# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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## BEFORE THE SUPREME JUDGE.

Sudden Death of Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite.

A LEARNED MAN LAID LOW.

A Jurist of Uncommon Ability, Singularly Free From Bias—Many Warm Tributes to His Memory.

### A Sudden Summons.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Chief Justice Waite died this morning of pneumonia. He was not considered dangerously ill and no one was in the room with him but a hired nurse when he breathed his last. Mrs. Waite left Washington about ten days ago to spend the spring months in California, and was intending this morning to go from Los Angeles to Santa Barbara. A telegram has been sent to the latter place announcing the death of her husband and asking for advice as to the funeral. None of the family are here but Miss Mary Waite and Mr. Christopher Waite, the youngest son, who came on the other day from Cincinnati.

Last Saturday night Judge Waite attended the reception given to the authors by Senator Hearst. It was a damp, disagreeable atmosphere, and a searching wind. During the reception his coachman was stricken with appoplexy and fell off the box. There was considerable excitement, and Judge Waite exposed himself by leaving the heated parlors and going bare-headed and in his evening suit into the open air to give orders about the treatment of his servant and the disposition of his horses, and after the reception was over he walked home. Several of his friends offered their carriages, but he was an unusually robust man for his years and preferred to walk. His shoes were thin, and altogether with the exposure in the earlier part o the evening gave him a severe cold. On Sunday he remained in-doors all day, and his daughter begged him not to go to the capital on Monday. He would not have done so had it not been the opening day of the spring term and the telephone decision which he had prepared. His daughter went with him to see that he did not expose himself further, and it was thought that it would not result in harm. He was not able to read his telephone decision, but handed it to Justice E. Blatchford, who read it for him. Monday evening a party of friends came in and he played several games of whist, appearing about as well as usual, and announcing his intention to go to court the next day, but when morning came his cold was so much worse that he was induced to remain at home. But it was not till Wednesday that he had a physician, and then only incidentally did he consult Dr. Ruth, a surgeon in the navy and a friend of the family, who happened to call at the house. Dr. Ruth gave him some simple remedy Wednesday morning, but when he called again the same day told Miss Waite that her father was threatened with pneumonia, and recommended that the family physician, Dr. F. A. Gardner, be sent for. Yesterday morning Dr. Gardner would not permit Judge Waite to leave his bed, and sent a professional nurse to take care of him, although he did not feel the slightest alarm. Pneumonia, he said, was the most treacherous of diseases, and he did not like to take any risks. Yesterday afternoon young Mr. Waite arrived from Cincinnati, fortunately for his sister, who would otherwise have been entirely alone, and although he said he intended to remain over only one day and then go on to New York, where he had business, he consented to stay till his father was well again. Yesterday Judge Waite received John W. Foster, Admiral Worden, and several other of his neighbors, who called to inquire as to his condition, and chatted cheerfully with them as they sat by his bedside. Last evening he was feeling so well that his daughter went out to some evening entertainment. Young Waite wanted to watch at his bedside, but the judge protested, as he had been on a sleeping car the night before, and he should take a good rest. The son and daughter sat up with him till after midnight and then retired without feeling the slightest apprehension. About 3 o'clock this morning young Mr. Waite was awakened by hearing groans from his father's chamber and found that he was breathing heavily and seemed to be suffering in his sleep. He assisted the nurse to turn him over, when he seemed to rest more comfortably and the groaning ceased. Shortly before 6 o'clock this morning, when the nurse went to give him his medicine, Judge Waite was found to be almost pulseless. The son and daughter were awakened and the doctor sent for, but before he came the venerable man had ceased to breathe.

All of Justice Waite's family with the exception of his daughter, Miss Mary, who lived with him here, and his son Kitt, who is engaged in the practice of law in Cincinnati, reside at the old family home in Toledo, and there the remains will be taken for interment. One of the sons is connected with General Wager Swayne in the practice of law, and has an office in New York, but looks after the Toledo branch of the business, while Swayne, who is also the counsel for the Western Union Telegraph company, attends to the New York end. It is expected that Mrs. Waite will return at once from California and meet the remains at Toledo, although it will be a great tax on her strength to do so. She has been a partial invalid for many years and has permitted her daughter to perform all the social obligations. She has been compelled to seek a milder climate every spring, and has only just returned from California, where she went by easy stages. It is feared that the shock of her husband's death and the fatigue of travel, if she attempts to return, will be too much for her, and her friends hope that she will not attempt to return at once, but wait for her daughther to join her out there, after the funeral.

