New-York Tribune.

VOL. XLVII.....No. 15,084. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1888. PRICE THREE CENTS.

ANGRY SENATORS AT ALBANY

A CONFLICT OVER MR. HILL'S NOMINEES.

SEVEN REPUBLICAN SENATORS JOIN FORCES WITH THE DEMOCRATS—BITTER WORDS IN THE CHAMBER—TAUNTS AND ACCUSATIONS FOLLOWED BY THE WHITE WINGS OF PEACE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, March 2.—The differences of opinion among the Republican Senators in regard to the policy that should be adopted in dealing with Governor Hill's nominations for State offices led unfortunately to a bitter conflict among them in the Senate to-day. The contest was over Governor Hill's nomination of James McLeer and James H. Breslin, both Republicans, and Arthur Leary, a Democrat, for Quarantine Commissioners of New-York. These nominations were made on February 13, but no action has yet been taken upon them except to send them for consideration to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. James McLeer lives in Brooklyn and is a friend of Senator O'Connor, Republican, who earnestly desires Mr. McLeer's confirmation. Senator O'Connor became suspicious lately, from the long delay of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation in acting upon the nominations, that they had been "hung up" indefinitely. He communicated these suspicions to several of his Republican associates, and made the argument that it was the duty of Senators to see that nominations made by a Governor, even a political opponent, should be either confirmed or rejected and not ignored. He pointed to the practice of the Republicans in the United States Senate in dealing with nominations made by President Cleveland. They acted upon nominations made by the President, he said. Senator O'Connor then suggested that steps should be taken to get a vote in the Senate upon the Governor's nominations for Quarantine Commissioners.

These views of Senator O'Connor met with the approval of Senators Robertson, Sloan, Hawkins, Kellogg, Laughlin, Sloan and Walker, all Republicans. At the earliest opportunity they resolved to press the consideration of the Governor nominations.

THE GOVERNOR TRIES AN OLD TRICK.

News of this decision, it is said, came to Governor Hill's ears and had an amusing effect upon him. He was alarmed lest the nominations should be confirmed. He had not made them in good faith, and did not desire that two Republicans should be confirmed as Quarantine Commissioners. In this dilemma he resorted to an old trick of his. He determined, if possible, to stir up discussion among the Republican Senators over the nominations and thus prevent confirmation. If a Democratic Senator should move the confirmation of the nominations, he argued, some of the Republican Senators might resent the work of the Democrats in taking the initiative in such a matter and in the lack of a common agreement among the Republican Senators respecting their action on these nominations, they might not act unitedly. Moreover, it was known that some of the Republican Senators were opposed to the confirmation of any one as Quarantine Commissioner in the place of Thomas C. Platt while that gentleman's suit for reinstatement as Quarantine Commissioner was pending in the courts. Moreover, Senator Murphy and Senator Langbein, Democrats, had stated that they would not vote to confirm the Governor's nominations, because two of the nominees were Republicans. The Governor felt, therefore, that there was an element of safety for himself in moving the confirmation of his nominees, and likewise that it would increase the chances of his nominees not being confirmed.

Senator Cantor made the first movement in this sham attack of the Governor by making a motion in the Senate to-day that that body should go into open executive session for the purpose of considering the nomination for Quarantine Commissioner. This motion being put to a vote there was the following result (democrats marked thus *):

Yeas.—*Cantor, *Collins, *Foley, Hawkins, *Ives, Kellogg, *Langbein, *Linson, Laughlin, *McNaughton, *Murphy, O'Connor, *Reilly, Robertson, Sloan, *Stadler and Walker—17.

Nays—Coggeshall, Deane, Erwin, Fassett, Hendricks, Lewis, Raines, Russell, Vedder and Worth.—10.

It will be observed that the seventeen votes in the affirmative are divided between seven Republicans and ten Democrats. The seven Republican Senators who thus voted to open the door for action on the Governor's nominations were Robertson, Sloan, Hawkins, Kellogg, Laughlin, O'Connor and Walker. Senator Russell, of Albany, also, at first voted in the affirmative, but changed his vote to the negative.

SHARP FIRING AROUND THE CHAMBER.

Senator Cantor having carried one entrenchment, they thought he could carry another. He moved that the Committee on Commerce and Navigation should be discharged from the further consideration of the nominations Governor Hill had made for Quarantine Commissioners. Mr. Cantor then started off to make one of his customary political harangues, but was called to order by the Lieutenant-Governor, who wished to decide a point of order that was raised by Senator Erwin. Mr. Erwin held that an action could not be taken on the nominations until the committee had reported. The Lieutenant-Governor did not like the point of order and ruled against it. Senator Worth, who is chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, was about the angriest man in the House and he could hardly contain himself until the Lieutenant-Governor allowed him the floor. He said:

It is the first time in my experience of four years that the discharge of a committee has been asked for before the committee itself has had an opportunity to report. There has never been a time in this session that I was afraid of anything. I can see no reason in this extraordinary haste on the part of my associates, who ask that this committee be discharged. This is the first intimation that I have had that any of my political associates desired that these Democrats be confirmed. I don't see the reason for the haste of the person who has been designated by the Governor to represent the minority in this house.

