General Assembly plan to add $1,000,000 to the permanent fund for ministerial relief. John Wanamaker presided and was the principal speaker. Addresses were also made by Governor Beaver and B. B. Comegys.

### *KNOCKED DOWN AND ROBBED.*

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 29 (Special).—Platt Knickerbocker, an aged miller, opened his door at 10 o'clock last night in answer to a knock, when two strangers entered and knocked him down. They robbed him of $100 and made their escape.

### *FOR COMPLICITY IN THE BENNETT ROBBERY.*

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 29.—Dr. George F. Weed, of Newport, was arrested at his home last night by Sheriff Brown, of Bangor, for alleged connection with Whitney and Foster in the robbery of Peter Bennett.

### *IN FAVOR OF LICENSE AT ITHACA.*

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 29.—Ithaca elected all the Republican town officers yesterday, excepting the poormaster and one constable and favored license by 900 majority. Six Republican and three Democratic Supervisors were chosen in the county.

### *A NEW BUILDING FOR WORCESTER ACADEMY.*

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 29 (Special).—Joseph H. Walker, of this city, president of the Board of Trustees of Worcester Academy to-day unconditionally subscribed $20,000 to a fund of $75,000 to be raised for a new building made necessary by the rapid growth of the school.

## *WILL IT ONLY BE REPAIRED?*

### A QUESTION ABOUT THE UNION SQUARE.

THE BUILDINGS BUREAU NOT READY TO DECIDE WHETHER THE THEATRE MUST BE BUILT ACCORDING TO THE NEW LAW.

The ruined auditorium of the Union Square Theatre presented a weirdly beautiful aspect yesterday. Nature's icy touch had arrested the falling water and fixed it in fantastically shaped icicles, which hung from every prominent point. Where the stairs leading to the dress-circle had stood there was piled a mass of charred timbers, whose intense blackness formed a striking background to the white icicles, which seemed to be guarding the entrance to some stalactite cavern. It was here that the firemen had fallen from two floors above, and it was from beneath this terrible pile of debris then blazing that their gallant comrades had dragged them. At the left of the auditorium as the spectators faced the stage a vast well-like hole extended through the two circles, and on the right there was a similar but smaller cavity. The proscenium, except for the damage by water, is almost uninjured, and the principal damage to the boxes is by water.

It is not until surveyed from the stage that the full extent of the damage is realized. Then the whole auditorium is seen to be roofless. Only one blackened beam is left between the walls, and this supports a part of the old tin roofing that has fallen across it and hangs like a curtain. The extreme upper parts of the side walls incline inward at a dangerous angle. These portions have been ordered by Superintendent D'Oench, of the Buildings Bureau, to be taken down at once. The great water-tank, which stands on stilts above the tallest part of the Union Square front of the Morton House, is said to be safe.

WHERE DID THE FIRE START?

The cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained. Chief Clerk Downes, of the Morton House, maintains that it did not start in the hotel, and believes that it began in the loft of the auditorium. He points in proof of his theory to the hole on the left previously referred to, and says that after the alarm had been given from the theatre Manager Vernam went all through the hotel and could not find any signs of fire.

Manager Hill and his employes are equally positive that the fire came from the hotel and first attacked the right of the auditorium. This view is supported by Courtland and Charles Palmer, two of the owners of both properties, and by their architect and builder, Joseph Thompson, who originally built the theatre. They believe it arose from a defective flue in the Morton House, which went up against the right-hand wall of the auditorium.

THE THEATRE TO BE REBUILT.

The Messrs. Palmer stated that just as soon as the losses could be adjusted they would begin rebuilding, put a double force of men at work and get the theatre ready in less than sixty days. They said that too high praise could not possibly be given to the work of the Fire Department, and that they with their sister, Mrs. Henry Draper, and Manager Hill would see that the injured men and their families should not want for anything.