Although Judge Waite was more than seventy-one years old, he was as hearty and vigorous as a man of fifty, and was accustomed to walk to and from the capitol every day. He was fond of society and his familiar face was to be seen at every gathering. His death gives the president the opportunity of appointing a democratic chief justice for the first time since the death of Taney, and although it is too early to speculate as to the man, it is thought probable that Justice Field, of California, who was for years the only democrat on the bench, and next to Miller is the ranking justice, will be named.

Naturally there was but one topic of discussion in Washington after congress adjourned to-day out of respect to the memory of Chief Justice Waite, and that centered around the life of the late distinguished jurist and advocate, the changes the death will make, and who will likely be called to fill his place on the bench. Senators and representatives lingered about the capital and expressed their sorrow and surprise, for all who knew admired the chief justice, and no one anticipated in the least the sudden death. Indeed, few knew he was ailing, much less that he was seriously ill. It was a pathetic scene that was presented in the room of the supreme court at noon when the justices filed in. The chair so recently occupied by the chief justice was draped in the sombreness of the deep symbols of death, tears trickled down the furrowed cheeks of more than one of the aged justices, and all of the large assembly that filled the space [illegible] the change in the voice remar[illegible] of the court cryer as and announcement [illegible] of "The the justices approached. Instead [illegible] chief justice and honorable justices," etc., it was "The honorable associate justices." Justice Miller was so affected that he could scarcely stammer the sad announcement, and adjourned the court to Monday, April 2. There were a number of distinguished lawyers in the enclosure before the bench besides the regular bar, among them General Benjamin F. Butler, who bowed his head submissively as the visitation of death was told.

Who will be the chief justice now? A great deal of speculation has already been indulged in as to who will be called to the vacant chair. At first it was generally believed that a man from private life would be appointed, as was done when the late chief justice was appointed by President Grant. Then the second thought brought the conclusion that one of the justices would be promoted, like Justice Field, to fill the vacancy which death had occasioned. If the chief justiceship is filled from the bench, the name of Speaker Carlisle, who was spoken of for the chair Justice Lamar occupies, is frequently spoken. It is known that Speaker Carlisle was tendered the appointment before Justice Lamar was called to take it and that it was declined very reluctantly. The obstacle that stood in the way of his acceptance then is now removed, since it is generally accepted that the vacancy will not be filled until after the election. It was last fall agreed between him and Mr. Cleveland, after talking the matter over, that the political situation—party necessity—required Mr. Carlisle's presence in the house to organize it and to work to bring the party together for the passage of a tariff bill. Mr. Carlisle at the same time told Mr. Cleveland that no other public position of trust could so suit his disposition and fit in with his inclinations as that of a supreme court justice. The matter was very seriously considered and carefully weighed in the balance, one consideration against another, before it was finally decided that the course should be followed that was pursued eventually. The political reasons that then interfered are no longer in the way. The house is organized and all will be done that can be done toward passing a tariff bill and shaping the party policy before it will be necessary to appoint Chief Justice Waite's successor. There were several months of delay in appointing Mr. Lamar. Three months delay from now and the tariff bill will have been disposed of in some way and the house will be on the verge of an adjournment. Secretary Vilas is also mentioned with favor. Ex-Senators J. E. McDonald, of Indiana, and Frank Kernan, of New York, are believed to be likely men and also Solicitor General Jenks, of Pennsylvania. Postmaster General Dickinson, of Michigan, is referred to, but jocularly, as Dickinson is not regarded by those who know him personally as possessing any of the qualifications for a place on the bench of the supreme court of the United States. It is more than likely that a man will be selected from obscurity and that his appointment will be a surprise to everyone.

INSIDE LIFE OF THE DEAD.

