

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR.

OMAHA, THURSDAY, MORNING, APRIL 22, 1886.

NUMBER 264.

WILL REIGN WITH RIFLES.

Two Hundred Armed Deputies to Guard Against Chicago Strikers.

GREAT APPREHENSION FELT.

The Chicago Times Demands the Calling Out of the Militia—Men Persuaded Not to Go to Work.

The Strike in Chicago.

CHEMUNG, April 21.—[Special Telegram.] Freight on the Lake Shore road is still blocked, but the strike has not been extended to the other roads. It was reported this afternoon by the Lake Shore officials that no conference will be held to-day with the switchmen with a view of settling the strike. Governor Oglesby is still remaining in the city, hoping for a peaceful solution of the trouble as outlined in his speech to the strikers. He apprehends no immediate outbreak of violence, and expects to return to Springfield to-morrow. The company has imported thirty-five or forty switchmen from Buffalo, Toledo and other points east, who arrived in the city early this morning and are intended to take the place of strikers. The protection and protection of armed deputy sheriffs and the police will be called into requisition if necessary. The strikers are claiming that the true situation of affairs has not been laid before the governor, and they desire to have him understand their grievances fully.

At the conference to-day they asserted that the switchmen's union has nothing whatever to do with the strike, as it is not a union affair. Men who belong to no organization are striking with the rest, and the unionists have no objection to working alongside of them. Those who belong to the unions, they say, is based on the objections of the men who are working with the seeds who took the places of union men during the big strikes of '77 and '81. These seeds they want removed to some other department where they will not come in contact with them. They do not demand the discharge of the seeds.

The outcome of the trouble is regarded with the greatest apprehension by the business men of town. The Times assails Governor Oglesby for his temporizing, and urges the calling out of the militia without further delay.

Laboring With New Arrivals.

CHEMUNG, April 21.—The situation of the Lake Shore and Potomac's strike has been unchanged to-day. No action was taken either by the railway officials or the strikers. Governor Oglesby is still in town and has had numerous conferences during the day. Late this afternoon in-bound trains on the Lake shore brought fifteen or twenty switchmen into Chicago. They came mostly from Toledo and Cleveland, in response to orders from headquarters here for men to take the positions vacated by the strikers. The union got with their arrival an hour or two later had committees of visiting through the various roads, urging with the new men and inducing them to give up their intention of filling the vacancies. In many cases they were successful, and by dint of promises and arguments they claim to have won nearly all arrivals.

An official of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy said to the Lake Shore yards this afternoon that he had full faith in Monaghan, chief of the switchmen's association, concerning rumors that the men on the Burlington would strike. Monaghan said he could not give any more information, but added that the switchmen's association had not ordered such action.

ARMED DEPUTIES FOR CHICAGO.

This evening Sheriff Hatchett decided to send in two hundred and fifty deputies to the Lake Shore yards to assist with the switchmen's strike. The deputies will be instructed to afford the fullest protection in their power to further any effort by the railroad company to send out troops. Governor Oglesby left the city to-night for the state capital.

ANOTHER TIE-UP.

New York Street Car Strikers Fail to Arbitrate.

New York, April 21.—At 3 o'clock this morning an agreement was arrived at, that the men on the Third Avenue line would go to work at 10 this morning. The exact terms on which the men are to go back have not been learned. It was declared that they were honorable to the strikers. It was agreed that the men should assemble at the headquarters on Eighty-seventh street before 10 o'clock and march in a body to the stables.

The strikers held a meeting last night at which it was agreed to work, but no time was expected this morning. The Italian council was notified by the strikers that Italians were at work in the stables and asked to have them withdrawn. It was decided in case the men did not return to work to-day to propositions last night to return to work at ten o'clock. Around the stables at Sixty-sixth street only a few men were seen seen from three to seven o'clock. Soon after the men marched down Third avenue in a body.

10:50 a.m.—The strike is not at an end. There was no conference this morning, and no agreement has been reached. The railroad commissioners probably will meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

About 6 o'clock Fred Maghees, a non-union man, went to work, but was interfered with by J. A. Allison, a union director. Maghees drew a revolver. Both men were arrested. The revolver was found to be unloaded and broken. Both prisoners will be bound over to the court to-morrow. At 10 a.m. the police began to assemble at the door to prepare for the day's operations. Five hundred men were disposed of in the same manner as yesterday. The first car started out in sharp focus, followed by the second. The cars started out on five minutes headway. By 9 o'clock twenty cars were making trips from the city hall to Harlan. All is quiet now, except the dead at Sixty-sixth street.