Mr. Thompson is already at work on the plans for the reconstruction, which as soon as finished will be submitted for the approval of the Buildings Bureau. The old servants' quarters of the Morton House, which consisted of two floors built over the roof of the theatre, will not be replaced. It was the new proscenium wall that was put in two years ago that saved the stage and possibly even the Star Theatre. This is of solid brick to the top of the proscenium arch, and thence to the roof is of laths piled in with hollow fireproof brick. The erection of this wall caused the insurance companies to reduce the premium from 6 to 4 per cent.

THE LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

Charles Foster, agent for the Courtlandt Palmer estate, had placed the risks on the properties of all the losers. He said that they had been distributed in nearly a hundred companies, and in fact every company who would touch a theatre risk had written some portion. The theatre building was insured for $83,000 and the hotel for $70,000. The amount of the loss had not been adjusted, but the representatives of the companies had intimated that there would be no trouble in reaching a speedy settlement. Possibly this may be attained to-day, and it will then be decided whether the companies will replace the damaged buildings or allow the owners to do so.

Manager Vernam, of the Morton House, estimates his losses at from $15,000 to $17,000 and his insurances will cover the higher amount. J. H. Hill's insurance is for only $11,000 and he will be the heaviest actual loser, besides losing the prospective profits of the next two months.

PLANS OF HILL AND ROBSON AND CRANE.

Attempts were made yesterday to place "The Henrietta" for the latter part of this week, and early in the day it was announced that it would be played on Friday and Saturday in New-Haven. This idea was subsequently abandoned, as it was not thought worth transporting the scenery to and from New-Haven for only two performances. Next week "The Henrietta" will be played at the Amphion Academy, Williamsburg, and for the two weeks beginning March 12 at Niblo's. This will bring the piece to the date originally determined on for the end of its New-York run. Manager Hill has been receiving telegrams and letters of sympathy from all parts of the country and so have Robson and Crane. Mr. Crane expressed an ardent desire to get to work again as soon as possible for the sake of the company. Miss Storey is the heaviest loser, as part of Miss Waldron's dresses were saved and all of those of the other actresses, while hers are entirely ruined.

The injured firemen are doing as well as can be expected. Leddy, O'Connor and Fraegerick are still at the New-York Hospital; Francis Gray returned to duty yesterday. Aiken and Rowan are getting along favorably at St. Vincent's.

Superintendent A. E. D'Oench, of the Bureau of Buildings, was asked last night whether his department would allow the Union Square Theatre to be restored to its former condition, or would compel the Messrs. Palmer in rebuilding to conform to the new building law, which requires an open space on all sides of a theatre.

Mr. D'Oench replied that the question would not come officially under his consideration until the owners should file their specifications. "Under the law," said he, "ordinary repairs may be made without a permit. Of course, the work to be done on the Union Square Theatre will constitute more than 'ordinary repairs', yet the owners will probably claim the right to repair in accordance with the original plans. The roof of the theatre is gone, but the walls are standing, the stage is slightly damaged, and the distinction between repairing and rebuilding is in this case so nice that the opinion of the counsel to the Fire Department will be taken when the plans are filed. It may be that the walls will be found unsafe and will have to be pulled down. In that event the question will be simplified, and the new law will in all probability be made to apply. Personally, I am in favor of enforcing it in this case, although only one theatre in the city, the new Broadway Theatre, is as yet constructed in accordance with its provisions."

### FLAMES DESTROY A PAPER FACTORY.

Early yesterday fire was discovered in a large four-story brick building in St. George's-ave., Rahway, occupied by James Calhoun as a paper factory. The building was a comparatively new one. The cause of the fire is a mystery, but is generally believed to be the work of an incendiary. The building was gutted and all the stock and machinery ruined; loss about $8,000.

### LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES.

SALAMANCA, N. Y., Feb. 29.—Fire this morning destroyed the Opera House block, the Niez block, Mueneacker's dwelling house, the Challenge Rink, Menshaw's news store, C. Niez's saloon, Soule, Stevens & Co.'s flour and feed store, Mrs. C. S. Washburn, dressmaker; P. J. Fanning's tin shop, P. J. Knorr's blacksmith shop, German & Miller's tailor shop, Hosley & Reynolds's law offices, Mrs. L. E. Hall's fancy goods store, William Farquharson's dwelling and B. E. Tobias's residence. The following buildings were badly damaged: F. C. Chesley's furniture store, W. H. Henshaw's residence and I. H. McGuire's tea store and barn. The loss is about $75,000, and the insurance $35,000.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 29.—The house of F. J. Barrett, in the easterly part of Hubbardston, was burned this morning. The family narrowly escaped with their lives, several of them being badly burned. A boy of sixteen, who worked on the farm, is fatally injured.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Feb. 29.—Part of the barns at the State Reformatory were burned about 4 o'clock this morning and a quantity of hay, grain, etc., was destroyed; as was also a pen containing ninety pigs. The loss is about $2,500.

### *JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN IN PHILADELPHIA.*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 29 (Special).—Joseph Chamberlain arrived in this city this afternoon. A party of British residents of Philadelphia went to Wilmington and escorted him to this city and to the Lafayette Hotel, which will be his headquarters during his stay of three days. This afternoon a reception was given him at the Union League. Following this a reception was given him by the Sons of St. George. To-morrow he will be shown about the city, and in the evening will dine with Mr. Childs.

## EFFORT TO END THE STRIKE.

### PRESIDENT PERKINS AND CHIEF ARTHUR MEET.

RUMORED PRESSURE FROM OTHER COMPANIES UPON THE BURLINGTON—LUMBER BUSINESS BLOCKADED—GENERAL MANAGER STONE'S PROCLAMATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—C. E. Perkins, president of the Burlington road, late to-night met P. M. Arthur, chief of the Engineers' Brotherhood, and reached a partial understanding. When they separated it was with the agreement that they should come together again to-morrow and in a friendly spirit resume the consideration of the difficulty between the company and its men, and bring it, if possible, to a quick and mutually satisfactory conclusion. The conference was held in a parlor at the Grand Pacific Hotel, not far from the strikers' headquarters. The details of the meeting were not made public, but the impression was created that the strike was largely the result of a misunderstanding on both sides. The only persons present at the meeting, besides Mr. Perkins and Mr. Arthur, were Chief Sargent, of the firemen; Mr. Perkins's vate secretary, and a prominent Knight of Labor. Mr. Perkins admitted that he had been in conference for two hours with Messrs. Arthur and Sargent. He said that Mr. Arthur called on him at his room and they had a talk about the strike. Mr. Perkins declined to say whether or not any result was reached, what was the nature of the conference, or who had made the overtures that resulted in the chiefs on both sides coming together. Chief Arthur and Mr. Sargent were still more reticent. Neither would say a word about the matter in hand. One rumor was that other companies, fearing a spread of the strike, asked Mr. Perkins to make some concessions.

Passenger traffic was in a much more satisfactory condition to-day than it was yesterday, and the officials predict that by the end of the week their entire passenger service will be resumed. They have also begun to move freight, and report that two or three way-freight trains were started in Iowa this afternoon. The scenes at the general offices this morning were a mere repetition of those of yesterday. Bigger crowds than ever thronged the hallways, and Mr. Rhodes, the superintendent of motive power, put the men through their facings as fast as he could get at them. About noon, two dozen tall, strapping, well-dressed men marched in. Immediate attention was shown them. They were taken to a different room on the top floor, and their examination conducted there. There was an air of confidence about these men that bespoke success. They were the Reading engineers who arrived last night, and to-day or to-morrow they will take the places of the strikers at various points. About thirty of the new engineers and firemen went to St. Joseph, Mo., on the Rock Island train at 12:05 o'clock. The Burlington Company has a roundhouse there and will endeavor to supply it with its full complement of men. Forty men went on the same road last Monday to Council Bluffs, and about twenty more yesterday for intermediate points on the Burlington touched by the Rock Island.

THE RAILROAD OFFICIALS JUBILANT.

General Manager Stone said that they would have no difficulty in filling the places of the strikers and that, as a matter of fact, they could have done so by this time, but that they were cautious in engaging new men, and that their examination was so thorough that they were absolutely certain of the ability of the men they engaged.

