

LOOKS LIKE A BIG WALKOUT.

Powderly Says the Strike Has Ceased to be of a Local Character.

THE SITUATION BECOMING VERY SERIOUS.

Sargent Calls a Meeting for Saturday Next of the Federation of Railroad Employes.

New York, August 20.—Powderly stated this evening that the strike had ceased to be of a local character and it will come of the whole organization, and it will use every means in its power to continue the fight. He intimates that the federation of railroad employes will support the movement. The situation is serious.

Grand Master Sargent, president of the central and chief of the federation's organization, has called a meeting of the supreme council Saturday at Terre Haute for consideration of the question of the New York central strike. Whether this move means that the council must go through through certain formalities before a strike can be declared or whether no strike will be declared at all remains to be seen.

A Featless Interview. New York, August 20.—Powderly and Devlin of the executive board of the Knights of Labor called on Webb this evening. They were with Webb and the four gentlemen in the railroad office which lasted twenty minutes on the offer of Powderly to submit the matter to arbitration. Webb refused on the grounds already presented. In other words, he said that the company was not "jumping on the Knights of Labor." They did not disagree the men because they were Knights of Labor, but for good reasons.

Nathan Dewey nor Vanderbill were opposed to the Knights of Labor as an organization. Powderly was more than willing to be arbitrated, but Webb remained firm.

Devlin asked Webb if he would consent to a re-organization of the cases surrounding the discharge of fifteen men.

Webb reiterated that there was nothing in his position that the company was managing the road and he did not see why their actions should be questioned.

Devlin then asked him if he did not owe the public and the employes the same consideration as the railroad company, in which all were more or less interested.

Webb then said that there was no use in furthering the matter as the railroad company had declared themselves in favor of an independent course.

They then said that they would not leave the matter until they had secured the discharge of fifteen men.

Devlin asked Webb if he would waive the discharge of fifteen men and consider the discharge of the other men.

Webb then said that he would not waive the discharge of fifteen men and consider the discharge of the other men.

Powderly and Devlin then withdrew without making any further comment or intimating what they intended to do.

Webb gives this version of the interview and says that the whole conference was carried on in a friendly and unobtrusive manner.

At this hour, 9:15, the situation at the depot is unchanged.

At the Terre Haute meeting, Sargent said that he fully endorsed the position of the executive board.

The executive board, said Powderly, is the only body that has the right to organize and to defend the strike to the bitter end.

When the ominous column of affairs became plain late tonight that a strike was on the cards, the executive board of the central union without delay called a meeting for Saturday.

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WANT A RAISE IN WAGES.

A Demand to be Made by Illinois Central Trainmen.

STATUS OF THE FEDERAL ELECTION BILL.

Democrats Will Try and Postpone Action Upon it by Prolonging Debate on the Tariff Measure.

CHICAGO, August 20.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—The Illinois Central railroad will tomorrow present a request for a material advance in the wages of its conductors, brakemen and baggage men and it will have another strike on its hands. Representative delegates from every division on the Illinois Central will meet in Chicago tomorrow to formulate their demands. In brief, they are that through conductors, baggage men and brakemen running 4,000 miles a month shall receive \$125, \$90 and \$85 respectively, all mileage over 4,000 being extra. For less than 4,000 miles a month the demand is \$100 for conductors, \$55 for baggage men and \$50 for brakemen. On suburban trains the demand is that conductors shall receive \$90, collectors \$75, baggage men \$60 and brakemen \$50. For freight trains the demand is for 3 cents for the first 100 miles, daily and 3 1/2 cents for all mileage in excess of 100, and that chain gang crews shall average 3,000 miles a month. All overtime to be computed on a basis of 20 cents an hour for conductors and 20 cents for brakemen after a trial is an hour and thirty-five minutes late. Provision is made for the wages of working outfits, but, as a collector expressed it, "If we get those wages we won't need no overtime."

As gathered from a number of conductors, it appears that the highest wages now paid is \$60 a month, ranging down from that in the case of a train crew of 100, and down to \$25. The present scale was put in force two years ago and never advanced. The scale asked is what is known as the standard scale of the Illinois Central.

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SENATOR QUAY'S RESOLUTION.

It Proves the Occasion for a Spirited Debate in the Senate.

STATUS OF THE FEDERAL ELECTION BILL.

Democrats Will Try and Postpone Action Upon it by Prolonging Debate on the Tariff Measure.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE. 1318 FOURTEENTH STREET. WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20. Enough was said by the republicans in the debate over the Quay resolution in the senate this morning to indicate that the proposition in some form will be adopted. At the close of the morning hour Senator Spooner said to your correspondent that his motion to commit the resolution to the committee on rules, where it would die, would not be adopted, and that he knew it when he made the motion.

But a number of republicans who want the election bill to pass, will vote against this motion to commit the resolution, as they are anxious to dispose of it at the earliest moment. It is plain to every one that so long as it remains a question whether the election bill is to be taken up at this session the democrats will kill time on the tariff bill.

As Senator Evans said during the debate, it would be economy of time to lay aside the tariff bill for the present and fight the election bill at the earliest moment. It is the purpose of the democrats to drag out the discussion of the tariff to as great a weary length as possible so long as there is doubt as to consideration of the election bill. So, after all, it resolves itself simply into the question of amending the rules so as to limit debate, as the opposition will kill time on every measure they touch before the time when discussion of the election bill is to be had.