The directors of the Third Avenue lines this afternoon unanimously adopted resolutions refusing to accede to any of the demands of the strikers in regard to the men it shall or shall not be allowed to hire. The non-union men, however, are to take back the strikers who have destroyed property, or any who have incited others to destroy property. The directors intend to bring the full power of the law against the strikers and to run cars to the end of the strike.

It is talked about among the strikers again, as was on Monday, that unless a special agreement is made, there will stop every means of public conveyance in the city by tying up the surface and elevated roads and even ferry boats. The railroad committees, finding their mission was at an end, started to bring the full power of the law against the strikers and to run cars to the end of the strike.

ANOTHER GENERAL TIE-UP.

NEW YORK, April 21.—2:30 a.m.—While the meeting of the Third Avenue line was in progress, it was determined that a determination had been reached to order a tie-up of all street car lines in the city at 4 o'clock this morning. The grave apprehension for the results during the next forty-eight hours are felt.

AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

More Difficulties Encountered and Additional Troops Ordered.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—A freight train was made up in the Cairo Short Line yards, in East St. Louis, last night and proceeded on its way out of the city. When beyond the last line of scutries it was boarded by strikers, who seized one of the brakemen and beat him severely before the guard could respond to his cries for help. He is in a critical condition.

About fifty boys attending the upper school in East St. Louis struck yesterday demanding shorter hours.

The College road, running between East

St. Louis and Carondelet, several times since the commencement of the strike brought men from other points to fill vacancies caused by the strike. The men were persuaded to remain, but the strike continued. Six men at work on the College road were also persuaded to quit work by the strikers.

Several of the men employed by the Burlington and Louisville & Nashville railroads companies of this morning, because of their fear of violence of the strikers should continue longer in the companies' employ. Not enough of these men stopped work to interfere with the running of trains, and the companies' business continues uninterrupted.

MORE TROUBLES ORDERED OUT.

ROCK ISLAND, Ills., April 21.—The Rock Island Railroad company, with its equipment, Illinois property, has been ordered to East St. Louis, and leaves to-morrow morning. Moline and Cambridge companies have similar orders.

Sugar Refiners Strike.

NEW YORK, April 22.—At midnight to-night no less than 6,000 employees of the sugar refineries of the eastern district of Brooklyn struck, because of non-compliance with their demands for an advance in wages presented yesterday. It is estimated that the loss to one firm on sugar now ready for shipment will be between \$60,000 and \$80,000. It is believed \$40,000 of the 6,000 strikers are controlled by Havemeyer & Elder.

Drawing to a Close.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—The strike of street car drivers appears to be reaching a close. It is stated that the Union line has arranged with the drivers to go to work at reduced pay until the first of May, when their demand will be granted.

Supreme Court Decisions.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 21.—[Special Telegram.] The following opinions were handed down in the supreme court to-day:

Ruddie, J. Regis, Error from Saunders Co. Affirmed. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J. Regis, not sitting.

1. Where a wager is illegal, either party may claim the money deposited by him from the other, even after the wager is decided against such party, if the demand is made before the money is actually paid to the winner.

2. If one money were actually paid by the defendant to the plaintiff before the demand of the loser, he will be extenuated.

3. Section 214 of the criminal code does not apply to a mere shareholder who has taken no part in the illegal transaction.

4. Will of a deceased person.

5. The verdict of a jury will not be set aside unless it is clearly wrong, and where there is a conflict in the evidence, it is not particularly friendly to Sparks.

Chairman—How about preachers?

Powderly—Once in a while we get one of these. We will not take in the members. Even if a member's wife begins to sell liquor, we make him take a divorce—not from his wife, but from the organization.

Chairman—In other words, it is a benevolent society for the protection of all kinds of people who tell, and is entirely within the law.

Powderly—Yes; it is entirely within the law.

Parker—What is the number of the present membership?

Powderly—Our present membership does not exceed 5,000,000, although we have been credited with 5,000,000.

Chairman—Are women members of the organization?

Powderly—Yes; on an equal footing with men.

Chairman—When were women first admitted?

Powderly—in 1881. We claim that if women perform equal work, they should receive equal pay. We have never given women the same membership as men, and from the date of organization to the present day a single expulsion or suspension has never taken place. The conduct of their affairs in no way differed from that of the men.

Chairman—Now, how lately have you worked at your trade?

Powderly—Not since March, 1877.

Chairman—Since that time you have been harder done than I ever did—sometimes eighteen hours a day.

McDowell, upon being recalled, and asked as to why he had been connected with the plaintiff, said he had been connected with the plaintiff, and that the treasurer of the district, the president of the organization, had never paid him any wages.

Chairman—Is he a machinist?

Powderly—Yes; he is a machinist.

Chairman—What is the name of the organization?

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