The general passenger agent, Paul Morton, who speaks to the newspaper men as the authorized representative of the road, said this morning:

"The strikers that did not report for duty at noon to-day quit our service. Afterward they will be looked upon as trespassers if found on the company's premises, and treated as such. If any strikers should come back to work after to-day they will be treated just as any other new men. Such of them as we do not remember as being really competent men will have to compete in the examination with the new men. They will be paid off by time checks issued by the different master mechanics. We are running all our passenger trains at Galesburg, in Iowa, Nebraska, and at Hannibal and St. Joe we have got some engineers. Twenty-four men arrived last night from New-York."

"Are they Knights of Labor?"

"We don't know, and we don't care. They are engineers, and that is all we care to know. The Brotherhood is likely to have another big trouble on its hands over the lumber question. Our road has almost the entire handling of the local lumber trade, and our switches run through the works of most of the biggest manufactories in the city, to the exclusion of nearly all other lines. The strike has almost paralyzed the work of many of these big firms, their lumber is not being handled, they cannot get any in or out, and their orders for points all over the country are remaining unfilled. Hundreds of lumber shovers are being laid off, as there is no work for them to do, and there is a general fuss in the lumber trade. Now, we don't want to stand in the way of trade, nor to let our disputes be the cause of a stagnation, if we can help it. We have offered the use of our tracks free to any other lines that wish to go in and work out the lumber; and not only this; we have proposed to do their switching for them and furnish pilots for their engines, all without charge. We have also offered them the option of going in free over our lines and doing the business themselves, and we understand that several roads have tried to get in there, but failed. Their switchmen have refused to do the work and the whole objection has been raised by the Brotherhood, who declare they will not allow the freight on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy to be touched at all, even though it benefits our line nothing to have it moved by other companies over our tracks. They threaten, we understand, a general strike if the other roads come in to relieve the stagnation. The lumbermen can draw their own conclusions as to who is standing in their way."

A STRONG DENIAL FROM CHIEF ARTHUR.

"It is an absolute falsehood," said Mr. Arthur, vehemently, when told that he was reported to have said that he was compelled into ordering the strike by the younger element in the Brotherhood, and that he had either to do so or resign."

"I had to order the strike, or resign," he repeated. "Then I must be—what must I be? It is strange how these stories get into the papers. No, sir. I consented to this strike because I considered that the propositions we made were fair and just, and on the same principles I would consent to any strike on any road in this country, if they took the position Mr. Stone did. Well, maybe you had better not say anything, but that I contradicted the statement positively when the statement was made to me. This making statements on the one side and contradictions the next day on the other does not do any good. The question in dispute has been laid before the public sufficiently to let them judge whether we are right.

"It is a pity," he added sadly, "that the labor element should organize at all. It is all wrong for them to do so. Capitalists can organize their trusts and their pools and their associations to protect their interests, and it is all right, but when labor comes to do the same thing, it is all wrong. Well, they cannot accuse us of doing anything dishonorable, can they? They cannot accuse us of taking men by the throat and preventing them from working. They are not making charges of that sort against us, are they?"

"What news have you to-day concerning the strike?"

"The reports from all sections of the road are that our men are firm and determined, and urge us to hold out."

LUMBER DEALERS ANNOYED BY THE STRIKE.

When a reporter entered the office of Hair & Ridgeway, lumber merchants, for the purpose of obtaining their views on the strike, Mr. Hair, one of the principals, was engaged in conversation with another gentleman upon that subject.

"What do you think about it, Mr. Hain?" inquired the reporter. "Well," was the reply, "the more I think of it the less I think of it. Our business is at a standstill, and our book a blank. We have turned off none of our men, but shall have to do so soon, as will the other firms, for we can only ship our lumber at an extra cost of $1 a thousand feet."

"Do you consider that the company was justified in refusing the strikers' demands?" was the next query.

"Most decidedly I do, and will be supported so far as this firm is concerned. But still I should like to hear their side of the story first. Perhaps, if it were possible to hear what they want from their own lips, their demands might seem to be considerably modified. There is one thing the strike has done, and that is to make manifest to us how dependent we are upon the one road, and it might start a movement to remedy this state of things. We are situated quite different from the park houses. They are connected with a number of roads, while we entirely depend upon one. But if it is to be remedied, it will necessitate a removal of the yards to a different portion of the city."