Senator Sloan said that he was in favor of acting on the nominations of the Governor as soon as the occasion would seem to require in order to fulfil his whole duty in regard to nominations.

Senator Robertson was in favor of giving the committee proper time in which to consider the nominations.

Senator O'Connor replied that so far as he was personally concerned, he had no objections to the matter going over until Tuesday or Wednesday.

Senator Laughlin accused the Senators who are opposed to the nominations of trying to trade with the Governor, and they were only putting the matter off so that they could make a better deal with him.

Mr. Worth again obtained the floor and said:

I simply wish that the Senate give the committee a chance to be heard. It has always been the precedent that the action of the committee is always by the will of the majority of the Senate.

Mr. Raines—I think that no harm will follow if action in this matter is held over a little. I cannot understand where the necessity arises for the Senator from the Xth (Mr. Cantor) to hurry so in moving for the confirmation.

Senator Hawkins—I am glad to hear from the chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation that he is ready to bring the subject of the nominations before the committee.

SHOCKED AND SURPRISED AT THE "COMBINE."

Senator Coggeshall followed this speech by saying:

The Senator from the 1st (Mr. Hawkins) says that he must express his feelings. I like to hear expressions of feelings. I am unable to explain how the majority of this Senate should unite themselves with the minority. I believe that it is a proper thing that we make haste slowly. If it will be for the best interest of the people of this State that the Commissioners be appointed, I will heartily support any decision that the majority in a Republican conference will agree upon. I am, however, surprised and shocked that the Republicans of this Senate should make a "combine" or "trust" with the Democrats to confirm the nominations.

Senator Kellogg—For the past three years the Republicans of this Senate have been nothing but catspaws for the Executive of this State. He has sent in nominations here and we have not had manhood enough to stand by a confirmation. I am a Republican from head to foot. I don't intend to do anything to hurt the Republican party, nor will I help the Democrats of this State. The only mistake is that we haven't taken advantage of our opportunities.

Senator Coggeshall—I only wish to say after deliberation that that part of the majority here acting with the minority is establishing a very dangerous precedent.

Senator Vedder—I am in favor of what Mr. Kellogg has just said. I wish to state, as chairman of the Caucus Committee, that we have an agreement to confer on all nominations of importance, and they are discussed in caucus. I asked the members of the other side to call a caucus. They begged me not to call one of our party. There is no Senator here that can deny that statement.

Senator Laughlin rivetted attention while he spoke as follows:

I am in favor of the suggestion of letting this matter stand over until Wednesday of next week, with the express understanding that on that day an opportunity will be given of taking some action on these nominations. I take the position that it is the duty of the Senate to act when the Governor sends nominations to it for consideration. I am not afraid to stand up here and say whether I shall vote to confirm or reject any individual nominations; and I want and shall insist on having an opportunity of so declaring. I could not help recalling what was stated in my presence by two Senators within the last forty-eight hours. While the Senator from the XXVIIIth (Coggeshall), was on the floor, I could not help recalling what was stated in my presence and in the presence of other Senators here about this circle, by two Senators, who are also here present, that they had it upon the best of authority, that the friends of the present incumbents of the positions of Quarantine Commissioners, the friends of those gentlemen upon this floor, certain ones of them, had been either directly or indirectly negotiating with the Governor, trying to find out if they could not put up some job or scheme by which they would hold at least one of the present Commissioners in there and let the rest go.

THE DEBATE GROWS HOTTER.

Senator Fassett (interrupting)—Name the sources of your information.

Senator Laughlin replied:

I could not help recalling what was stated in my presence by two Senators and I did not suppose when the Senator (Mr. Coggeshall) started in to refer to those gentlemen who are meeting in secret conclave to negotiate with the Governor—I could not and I did not expect, nor did he, that he was going to hit so close home that the other Senators would gather around him to let up. I admire—

Senator Fassett (interrupting)—Let him have all the rope he wants.

Senator Laughlin—I will have all the rope I want and I want to inform the Senator from the XXVIIth (Mr. Fassett) that I will take care of my end of the rope. I could not help admiring the gentlemen upon this floor who are the friends of the present incumbents of these positions, because we do not appreciate their great positions. Indeed I think great injustice has been done to one of these Quarantine Commissioners, who, some years ago, finding that the onerous duties of two official positions were too much for him to perform, resigned the lesser in order that he might return to his State and devote himself exclusively to the greater. Great injustice has been done to this man. He has shown himself to be very self-sacrificing; he proved himself to be a very magnanimous, self-sacrificing man. In order to attend exclusively to the duties of the position of Quarantine Commissioner (and it is within the recollection of all of us that when he was one of the United States Senators from the great Empire State, he was also Quarantine Commissioner) he has come and devoted himself ever since to the great position of Quarantine Commissioner, throwing away the little petty position of United States Senator. And for this self-sacrificing devotion I cannot help admiring his friends who fight for him and try to keep him in the position of Quarantine Commissioner.