Chief Justice Waite came here from Toledo, O., retained identification with his state and was known to all persons from that section of the country in Washington. The Ohioans are much stricken with grief and speak of the man and his early and late life with the most sincere affection. Judge Waite went to the Maumee country at the time of its first settlement, when he was a young man just beginning the practice of law, and he grew up with it. His simple, loyal nature was very attractive to the earnest, strong men who laid the foundations of that important section of Ohio. He was active and exceedingly helpful in every enterprise that tended to build up the section. He took a personal interest in the good fortune or otherwise of all those around him, and every man in the city of Toledo and in the old Maumee valley felt that he was his friend, and on the other hand was the warm friend of the chief justice. No party or other division of the community was allowed to obscure this feeling. Any promotion that he received was regarded as a personal compliment to every one of them. Never, probably, in any section was there more general satisfaction and rejoicing than when he received his first national recognition by General Grant as one of the commissioners to the Geneva arbitration. One and all accepted it not only as the selection of the fittest man for the position, but also as in some sense a proper appreciation of a man who had so long stood foremost among the people of that locality. His career abroad was closely watched by all of them, and when he returned home with the laurels of a well earned triumph, he received a hearty and genuine ovation from the entire people such as is rarely given any man. The people all over the valley came to Toledo to greet him and their felicitations were in simple but admiring tribute to a successful man and real heartfelt joy at the success of one who was so closely identified with them as a member of their own family. This feeling has followed him all through his career and it was manifested even more strongly when General Grant selected him for chief justice of the United States. His successful discharge of the duties of that high place has been regarded by them as in a way their own success, and reflecting credit upon their section and them as individuals. Whenever he has appeared in Toledo on a visit he has always been surrounded by people of all degrees and walks in life who were anxious to take his hand and congratulate him as a friend, and whenever he went upon the street he was at once surrounded by a crowd of gratified people. He met the drayman and the street car driver with the same warm greeting that was given to the highest in the land, and all felt equally at home in his presence, equally interested in all that pertained to him. He made each man feel, without regard to his condition of life, that he was just as warmly interested in him as he possibly could be in any person. His home was always open to anyone and his family were equally sincere and earnest in their hospitality to every one in their community. No man, woman or child went to his house without being received as a personal friend and going away feeling happy in the possession of their friendship. His charities were unostentatious but far-reaching. If every person for whom he has done a favor should lay a flower upon his grave it would make a floral mountain. He was not only helpful with wise advice and personal service to the men who were engaged in the great enterprises of the country, but he was constantly assisting, in a pecuniary way, those who had fallen under fortune's disfavor. Many young men and women received their education out of his not too inflated purse and his hand was always ready to give pecuniary assistance to those in sore need. It is for this reason that, though he had the largest and most lucrative practice in northern Ohio, he never amassed a fortune, but has died in comparatively moderate circumstances. It is very rare that a man of his great individual strength and who has been so constantly active in so many different ways has not incurred lasting enmity or made serious mistakes. But it has never been possible to find in Toledo a man who would say a word in dispraise of Morrison R. Waite, or could point out anywhere a mistake, a failure or an unworthy action, and what was true of him in a narrower field of work, where he spent the greater part of his life, became equally true when he was elevated to the broader stage of action, and comprised the whole country. Carlyle's wonderful tribute to his father that "Into the four corners of his life there was shone throughout the light of the glory of God," seems to be particularly applicable to the chief justice. To this purity of life and unfailing loyalty to friends and to duty is added. It goes without saying that to the wonderful ability which commanded the praise of the ablest lawyers in England, whom he met as a foeman worthy of their steel in the forensic struggle at Geneva, they all paid the highest compliment to the ability with which he encountered them and secured the substantial fruits of victory for his own country. His career as chief justice is known to all. His death will carry more real sorrow to the homes of the millions of people in Toledo and the country tributary thereto than the death of any other public man or any conceivable number of public men, for every one of them will feel that they have lost an intimate and valuable personal friend. From his manhood he was an earnest worker in the Episcopal church and did as much, to say the least, as any other man in that section of the country to build that denomination up to its present flourishing condition.

HIS APPOINTMENT BY GRANT.

[Press.]—The circumstances of Judge Waite's appointment and confirmation are still fresh and formed a striking episode of the time. President Grant had nominated successively Attorney General Williams and Caleb Cushing, both of whom encountered much opposition, and after a time their names were withdrawn and Waite was nominated. He had been an independent republican candidate for congress against one of Mr. Sumner's warm personal friends, and had incurred the enmity of Sumner, who at the time also entertained no friendly relations toward the Grant administration. The proceedings of the senate, though more than a dozen years have since elapsed, are still covered by the veil of executive secrecy, yet it was well known that Sumner's speech in opposition to Waite was one of the strongest efforts of that remarkable man's life.

He dwelt historically upon the eminent services and attainments of each one in a line of incumbents of the office of chief justice, and spoke in bitter terms of disparagement of Waite's qualifications. Sixty-three senators were present and listened for two hours with respectful attention to the senator from Massachusetts. No voice was raised in defense of the nominee, yet when the question of confirmation came to a vote, which was immediately upon the conclusion of Sumner's speech, sixty-two senators voted in the affirmative, and Sumner did not vote at all. How far astray Mr. Waite's opponents were in their estimate of his character and attainments is strikingly displayed in the sentiments expressed by public men who have known him.