THE GENERAL MANAGER APPEALING TO THE MEN.

The following is a copy of a letter sent by General Manager Stone, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, to all division superintendents:

The time is not far off when our men must necessarily decide whether they wish to permanently sever their connection with the company, or not. We have purposely proceeded somewhat slowly in employing new men in any great numbers, in order to give the men who have been in our service time for reflection, but a considerable number of men from the Reading district, and other parts of the East, will be hear within a day or two, and will go to work, and any new men employed who are competent and of good character, will not be discharged in order that we may take back the men who have left the service. We are extremely anxious that such of our old men as are competent, sober and industrious should come back to the service. We know perfectly that many of them, probably a majority, have entered into this strike at the instigation of hot heads and agitators, and that it is impossible that they should sincerely, and seriously desire to leave the service, when they know as well as we do that they have always been well paid and well treated. In a strike of this kind and in the excitement of the moment men are led to act hastily and with a vague impression that they are going to force the company to yield to their demands. The time is at hand, therefore, if it is not arrived now, when a great deal can be done by personal talk to induce good men to return to the service and give up what must inevitably be a contest full of disaster to them if it is proceeded in.

Many of our men have grown up in the service, and their homes are on the line of the road; their property, if they have accumulated any, is here with us, and our interests are identical. Aside from the interest which the company has, as a matter of business, in having these men returned to the service, in preference to getting new men we very much desire to save the men themselves from the consequences of fighting this matter to the end, forcing the company to man the road with new hands. We realize fully the situation, we know the difficulties of filling the places of good men who know the road, and we know the losses to the road of a prolonged conflict. All this has been fully considered and is taken into account but you can see, and any man who will stop to think, can see that it is simply impossible for the company to yield to the demands which have been made. We must as a matter of self-preservation fight it out, no matter at what expenditure of time and money. I hope, therefore, that you and others holding positions in the service, which enable them to do so, will use the utmost exertion to convince our men by personal persuasion, by pointing out to them the inevitable consequences of a continued contest to induce the men to come back into the service, satisfied to let the company and its officers manage its own property. It is obvious that men who are receiving $4 and $5 a day cannot expect public sympathy in any demand for more, which is carried to the extent of a strike. This contest can have but one end and that end is just as easy to see now as it will be when perhaps it will be too late to do the old men any good. I hope you will do everything in your power to make them appreciate the situation by talking to them singly and impressing on their minds the truth of what I have said above.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company issued the following order to-day:

All engineers and firemen who do not report by 12 o'clock of this day will be considered out of this company's service. Men who have not reported at that hour can get all pay due them on application to the master mechanic of their division.

The invitation was not accepted, not a man, so far as could be ascertained, reporting.

### ENGINEERS POURING IN.

THE COMPANY SECURING MANY GOOD SUBSTITUTES IN THIS CITY.

"The situation to-day is very favorable to our company," said E. J. Swords, general eastern agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad yesterday, at the company's offices, No. 317 Broadway. "The prospects for the road winning the strike are very bright. Upward of 200 engineers have already been sent from the East, and a large number of new firemen and engineers have been hired at various points so that almost hourly our working force is increasing. We shall continue recruiting until the full complement of skilled workmen is completed and we are ordered to stop."

A well-known Knight of Labor said: "If the Brotherhood does not win the strike by Saturday night, it never will win it. The way they are filling the places of Brotherhood men shows that alone. Unless they can shut off the railroad's source of supplies as to employes they will lose the day. Powderly's letter telling Knights of Labor to stand back and not help the railroad will have a telling effect. Unless the Brotherhood makes some swift, powerful stroke immediately it will lose the strike."