In reply to Senator Laughlin Senator Coggeshall said:

The Senator from the XXXIst as well as the Senator from the XXVIIth, will go home now feeling better. He, too, is a young man fresh from the people and is hardly responsible for what he says or does. I might also tell what Senators have said to me, or what I have overheard, and what they have heard about what some other man has said about what some one else has said. For myself I wish to say that as far as the Governor of this State is concerned I have had no part in any conference or agreement with the Governor in reference to their names or to promote his individual interests. Senator Laughlin's efforts to ridicule a man whose shoes he is unworthy to unloose are very plain and well understood. I hope that the Senator will not find it incumbent upon him in future to ridicule and to hold up for scorn a man who, I believe, is fifty times his worth and stands before the people as a constant worker for his party. This is a political move of the Governor's, and it amounts to nothing at all.

THE GRIEVANCE OF SENATOR LAUGHLIN.

Senator Fassett spoke after Mr. Coggeshall had got through. He said:

This Senator is now taking definite form and shape. We now know what the Governor wants. We know what the trouble with Senator Laughlin is. In January last he wanted to make a deal with the Governor by which his friend, Dr. O'Brien, of Buffalo, would be appointed Health Officer of New-York in place of Dr. Smith. I ask the gentleman from the XXXIst to tell us all he heard. I have no knowledge of any attempt of the present Quarantine Commissioners to make capital with the Governor. It does not seem to be a very good year in which to make a deal with the present Quarantine Commission. I know that we are working and watching in hopes that we may have our own Republican Governor of New-York. I know that there are men of better ability, greater intelligence in this Senate, who would make far better Governors than the present peanut-trading one in the chair. But if this little family quarrel goes much further we might as well hang our harps on the willows. You may imagine me to be the bearer of the olive branch. You may imagine me holding it out now. I ask now for delay in order that we may enjoy the invigorating stimulus of reflection. So let us wait until we can talk it over so that we can agree to agree or to disagree. After these somewhat rambling and pertinent remarks I trust I shall have made myself ridiculous enough to restore harmony.

Senator Laughlin—I can assure the Senator that he need not have taken the length of time he did to convince himself that he had made himself ridiculous, because he very seldom gets on his feet in the Senate but what he does that; and he need not work so long to do it; he need not have apologized to me for having used the word "rope." He has been so long led in his political course by a rope that he cannot see anything else but a rope.

Senator Fassett—I want, before I sit down, to thank the Senator for his apology. I accept it in the spirit in which it was offered.

Senator Walker then said:

I congratulate the Democrats on their success in stirring up dissension among Republicans.

Senator Cantor, with an air of injured innocence, protested that the motion was honestly made. A laugh of ridicule followed. Senator Fassett said:

If that word quarantine was taken out of the dictionary, what would the poor Democrats do? They are now suffering from a severe attack of Platt. He is the ghost that haunts their slumbers. He never misappropriated funds of one department to another. He never bought musical clocks, or Steinway pianos, or expended $4,000 for useless electrical playthings.

This closed the debate on the subject. There was a virtual agreement among the Republican Senators that there should be some action taken upon the Governor's nominations next week.

MEASURES BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

A HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE SCHEME RECOMMITTED—THE CRACKED CEILING.

ALBANY, March 2 (Special).—The New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company, which has a scheme to put a gigantic railway bridge across the Hudson River from New-York City at Washington Heights to the shore of New-Jersey has amended the bill incorporating the company so as to provide that it may sell the bridge to any railway corporation, or sell a portion of the stock to it. This modification of the bill, it is suspected, points to the construction of the bridge by some one of the great railway lines centring in Jersey City. Assemblyman Hunting, the chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, moved that the bill (although it had been reported favorably) should be recommitted to his committee for examination, which was done.

COST OF SHORING UP THE CRACKED CEILING.

Mr. Ainsworth, of the special committee on the Assembly ceiling, stated that it had been discovered that one of the side arches of the ceiling was also in a dangerous condition and that he had taken the responsibility of ordering it to be supported by a truss between to-day and Monday night's session. The total cost of the work footed up $6,117 34, and Mr. Ainsworth introduced a bill which was passed unanimously appropriating that amount for the purpose.

REGULATING THE CITY LAUNDRIES.