THE COURT AND CONGRESS ADJOURN.

The attorney general and members of the bar were present in the court room this morning when the court assembled and the seats outside of the rail were filled with spectators. The chair of the chief justice was simply draped with crape, but in no other respect did the appearance of the chamber give indication of the mournful nature of the occasion. When the court and assemblage were seated, Justice Miller, in a low, broken voice, said: "It is my painful duty to announce to the bar of this court that its honored chief justice departed this life this morning at 6:30. This is not the occasion to make any extended observations on the subject, which will be done in due time. The court will adjourn until Monday, April 2."

Both houses of congress have adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased chief justice.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND SHOCKED.

When the news of the death of Chief Justice Waite was received by President Cleveland he was very much shocked at the intelligence. The president at once wrote a letter to Mrs. Waite expressing his deep sympathy for her in her sudden bereavement, which, he said, was not only a personal loss to himself, but a great loss to the public service. The president will issue an order closing all executive departments of the government on the day of the funeral.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

The following official notice of the death of Chief Justice Waite has been issued by the department of state by order of the president:

"To the People of the United States: The painful duty devolves upon the president to announce the death, at an early hour this morning, at his residence, of Morrison R. Waite, chief justice of the United States, which exalted position he has filled since since March 4, 1874, with honor to himself and high usefulness to his country.

In testimony of respect to the memory of the honored dead, it is ordered that the executive offices in Washington be closed the day of the funeral and be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that the national flag be displayed at half-mast on the buildings and all national vessels on the day of the funeral."

President Pro Tem Ingalls appointed Senators Sherman, Hoar, Wilson of Iowa, Pugh and George as a committee to represent the senate at the funeral of Chief Justice Waite.

PRAISES OF PUBLIC MEN.

A number of senators who are in the city were interviewed to-day and were unanimously deploring the death of the chief justice, whom they highly extolled for his judicial and social qualities. Senator Edmunds, chairman of the judiciary committee and a warm personal friend of the late chief justice, said: "My first acquaintance with Mr. Waite was when he was named as one of the Geneva arbitrators, about the year 1871-72. He came on to Washington a practising lawyer of national reputation, but of fair state reputation, a man of solid strength—solid, though not ornamental law learning and of the highest personal honor and rectitude of character that everybody acknowledged. In the course of the proceedings of the Geneva tribunal he had his first opportunity to show his great capacity for affairs and his understanding of the principles of international questions. From President Grant's acquaintance with him on that occasion he came to have for him the highest respect and regard, and so it was natural, after his unfortunate efforts to find a suitable chief justice, for the president to think of Waite. The president suggested his name to several senators, and all, so far as I know, of whom a friendly inquiry was made, immediately and gladly fell in with the suggestion, though it might have seemed to many of the lawyers and public men of the United States a somewhat hazardous experiment to select a man for that great office who had been little acquainted with public affairs and who was so little known to the bar of the country. Soon after his appointment he took his seat as chief justice. I have practiced in that court from year to year ever since, and have had perhaps as good an opportunity as any lawyer or senator could have to see his public bearing and conduct, and to know a good deal of his relations with his associates as well as with the bar. I can say with entire candor that I don't think there ever was an instance in any time or country where the relations of the presiding magistrate, with the bar or with his associates, were more dignified and harmonious, and at the same time perfectly friendly and cordial. His opinions, I think, on broad questions of fundamental law and of the application of the principles to the affairs of men will stand well with those of the most eminent of judges. In his personal and private life he was one of the most gentle, cordial and approachable of men I ever met and his kindness of heart was so great that in the midst of affairs and society here, where he must have known many instances of evil and impropriety, I don't remember ever to have heard him make a censorious or unkind remark to any person in the world or to mention circumstances or employ witticism against or at the expense of another. There is no word of criticism that can be said against him and there is everything to say for him in all respects that make a just and upright judge and an honorable and upright citizen."

The southern senators were particularly kindly in their expressions of regard for Justice Waite in all respects.

Secretary Bayard said: "I have the highest respect and warm personal regard for the late chief justice, who filled his great office with honor to himself and great usefulness to the country. He had the wise instincts of a pure heart."

Secretary Fairchild said: "I was very much surprised to hear of the death of Chief Justice Waite. Our acquaintance, while purely social, was exceedingly pleasant, and I had a very great regard for him."