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THE MOORE MURDER TRIAL.

O'Brien's Counsel Trying Hard to Prove an Alibi.

THE CHRONA SUSPECT.

Kunze's Mysterious Movements at Juliet Create Speculation.

OTTAWA, Ill., August 20.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—The case of both prosecution and defense made plain today in the opening statements. A jury was secured at 2 o'clock this afternoon, after about half of the additional panel ordered this morning had been exhausted. It is mostly made up of farmers who have heard of the case but have not been made acquainted with its details. The prosecution, in the opening statement by Mr. Maloney, set forth the facts as confessed to Mrs. Ford's confession and stated it was his duty to prove that O'Brien was in company with Ford when she was seen to cross the Illinois river bridge between 8 and 9:15 o'clock on the night of the murder; that the clothing worn by him on that night was that of Allen Park, Ill., and that he had changed from what was stated to be his regular attire in the morning. In the opening statement Mr. Fowler stated that O'Brien was at the scene of the crime, and that he had seen him enter the house and go to the room where the body of Moore was found.

The defense stated that it expects to prove that O'Brien was not in the city at the time of the crime, and that he was in the city at the time of the crime, and that he was in the city at the time of the crime.

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BADGER STATE REPUBLICANS.

An Enthusiastic Convention at Milwaukee Renominates Governor Hoar.

THE PLATFORM UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED.

It Declares its Devotion to the Common School as the Chief Factor in the Education of the People.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., August 20.—The republican state convention was called to order at 12:15 by Chairman Payne of the state central committee. Michael Griffin of Eau Claire was chosen temporary chairman. Griffin's speech was enthusiastically cheered and every reference to Governor Hoar and the Bennett law was greeted with hearty applause. R. M. Boyd of Racine and W. J. Mallina were made temporary secretaries. A committee on resolutions, consisting of one delegate from each congressional district with Ogden H. Pethers as chairman was then appointed. After the appointment of other committees the convention adjourned until 3 o'clock.

Upon reassembling Governor Hoar was placed in nomination by General George Bryant Madison and a motion to renominate him by acclamation was carried and cheerfully received. Governor Hoar was then seated. He was enthusiastically applauded, and spoke as follows:

Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention, I tender to you and through you to the republicans of Wisconsin my heartiest thanks for this mark of your confidence and esteem. It is a great honor to be chosen by you as your representative in this convention.

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AMENDMENT REGARDING TEXAS FEV.R. NOT ONLY ONE PAGE OF THE BILL DISPOSED OF.

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WASHINGTON, August 20.—In the house the bill to exempt tanning land from the alien land law was laid on the table by a vote of 30 to 27. The bill for the adjustment of the accounts of workmen and mechanics under the eight-hour law was taken up, but went over on the expiration of the morning hour.

A resolution calling for information as to the condition of the government of Texas was reported and adopted.

The house then began the consideration of the senate meat inspection bill.

Mr. Funston, chairman of the committee on agriculture, said that it was proposed by this measure to open foreign ports to American meats. By opening those ports millions and millions of foreign gold would be brought into this country and would relieve the embarrassed condition of all classes of industry.

Mr. Morgan objected, that the pending bill did not include large amounts of the products which were to receive a certificate of character. He desired that compound lead should receive a certificate of wholesomeness, and he also wanted the government to "go for" building iron that was held to be pure.

Mr. Hill of Illinois said this bill would receive the preference on which foreign government inspectors of hog products. He objected to the unjust preference and made against American pork under the pretense that it was unwholesome. This was a question in favor of the foreign meat and time such legislation should be enacted.

Mr. Adams of Illinois favored the bill.

Mr. Morgan of Mississippi offered an amendment to limit within the operations of the bill, last.

Mr. Sayers offered an amendment providing that Texas fever shall not be considered contagious in infectious disease. Lost.

The bill then passed.

The house then proceeded to consideration of the bill defining lead. Without disposing of the measure the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—In the senate Mr. Edmunds obtained leave of absence for six days from tomorrow on account of his health.

Mr. Quay's resolution fixing the time for voting on the tariff bill and designating other legislative business to be taken up at this session was laid before the senate.

Mr. Hoar demanded the yeas and nays on agreeing to the resolution and then offered as a substitute his own proposition making it in order to vote on the tariff bill resolution shall be under consideration for a reasonable time for any senator to demand that the debate be closed.

He also moved to add to Mr. Quay's resolution a provision to include in the business to be taken up, the federal election bill and to have a vote on it taken on September 4.

Mr. Quay gave notice that he would demand a division of the question. Mr. Hoar then spoke at some length on his motion in regard to the electoral bill, taking occasion to defend the bill as well considered and necessary and calculated to remove force and fraud from the election of members of the great representative chamber and to substitute for the election process, with which we are all unhappily too familiar, the peaceful arbitration of the courts of the United States.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hoar's speech Mr. Spooner moved to refer the Quay resolution to the committee on rules.

Mr. Hoar then addressed a lengthy address to the republican senators against that motion and in favor of an amendment to the rules providing for the adoption of the previous order of business.

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CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

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