T. D. Sullivan returned to his charge upon the laundries to-day by introducing a bill requiring all laundries in cities of 1,000,000 population or over to purchase licenses from the Mayor and execute bonds in the penal sum of $500 for their operation in accordance with city ordinances and the rules of the Board of Health. All such licenses shall be upon the condition that receipts in English be given to laundry customers.

A LETTER LEFT BY MRS. HEATON MANICE.

COMPLAINING THAT SHE WAS "HOUNDED TO DEATH."

CHICAGO, March 2 (Special).—The body of Mrs. Heaton Manice, who committed suicide in the Leland Hotel, is still lying at the undertaker's. The people interested are waiting for the arrival of John Power O'Connor from New-York to take charge of it. The real motive which drove the unfortunate woman to suicide was made plain by the letter which she left for her attorney, David Sullivan, in which she wrote:

"They have hounded me to death."

"I would rather not show the letter," said Mr. Sullivan, "but she said she did not want them to have anything to do with her body, and that is why I refused to let the New-York lawyer meddle yesterday. She closed the letter by saying:

"Oh! I cannot stand it. I am broken down. This will be the last time I shall ever write my name."

A new development in the case was the discovery that Mrs. Manice leaves a child, which, if living, must be about four years of age. In her room was found an envelope with the address, "My husband's relatives" upon it. This contained a card photograph of the child taken when it was six months old. The picture was that of a bright little boy with yellow curls and on the picture was the name Robert.

DECIDING AGAINST THE PULLMAN COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1 (Special).—The United States Circuit Court this morning refused the motion made in behalf of the Pullman Palace Car Company to have the Central Transportation Company enjoined from further proceeding with its suits to recover rentals at the rate stipulated in the lease of 1870, and have the litigation decided in equity, Justice Bradley delivering the opinion.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S DISPATCHES.

HIS SATISFACTION WITH THE TREATY.

SUMMARIZING THE NEGOTIATIONS IN SMOOTH PHRASES—A "MODERATE LICENSE FEE."

LONDON, March 2.—The Foreign Office has made public the dispatches received from Joseph Chamberlain during the progress of the negotiations at Washington for the Fisheries Treaty. In a communication to Lord Salisbury, dated Washington, February 16, Mr. Chamberlain says the satisfactory result of the conference was due in a large degree to the spirit of conciliation manifested by both sides, and the strong sense of all the conferees of the importance of removing all cause for irritation and of promoting good neighborhood and friendly intercourse between the United States and Canada and Newfoundland. The relations between the British plenipotentiaries, Mr. Chamberlain says, were of the most cordial and harmonious character throughout. He speaks in high praise of Minister West and Sir Charles Tupper, and also calls especial attention to the services rendered by Messrs. Bergne and Maycock.

The dispatches further state that the American Government on the present occasion repudiated any desire to share the inshore fisheries of Canada. The point of dispute was, therefore, limited to the question of commercial facilities. In the course of the discussion it became evident that there existed a substantial agreement on the main facts of the case, and that while on the one hand the United States were ready to recognize the right of Canada to guard the interests of her fishermen and withhold any of the special advantages conferred by the proximity of her ports and harbors to the common fishery grounds, on the other hand the Canadian Government was ready to afford all possible convenience and assistance which the claims of humanity or the courtesy of nations justify, provided the concessions were not abused or construed into a surrender of the privileges essential or important to the successful prosecution of the fishing industry.

The treaty now submitted, Mr. Chamberlain continues, gives expression to these views, providing for a full concession of all commercial facilities to fishing vessels of the United States whenever and as long as the products of the Canadian fisheries are admitted into the United States. The treaty establishes the future position of the respective parties and defines their rights; provides for the delimitation of the exclusive fishing waters of the British Colonies, substantially on the basis of the North Sea Fisheries Convention, and establishes a prompt and economical mode of procedure for dealing with breaches of the treaty or regulations affecting the fisheries. It also enlarges the conditions under which American fishermen have hitherto enjoyed the rights secured them by the Convention of 1818. Under a modus vivendi of two years, United States fishermen will enjoy the advantages of the facilities contemplated by the treaty, in consideration of a license issued for a moderate fee by the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland.

It is hoped in this way to obviate all possibility of a recurrence of the irritating incidents of the fishery seasons of 1886 and 1887. Mr. Chamberlain is further hopeful that the arrangement will confirm and extend the friendly and cordial relations existing between the United States and Great Britain. In conclusion, he eulogizes the members of the Commission and says that the staff was, at his own desire, made up on a much smaller scale than is usual with missions of this character, thereby throwing on the members greater labor and responsibility.

TO BE CARRIED BACK TO BERLIN.

ARRANGEMENTS IN PROGRESS TO REMOVE THE CROWN PRINCE FROM SAN REMO.

LONDON, March 2.—Arrangements are being made privately to transport the German Crown Prince to Berlin. On account of the animosity felt in Berlin Dr. Mackenzie will not accompany the Prince, but will proceed direct to London.