Secretary Endicott said: "I had the greatest respect for Chief Justice Waite, both as a lawyer and as a man, and I think he inspired general confidence. His death is a great loss to the profession and to the country."

Secretary Whitney said: "The death of Chief Justice Waite is a great shock and a case of great regret. His great quality, in my judgment, was his judicial temper and evenness and fairness of mind, which was natural to him."

Postmaster General Dickinson said: "This is a personal grief to me, as it will be to all who have had business before him or who knew him socially. He was a kindly, able man, doing his duty bravely and conscientiously."

Secretary Vilas said: "For fourteen years presiding over one of the three greatest judicial tribunals of the earth, he has so borne the functions of his great office that under the sharp observation of interest and feeling the reverential respect of the country for our ministers of justice have been maintained and advanced under his administration."

Attorney General Garland said: "I never knew Chief Justice Waite before he was appointed in January, 1874, but since that time I know him very well. I regarded him as a most excellent lawyer, fair-minded and just, and almost unequaled in the discharge of what may be called the executive duties of the presiding officer of the court. In fact, he was one of the best administrative judges I ever saw. It will be very difficult to fill his place, and I could not pay his successor a

[Continued on Second Page.]

## SWITCHMEN JOIN THE STRIKE.

More Burlington Men Go Out All Along the Line.

BRAKEMEN TO FOLLOW SUIT.

The General Impression That All the Operating Force Will Quit the "Q" Road—Engineers Greatly Encouraged.

### Went Out at Midnight.

CHICAGO, March 23.—A strike was inaugurated among the switchmen employed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad at midnight. Rumors of such a move have been heard ever since the beginning of the engineers' and firemen's strike, but not until the past few days did they assume tangible shape. Even to-day little importance was attached to the reports and interest in the matter had dwindled to almost nothing. Owing to the unexpectedness of the event the exact details of the situation are difficult to obtain. The impression prevails that the strike is general over the Burlington system and will yet include the brakemen. Fears for this supposition lay in the fact that emissaries from Chicago and elsewhere have been known to be at work among the switchmen and brakemen along the line for some time past. Active sympathy has been shown by these two classes of employes with the engineers and firemen and in addition the plea of self-protection on account of the alleged incompetency of the new engineers and firemen has frequently been made.

The inauguration of the strike was celebrated by a rousing mass meeting under the auspices of the brotherhood at the West Twelfth street hall. Everybody but the railroad men were excluded from the meeting. Guards were posted at the doors to challenge all strangers who attempted to gain admission to the meeting. The announcement by the speakers that the switchmen were in full sympathy with the striking engineers and firemen, and had decided to stand by them was greeted with cheers of approbation.

Telegrams from points along the line were read to the effect that the switchmen were united in sentiment and would go out promptly at the hour designated.

The meeting lasted until after midnight. At midnight as many of the men as were at work in the yards quietly left the trains and quit work. The switchmen claim to have assurances none of the many Knights of Labor now employed on the Burlington road will work with non-union switchmen.

### The Situation in Omaha.

At 2 o'clock this morning a BEE reporter vaulted the high stairs to the room and offices of the yardmaster and switchmen of the B. & M., at the foot of Howard street, and found the whole crew at sleep. One of the number upon being awakened and told of the dispatch received by the BEE from Chicago that the switchmen on the whole Burlington system had struck and left their posts, he expressed surprise. He plied the reporter with questions, and wasn't a bit inclined to answer those of the reporter.

By this time the other men in the party woke up, and from them it was learned that they were laying off for the reason that there was nothing for them to do. Cornered, however, they said:

"If they have gone out in Chicago, why we're with them, that's all there's to it."

"Will you handle cars should you receive notice of the strike?" asked the reporter.

"No, sir," was the emphatic chorus from all hands.

As the boys would not be communciative any further the reporter took his departure, with the knowledge that since midnight no cars had been handled though engines stood ready for work in the yards.