### RECRUITING ENGINEERS IN THE EAST.

Philadelphia, Feb. 29 (special).—"E. D. Ward" (Captain Dougherty of the Pinkerton Agency), who was at the St. Charles Hotel to-day, in speaking of the strike on the "Q" road, said: "I have no trouble in securing good men. One hundred and sixteen have already been forwarded to Chicago. They are almost all Reading Railroad strikers. I send all applicants to Mr. Forsyth, who is connected with the road and who is now at the Continental Hotel. He examines them and if satisfactory forwards them to Chicago. Not more than fifty a day will be sent hereafter. The men are forwarded every night by the 9:55 train for Chicago from Broad-st."

### TROUBLES OF THE STRIKING CIGARMAKERS.

The energies of the cigarmakers are now concentrated upon the factories of Sutro & Newmark and Kirbs & Spies. Every effort is being made to force these firms to a settlement. Full instructions were given yesterday by the Strike Committee, and the striking employes of the two factories will hold meetings this afternoon. Judge Mennell decided yesterday that the five families living in the tenement houses of Jacoby and Bookman, First-ave. and Thirty-eighth-st., upon whom eviction notices have been served, must vacate their rooms on Saturday of this week. Frederick Haller, of the Strike Committee, said yesterday that the families had paid their rent up to February 1, and would have paid it for the last month if they had been left alone, but now they would not pay, and would wait on Saturday until the landlords put the furniture, trunks, etc., on the sidewalk, then the Strike Committee will step in and provide trucks and vans to carry away the household goods to new quarters secured by the Cigarmakers' Union for the strikers.

### *FIRING SIX SHOTS AT HIS WIFE.*

SHE FELL UNCONSCIOUS, BUT RECOVERED TO FIND HERSELF UNHURT—HIS DRUNKENNESS SAVED HER.

An attempt to kill his wife Margaret was made last evening by William J. Fallon, a collector for the brewing firm of D. J. Yuengling & Co., of West One-hundred-and-twenty-eighth-st. and Tenth-ave., this city. Fallon and his wife have boarded for some time at the house of Mrs. Ann McCabe, at No. 553 Henry-st., Brooklyn. He is twenty-nine years old and his wife a little younger. They were married about three years ago. About 6 o'clock Fallon came home considerably under the influence of liquor. He found that his wife had just returned before him and accused her of having gone to meet a man of whom he was jealous.

Hasty words led to a violent quarrel, the result of which was that he drew a six chambered revolver and fired three shots at her in quick succession, as she endeavored to escape from the room and scream for help. But his aim was wide of the mark and the bullets lodged in the wall and ceiling of the room, and Mrs. Fallon escaped unharmed, although she fancied she was shot and fell to the floor exclaiming "Bill, you've murdered me!"

Fallon made no attempt to escape, and the other people in the house who heard the shooting and rushed in the room found Mrs. Fallon in a swoon. She soon revived and Dr. De Castro, who lived in the house, found that she was suffering from nothing save nervous prostration caused by the shock. Fallon was arrested. He was grossly intoxicated and could give no explanation of his action save that he did not know what he was doing when he fired the shots.

### *DETERMINED TO KILL HIS WIFE.*

SAVED BY A COLORED MAN'S BRAVERY—PERSECUTED BY A DRUNKEN HUSBAND.

John Thomas Wood, a miller, made a desperate attempt to kill his wife, Susan, in Fifty-fourth-st., near Lexington-ave., last evening. Wood has been separated from his wife for some months. She worked for her living and he took to drink and persecuted her for money. Mrs. Wood, for the last week, has been working at Mrs. Dale's, No. 107 East Fifty-fourth-st., going there in the morning and returning in the evening to her home, No. 225 Adams-st., Brooklyn. Last evening, when she started for home, she got but a few feet, when her husband jumped from behind a stoop, caught her in his arms and said: "Now, I will kill you." He flung her on the stone steps, drew a revolver from his pocket, took a good aim at his wife's head and fired. At the flash of the pistol Mrs. Wood fell back unconscious. He sprang toward her, unbuttoned her cloak so that he could place the pistol over her heart, and was just in the act of shooting again, when he was seized by Elbroe Walker, a young colored man, who lives at No. 629 Lexington-ave., and flung into the gutter.

Wood was a veritable madman, and tried to shoot Walker. Walker caught