Official news has been received here that the condition of the German Crown Prince is alarming. Upon receipt of this intelligence the Lord Chamberlain communicated with the Queen with reference to altering the court arrangements for next week, which include a levee and a drawing-room. He was directed not to alter the present arrangements, but to prepare to postpone the receptions at the shortest notice.

The Prince of Wales has left the Riviera and is returning to London.

San Remo, March 2.—It was officially announced today that the Crown Prince passed a good night. His condition is better and his spirits have risen. His appetite also has improved during the last few days. His cough and expectoration are unchanged. He walked on the balcony for a while. Prince William arrived to-day. The weather is brilliant.

Berlin, March 2.—The "Tagblatt" says it is reported that Dr. Bergmann has asked Dr. Lauer to prepare Emperor William for the worst. All kinds of rumors are in circulation here.

THE MEETINGS IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE

A VOTE OF CENSURE ESCAPED BY THE TORY GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, March 2.—Mr. Bradlaugh resumed the debate in the House of Commons this evening, on the motion of Sir Charles Russell for the appointment of a committee to inquire as to the right of the Government to interfere with meetings in Trafalgar Square. He proposed an amendment to the motion, providing that the public inquiry be especially directed to the meeting in Trafalgar Square on November 13, and the conduct of the police in connection therewith.

Attorney-General Webster maintained that nobody had a right to go into a highway and make a speech. Obstructing a highway was an indictable offence.

Mr. Bradlaugh's amendment was defeated by a vote of 322 to 207. Sir Charles Russell's motion was also rejected—316 to 224.

SIXTY PASSENGERS DROWNED.

A FRENCH SCHOONER FOUNDERS OFF THE ISLAND OF CAYENNE.

London, March 2.—The French schooner Fleur de la Mer had foundered off the Island of Cayenne. Sixty passengers were drowned.

MITCHELL BOUND OVER TO KEEP THE PEACE.

London, March 2.—Charlie Mitchell, the pugilist, was summoned before a local magistrate at Chertsey to-day to answer to the charge of arranging for a prize fight with John L. Sullivan. Mitchell, accompanied by Charles Rowell, and "Jake" Kilrain, disavowed any intention to break the peace in England. He was bound over in £200.

CANADIAN LUMBERMEN REJOICE.

Ottawa, March 2.—Lumbermen generally welcome the intelligence that the American Government will take the duty off lumber. This will give the trade a great stimulus.

MARY ANDERSON IS NOT TO MARRY.

London, March 2.—Miss Mary Anderson requests a denial of the repeated assertions that she is about to marry a gentleman of this city.

THE REIGN OF COERCION IN IRELAND.

Dublin, March 2.—A newsdealer named Dingle has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for selling copies of "United Ireland" containing reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the National League.

SHORTAGE IN A LARGE ESTATE.

Montreal, March 2 (Special).—Ugly disclosures in the settlement of the Benjamin Hall estate here, worth $250,000, have come to light. The heirs are Mrs. Ahern, of Vaudreuil, and Mrs. Fenner. A heavy shortage exists, and a deficiency of $100,000 is admitted. In addition to this, however, some of the heirs maintain that securities placed in the assets, including $20,000 of So. Carolina bonds, and $10,000 of stock of the Maritime Bank, are almost worthless. A large portion of this shortage is attributed to indiscretion and injudicious investments on the part of the curator, Mr. Lindsay, who is now in New-York, pending a settlement, and who has handed over, or offered to do so, everything he has, including his property at Lake Memphremagog and his house on Sherbrooke st., valued at $45,000.

PRINCE FERDINAND'S PRECARIOUS THRONE.

Moscow, March 2.—The "Gazette" (Government organ), says that Turkey will declare Prince Ferdinand a usurper in Bulgaria and will interfere with a military force to establish a status in accordance with the Berlin Treaty, either on receiving a mandate from all the Powers or carte blanche from Russia.

London, March 2.—Lord Salisbury, in an interview with Baron de Staal, the Russian Ambassador, to-day declared that he would oppose the deposition of Prince Ferdinand unless the Powers agreed upon his successor to the Bulgarian throne. He added that the nomination of the Prince of Mingrelia would not receive the assent of England.

Vienna, March 2.—It is expected that an extra war grant will be demanded by the Government at the next meeting of the Delegations, which will exceed 100,000,000 florins.

ARRESTED FOR SMUGGLING.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 2 (Special).—L. Combremont, of No. 2 John st., New-York, was arrested last night in the act of smuggling seven gold watch cases set with jewels at Suspension Bridge.

SUICIDE OF A DEFAULTING POSTMASTER.

ST. LOUIS, March 2 (Special).—The Democratic postmaster at Palmyra, Mo., hanged himself this morning because he was called upon to make good a deficiency of $700 in his accounts.