### No Signs of Weakening.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The report has been circulated and published in the city papers here that the brotherhood men were weakening and departing elsewhere for work. A visit to the hall shows this to be untrue. The men are all confident and waiting. To-day one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held by the brotherhood was attended by 300 men. Ex-Governor Butler was a visitor to the hall, with the general executive committee of the state Knights of Labor. The officers of the Knights of Labor had just completed a three days' session in the city and they came to the hall bearing resolutions. Ex-Governor Butler was called upon to address the brotherhood and he was received with much applause. The governor's address was complete and scathing, and he handled the Burlington corporation without gloves. The road he said had been constructed and operated upon a system of thieving. It had been subsidized for more than its cost and its stock had been watered four times its original amount to pay 8 per cent dividend on this stock and have $18,000,000 surplus with which to crush its men. The road had conducted a system of robbery upon the farmers of Nebraska and upon the men who did the work for the company at the throttle. In earning its dividends both the men who furnished the products for trains and the men who handled the trains were robbed for the Boston syndicate. Men who took their lives in their hands were asked to work for less than $2,000 a year, while Mr. Perkins and Mr. Stone were paid $50,000 a year and, declared the governor, they never earned a dollar in their lives.

The governor said he had discussed the wage question with Mr. Perkins and that Mr. Perkins in attempting to defend the low wages on the road said the people of the west, the farmers and the railroad men, were too extravagant. To illustrate this extravagance Mr. Perkins told him that he had seen an engineer on the B. & M. road buy a silk dress for his wife.

"Great God," said the governor, "has it come to this, that it is a crime for a working man to buy a silk dress for his wife?" The governor said as for him he would willingly see the strike spread to other roads, that he believed the government should control the roads and that men would then be equally paid for services. He wished godspeed to the men in their honest and peaceful efforts for their rights.

Grand Master Workman Hubbard, of the state Knights of Labor, addressed the meeting. He had only cordial co-operation to offer. He wanted organized labor in every field to win. The corporations corrupted legislatures, corrupted courts and struggled to throttle labor and reduce it to the lowest servitude.

S. C. Holden, of Kearney, also spoke. He said organized labor would better humanity and that an honest effort to get justice would certainly win. The following resolutions adopted by the executive board of the state Knights of Labor were read:

Whereas, The railroads in this state, and especially the B. & M., have been built with the people's money and the people's land, thereby creating tyrannical and aristocratic monopolies that are at the present time leech-like, sucking the life blood of the producers of the state instead of being useful, honest and conscientious servants of the public which the law creating them intended they should be,

Whereas, The B. & M. has been notorious over all the state for its venality and disreputable conduct in corrupting legislatures and defeating the people's will in enacting laws.

Whereas, The foreign ideas of the foreign stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy have been introduced into the system by a degrading classification not in accordance with our institutions ostensibly to benefit engineers and firemen but in reality to ingeniously rob them of their wages which they have actually earned for long, faithful and meritorious service, therefore be it

Resolved, By the executive board of the Knights of Labor of Nebraska, that it is a standing reproach to our state government to tolerate the illegal and oppressive conduct of the B. & M. in discommoding the public by practically blocking the wheels of transportation in our state and jeopardizing the lives of the traveling public by employing incompetent engineers.

Resolved, That we condemn the action of the B. & M. corporation for importing drunken and rowdy so-called detectives of Pinkerton's gang inside our state for the reason that such action has a tendency to cause a breach of the peace and is an insult to every peace officer in Nebraska.

Resolved, That we ask the producers and consumers along the B. & M. railroad not to patronize a railroad that treats organized labor in such an oppressive manner.

Resolved, That we feel grateful to General Master Workman Powderly for the manly position taken in his letter condemning any Knight of Labor engineer who may seek to take the place of any of the striking employes of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and we strongly advise every Knight of Labor, if any have taken positions on said road, to immediately quit his engine and thereby cease bringing disgrace and dishonor on the shield that protects every true Knight of Labor.

Resolved, That we tender our hearty sympathy to all the striking employes of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway and its branches, and urge our brethren to continue their gentlemanly and lawful conduct and we assure them they can rely on the Knights of Labor for generous support in their hour of trial.

GEORGE W. BLAKE,
DENNIS DALY,
P. S. JONES,
State Executive Board Knights of Labor.

### The Other Side of the Picture.

RED OAK, Ia., March 22.—To the Editor of the BEE.: I noticed in the Chicago papers of recent dates pictures of the rooms occupied by Chiefs Arthur and Sargent in that city. The furnishing was represented as very fine and the inference evidently intended was that organizations which were able to bear the expense of furnishing such rooms could not be so badly off after all. Now if these papers had any desire to do justice to the two parties in this fight they would have published other cuts representing the engines daily crippled and the cars demolished by the Burlington road in its obstinate determination to do business with the incompetent men whom it has hired to take our places and prevent us from securing our just demands. But papers which have been giving their space up to the railroads ever since the strike began can hardly be expected to do this, and we will leave it to the BEE, which has always been the able and fearless champion of labor, to present the other side of the picture to a fair minded public. A STRIKER.