OTHER ROADS THREATENED.

ARTHUR AND SARGENT CALLING FOR AID.

THE CHAIRMEN OF VARIOUS GRIEVANCE COMMITTEES TO MEET IN CHICAGO TO GIVE HELP AGAINST THE BURLINGTON—THE COMPANIES NOT ALARMED—TWO HUNDRED NEW APPLICANTS FOR PLACES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, March 2.—The Brotherhood is contemplating the calling out of all their men on the Northwestern, the Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Illinois Central, the Alton, the Rock Island and the Wisconsin Central railway lines. At the Brotherhood headquarters this afternoon it was announced that the men on these lines would be called out if the roads continue to assist the Burlington, as they have been doing.

"What assistance have they been giving that you complain of?"

"Why, they have been handling their freight and carrying their passengers for them. The Milwaukee and St. Paul posted notices yesterday that they would accept the Burlington's tickets, and the other roads have been taking their freight."

"If the Burlington had freight consigned to other roads and put that freight on the side tracks of the respective roads, and the roads then took it and hauled it to its destination, would you consider that a grievance?"

"If it was freight belonging to the other roads, no; if it was Burlington freight, we certainly would."

The following dispatch was sent to each chairman of the General Grievance Committees of the Brotherhood of Engineers and Firemen on the following lines of railroad, viz.: Chicago and Alton, Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Wabash Railroad, Wabash and Western, Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and Wisconsin Central:

Dear Sir and Brother: You are hereby authorized and ordered to come to the city of Chicago at once and report at the headquarters. There are many important matters to consider in connection with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy strike, and your immediate presence is imperative. Be prepared to convene your committee from here at a moment's notice. Fraternally,

P. M. ARTHUR, G. C. E.,
F. P. SARGENT, G. M.

"What does this mean?" was asked of Grand Master Sargent.

"It means that we are here to stay. I cannot tell you what move is contemplated until after the chairmen arrive."

"Has it reference to the alleged selling of Burlington tickets over connecting lines?"

"No. So you can draw your own conclusions."

OFFICIALS OF THE ROADS NOT DISTURBED.

An interview with the managers of several of the roads mentioned developed the fact that none of them seemed to think there was much foundation for the report that a strike would be ordered on their lines. They claim to be assisting the Burlington in no way and say they have given orders not to touch any Burlington freight.

The arrangement between Arthur and Mr. Cahill, of the Knights of Labor, by which the Reading men were to desert the Burlington and the Brotherhood men the Reading, has so far miscarried. It has certainly had no effect so far. Fully 200 men applied for places as engineers or firemen on the Burlington Railroad. They were nearly all ex-Reading employes, and arrived here last night from Philadelphia and other places in Pennsylvania. They were sober-looking, clean, respectable mechanics. A number of them were questioned as to the probability of Mr. Cahill's order to hold back from working for the Burlington being obeyed.

"It will not be obeyed," said one who wore a Knight of Labor button on his coat. "We did not come here as Knights of Labor, nor as Reading employes. We came here as individuals looking for work which we could not get at home, and Mr. Cahill cannot order us back. We are under no obligations to the Brotherhood; they took our places on the Reading, and they cannot give those places back to us now. Yes, some men went back last night, but not because of Mr. Cahill's order. They went back because they could not pass the examination here."

"Oh, Cahill be hanged," said a little engineer, who wore a hickory shirt and silk muffler. "I'll give you a pointer about what he's after. He wants to get a job on the Burlington himself and don't you forget it. Cahill can't command anybody."

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR WILL NOT RETURN.

Passenger Agent Morton, after consultation with the higher officials of the road, said to-day: "As to the report that there has been an arrangement made between the Knights of Labor and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, the company has strong reasons for saying that it does not believe, if any such trade has been made between the heads of organization, that they can deliver the goods.

"In the first place, the Brotherhood took the positions of the Reading engineers, and since that these Knights and their families have been starving. Now that they see an opportunity to get work that will pay from 20 to 25 per cent more per month than they ever received while on the Reading road, it seems absurd to suppose that they can think for a moment of going back to the Reading road.

"Secondly, Austin Corbin, the president of the Reading, is not a party to this agreement, and no one would suppose for a minute that he had any desire to take back on his line a crowd of men who deserted him in his trouble.

"Thirdly, these Reading engineers that have already come West to work for us are none of them asking how they can get back to Pennsylvania, but seem more interested in finding out how they could best get their families out to them. They have come with the avowed intention of staying, and we have no fear whatever that any of them will want to trade the West for the East again."

"Supposing that it is possible for Chief Arthur and Mr. Cahill to deliver the goods, would it make any difference in the attitude of the Burlington?"