### An Engineer Assaulted.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Pat Brown, one of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy engineers, while going from his home to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy round house this morning, was assaulted by four men and knocked down with brass knuckles. He was afterward picked up by a policeman. Brown was the only member of the brotherhood in this city who refused to go out when the strike was ordered. A deep gash was cut over his left eye and while he was on the ground he was brutally kicked about the body and head. It was thought at first that Brown was fatally injured, but attending physicians say he will recover.

### Burned the Journal Off.

HOLYOKE, Colo., March 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—When entering this city to-day engine 116, hauling three coaches and one sleeper burned an engine truck journal entirely off, the wheel falling beside the track. Had it happened five minutes sooner the entire train would have been ditched, while running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. The engine was manned by one of the B. & M.'s new importations.

### Want the Rock Island Enjoined.

CHICAGO, March 23.—The Burlington road has asked Judge Gresham to grant an injunction restraining the Rock Island from refusing to handle its cars. It will have a hearing to-morrow.

## IMPROVING THE BALLET.

### The Nude Departure of a Sensitive New Yorker.

NEW YORK, March 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—One of the strangest afflictions on record is that disclosed in the person of a well-known writer and politician, Thomas M. Nichol, who has not worn a stitch of clothing in two months. He resides at Cambridge hotel, in Fifth avenue, this city, conducts an extensive correspondence, and receives visitors, but always absolutely nude. He was a soldier in the war, was one of the founders of the hard-money league in the west, was private secretary of Garfield at Mentor in 1880, and accompanied him to Washington. He was nominated as Indian commissioner, but the senate did not confirm him. Afterward he organized the Patriot's league in Chicago, designed to circulate wholesome literature to offset anarchism. A reporter to-day found Mr. Nichol reclining naked in a large easy-chair, with a pad on his lap. In a corner was a young man busily writing. The room was excessively warm. Nichol is a thin and puny man with a drooping blonde mustache. Alluding to himself he said: "I have not been able to get out for several months, and cannot bear clothing. I can hardly tell what is the matter with me. I cannot suffer clothing to touch me, and have given up trying. Once or twice I attempted to wear an undershirt and long stockings, but had to abandon it. From the region of the heart to below the hips my flesh is especially sensitive. If even a thread touches that part of me it doubles me up instantly. A sudden noise or jar also contracts all my muscles. I find I can get along very well without clothes. I propose to keep it up indefinitely. I can receive those wishing to confer about politics; can study with greater facility than ever; do not get tired easily; can sit in this chair fifteen hours at a time writing and reading without fatigue. My appetite is good, I sleep well, and yet some people imagine I'm crazy." Hotel people say Nichol's appetite is exceedingly good.

### A Murderer Sentenced.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Guiseppe Longobardi, convicted of manslaughter in the first degree for killing young Barrett last October, was to-day sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in the state prison. After the sentence was administered, Barrett's father, Officer Barrett, made for the prisoner with an open knife, with the manifest intention of killing him, but he was disarmed.

### Bound and Robbed.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 23.—The Journal's Eau Claire (Wis.) special says: This morning John Dagley, agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad at Porterville, was found bound and gagged with cords to a cot in the station, where he sleeps. He was bound at midnight by three masked men, and robbed of $150, a gold watch and two revolvers.

### Woman Suffrage in England.

LONDON, March 23.—The bill granting the franchise to women had its first reading in the lords to-day.

## ANOTHER MUSICAL PRODIGY.

He is Said to Surpass the Wonderful Performances of Hoffman.

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LONDON, March 23.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Art and music had exceptional sway here at the sale of Lord Hastings' well known collection of Limoges enamels, ivory carvings, oriental porcelain, etc. The collection brought about $75,000, many articles going for extraordinary prices. For instance, a ewer by Pierce Raymond, painted with Venus in a car drawn by stags and attended by nymphs 11 inches high, was sold for $1,250; a set of eighteen plaques in one frame by L. Limousin, painted in colors and gold with scenes from the life of Christ from the designs of A. Durer, each plaque 6¼ inches high and 5¼ inches wide, signed and dated 1535, brought $2,800. A crasse early enamel, painted with martyrdom and burial of a saint figures engraved, 7¼ inches long, brought $2,650. A pair of large jars and covers of the same porcelain, painted with birds and flowers in blue and medallions of landscapes, 48 inches high, brought $1,600.