"None whatever. We should go on getting men wherever we could find them, and we feel that we could get enough engineers and firemen even outside both organizations. Come what may, there will be no compromises on the part of the company. No deal of this kind will hasten any compromise, and we shall go managing the road."

The business situation was reported at the company's headquarters as being just as encouraging as it was yesterday. Freights are moving on the St. Louis division, and as many through and local passenger trains are being run as the company finds necessary to do its business. Ten trains were run on the Keokuk line and six on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. Fourteen passenger trains ran out and sixteen into Chicago to-day.

FACTIONS IN THE TWO BROTHERHOODS.

A member of the Brotherhood of Engineers, whose name is withheld, says:

"For several years there have been two elements growing up in the Engineers' Brotherhood, a conservative and a fighting element. At the last convention the radical, fighting element almost obtained control in consequence of the feeling growing out of the Brooklyn Elevated road strike. The Brotherhood was beaten in that and the radical fighting element held that the grand officers had not used sufficient efforts to carry their fight against the railroad company. Before this convention, when any trouble arose between the railroads and their engineers, the grievance committee of the road concerned was ordered by the engineers to look into it. If it failed to do so, the members sent for Arthur, and Arthur was the one judge as to whether the case was such that the Brotherhood should interfere. This gave him important conservative power. At the last convention this rule was altered and Arthur was made a vote among with the grievance committee from the road interested, having no larger powers than any member of that committee. That makes a material difference in Arthur's power. There are fourteen or fifteen members of the Grievance Committee representing different parts of the Burlington system interested in the present strike.

"For years the engineers have complained that it was difficult for a discharged man to get employment as an engineer from any road with which he had not before been connected, because most of the roads are in the habit of raising their own men, selecting them from the firemen. The Engineers' Brotherhood has gone against classification, because it thought if classification was abolished there would be more inducement for the railroads to hire their engineers from outside roads instead of promoting their firemen. At the last convention the fighting crowd of radicals made it a rule that when any question came up between a railroad and its employes, classification should be abolished. The Grievance Committee being in favor of abolishing classification, Arthur could not say that they should not strike, because the Grievance Committee has its rule from the convention, which is the law-making power of the Brotherhood, and so they overruled him. For years Arthur has always upheld classification. He says: 'We don't accept a man as a member of the Brotherhood till he has been an engineer for a year. Now, way should we ask the railroad company to pay that man full pay as an engineer as soon as he is promoted, when we say by refusing to accept him in the Brotherhood that he is incompetent?'"

HOW THE BROTHERHOOD MIGHT WIN.

POWDERLY SAID TO HAVE INVITED THEM TO BECOME A DISTRICT ASSEMBLY OF HIS ORDER.

The additional complications made in the West by the order of Chief Arthur calling out the Reading engineers did not appear to trouble the friends of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy people in this city yesterday. "I have received no word indicating that our company has negotiated or intend to negtiate with the Brotherhood men with a view to taking them back," said General Agent Swords at the head office, No. 317 Broadway. "We are putting our system in running order faster than we expected. It is not a question now of looking for men, but simply a matter of selecting the best from the large number of applicants that knock at our doors. In round numbers, 300 men have been sent on from this city, 200 or more from Pennsylvania and about 100 from New-England. These with the engineers and firemen hired at different points in the Western States insure victory for the railroad. Two thousand is a large estimate of the number of strikers and more than half the vacated places have already been filled by outside men."

A member of District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, who is thoroughly informed concerning the matter was positive in his statements yesterday. His predictions were: "The Brotherhood will lose the strike. It has lost it already. The manifesto of Powderly that has been made public is only part of his communication to the district assemblies, which will be considered by District Assembly 49 on Sunday. Mr. Powderly proposes that the Brotherhood become a National Trades District Assembly of the Knights of Labor, to be under the jurisdiction of the General Executive Board of the Order. If Arthur made that move then the Knights would work in harmony with the Brotherhood and the engineers might win the strike, but without the concerted, aggressive help of the Knights, the Brotherhood's backbone is broken."

J. W. Hamilton's office was crowded as upon previous days this week, with applicants for engineers' and firemen's positions all day yesterday and seventy-five men were started for Chicago last evening over the Pennsylvania Railroad. Pinkerton detectives are on hand to prevent Brotherhood men from taking positions.

FEW BROTHERHOOD MEN ON THE READING.

Reading, Penn., March 2 (Special).—Reading officials anticipate no trouble here. There are not more than a dozen old Brotherhood men on the main line and they have determined to stick by the company. It is safe to say that there are not twenty-five Brotherhood engineers outside of the North Pennsylvania and Bound Brook divisions. If there should be any trouble at all it is likely to occur in Philadelphia.

TO PERSUADE THE READING MEN TO QUIT.

THE ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN UNWILLING TO LEAVE THEIR PLACES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2 (Special).—Edward Kent, of New-York, chairman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, arrived in this city this morning and in obedience to orders from Chief Arthur placed himself in consultation with Henry Walton, chairman of the Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. Mr. Walton, better known as "Yankee" Walton, had received similar orders from Chief Sargent, and the two men will act together in carrying out the instructions they have received. The instructions are in effect to persuade all members of the two orders who had taken the places of the men who left the Reading on strike on December 24, 1887. The Reading strikers held a meeting this afternoon and approved the action of the Brotherhood in calling their men off the Reading trains and pledged themselves to have the men who had gone West to take the places of the Brotherhood engineers and firemen recalled.

Mr. Swelgard, general superintendent of the Reading, said this afternoon in reference to the action of the Brotherhood and a possible strike on the road: "We don't know anything about any strike here. There is no strike on the Reading."

One of the members of the Executive Board of Locomotive Firemen said this morning: "If these dispatches are authentic it will come near stopping all kinds of traffic on the Reading road. It looks like a deal between the order and the Burlington Railroad Company, and I'm not fond of deals. Three out of five of our Board are also members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and it is so all the way through. Many of our men are pulling throttles on some of the best locomotives on the Reading to-day. If they are called out it will be pretty quiet all along the road for awhile."

William Forsyth, the agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, was at the Continental Hotel all day recruiting men for his road to take the strikers' places. He said that a number had been secured.

LONGSHOREMEN FORM A NATIONAL ORDER.

The longshoremen from various sections of the United States and Canada, who are attempting to establish a separate Knights of Labor District Assembly of their own continued their convention in Frank's Hall, No. 123 West Houston-st., yesterday. The work of organizing was completed, a constitution and by-laws adopted and the question of wages discussed. The delegates pledged the association to do all in its power to secure an advance per hour on the present rates paid to longshoremen, and declared it to be the sentiment of the majority never to go out on strike until all other efforts at the settlement of grievances had failed. An application to the General Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor for a charter for the new District Assembly will be made immediately, and then the permanent officers will be chosen.

AUSTIN CORBIN OUT OF TOWN.

Austin Corbin, president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, has been somewhere down East since Monday. His friends professed to know nothing about a strike by the engineers on the Reading lines, and the absence of Mr. Corbin may explain the ignorance. The sickness of Henry Graves, of Maxwell & Graves, well-known Corbin brokers, has been given as an excuse for the selling of Reading and New-Jersey Central stocks on the theory that his holdings must be marketed. Mr. Graves is not seriously ill, but is suffering from overwork. He is at his home in New-Jersey, and he may take a rest of several weeks. His partners said yesterday that the firm had not sold Reading or any other stocks.

CIGARMAKERS FORCE THE FIGHTING.

The cigarmakers claim that they are gradually crowding the manufacturers to a settlement. It is extremely difficult for the proprietors whose factories are on strike to induce any workmen at all to labor for them. Judge Monell, in the Seventh Judicial District Court issued dispossess warrants yesterday for seven families now living in Sutro & Newmark's tenement houses, at Second-ave. and Seventy-third-st. and the marshal will evict the people if they do not take away their property before 9 o'clock Monday morning. One family in Jacoby & Bookman's tenement house in Thirty-eighth-st., will be treated in the same way on the same day, together with four families occupying rooms in Kerbs & Spies's tenement houses. The International Union has decided to assist the 500 cigarmakers who were thrown out of work by the Forty-second-st. fire.

DESTITUTION AT MT. VERNON.

MISS CLARA BARTON FINDS THE MISERY GREATER THAN THE NEWSPAPERS HAVE DESCRIBED.

MT. VERNON, Ill., March 2 (Special).—The persons who were wounded in the recent cyclone and are now in the Supreme Court House are getting along as well as could be expected. All are now considered out of danger. Miss Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross Society, is here. After viewing the wreck, Miss Barton said: "The necessities are not realized throughout the country, and they are greatly aggravated by this fact, that there was no cyclone insurance on any property. If the people of the country could look at the scene the contributions would pour in at once from the rich men of the East as well as from the neighboring cities. I can assure those who cannot come and look upon this wreck as I have done to-day, that the almost incredible reports in the newspapers are tame and inexpressive, compared with the actual condition of the people."

JOHN SHERMAN TO THE PEOPLE OF TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, March 2.—A. W. Wilds on February 15 addressed a letter to Senator Sherman urging him to contradict some of the misrepresentations that had been circulated respecting his speeches at Nashville and Springfield, Ill. Mr. Sherman says in reply:

You are certainly right that there was no difference in sentiment or purpose between my speeches at Nashville and Springfield. Every word I uttered at Nashville I can repeat with entire sincerity. I do not wish to revive the antipathies of the War, and what I said there of Confederate soldiers, their honesty and courage, I have said over and over again in the North. My arraignment of the Democratic party at Springfield is also historically true and entirely consistent with my Nashville speech. I do think the