Otto Hegner, the new boy wonder as a pianist, eleven years old, gave a concert at Princess hall. A distinguished musical critic who had heard young Hoffman also remarked: "Otto is not one of those commonly clever children, who are forced forward by their parents to satisfy a demand for the infinite, but he is unquestionably a genius of the highest order. Why, he played a tocatta by Rubenstein so as to recall that master's manner, bringing out every detail. He brought out points in the prelude to the first English suite by Bach in A minor, in a style as though he had done nothing all his little life but play Bach. So with Mendelssohn's "Rondo Capprcioso" and Beethoven's "Sonata" in B flat. Technical difficulties do not appear to exist for him. He plays every passage with the greatest ease. His phrasing is more like that of a matured artist than of a mere child." I found him a bright looking boy, of a nervous temperament. His face is full with a childlike expression and an air of confidence when he sits at the piano I asked his father whether he would go to America. He smiled meaningly, and in broken English said something about not wishing to be put in prison. He had heard, perhaps, a distorted version of the Hoffman case.

### A Connecticut Bank in Trouble.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., March 23.—The affairs of the Willimantic Savings institution were brought to a climax to-day by finding a shortage in the bank's funds of $150,000, owing, it is said, to unauthorized transactions by Treasurer Rarce.

The institution has closed its doors to business. Affairs will probably be straightened out in a few days. There was a slight run on the Dime Savings bank this afternoon, but all claims were promptly met and the excitement soon subsided. Royce has not been arrested.

### A Texas Treasury Surplus.

AUSTIN, Tex., Mrrch 23.—The governor has announced his intention to call an extra session of the legislature for determining what disposition shall be made of the treasury surplus. When $1,000,000 of the indemnity just voted by congress reaches Texas, the surplus by the time of the regular meeting of the legislature a year hence will be more than $3,000,000, and the governor does not feel justified in carrying this large amount.

### The Flood Chilled.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Mach 23.—The cold wave has materially reduced the rush of water to the Mohawk river and may prevent any more immediate damage. On account of the floods trains on the Central road have been running very irregularly, and considerable damage is reported from different points in the state.

### Serious Cutting Affray.

HOLYOKE, Colo., March 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A serious cutting affray occurred here to-day. Dave McNeal, a worthless gambler, attacked Mr. Charles Miller, a respectable citizen and cut a frightful gash in his cheek and out at one corner of the mouth. McNeal is under arrest.

### The Erie Express Deal.

CHICAGO, March 23.—John T. Valentine, vice president and general manager of the Wells, Fargo express, passed through here last evening for San Francisco, having completed the purchase of the Erie express and its entire plant, which was consummated in New York last week.

### Fatally Burned.

DULUTH, Minn., March 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—An overturned kerosene oil can destroyed the house of A. Longtin to-day by communicating with the fire in the kitchen stove. The entire family were severely burned, one child fatally.

### Providing For an Emergency.

BERLIN, March 23.—A decree authorizing Crown Prince William to represent the emperor in the transaction of official business in the event of the emperor being unable to act for himself, will shortly be issued.

### A German Cabinet Council.

BERLIN, March 23.—The Prussian ministers went to Charlottenberg to-day, when the first cabinet council under the new emperor was held. A proclamation granting amnesty to political affenders is being prepared.

### Thirty-Nine Villages Swept Away.

VIENNA, March 23.—The Szamos river flood has destroyed thirty nine villages. The Raab river has inundated six villages in Odenburg. The entire county of Bekes will resemble a lake for some time to come. The suffering of the inhabitants is intense.

### Wreck of Trains.

PITTSBURG, March 23.—Two passenger trains on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie railroad collided near Wapum, Pa., forty miles from here, this morning. One man was killed and nine others seriously injured. The accident was caused by a misunderstanding of train orders.

### Henry Bergh's Nephew Succeeds Him.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Henry Bergh, nephew of the late Henry Bergh, has been elected president of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

### The English Turf.

LONDON, March 23.—The grand national steeplechase for 1,000 sovereigns, run at the Liverpool spring meeting to-day, was won by Playfair.

### Reform in Kentucky.

LOTISVILLE, Ky., March 23.—This morning the Kentucky legislature suspended the rules and passed a resolution calling for an immediate and full investigation of all the state officers.

### Gould Returns to New York.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Jay Gould and party arrived home to-night.

### Weather Indications.

For Nebraska: Fresh to brisk easterly winds, warmer, fair weather, followed by rain or snow.

For Iowa: Fresh to brisk easterly winds, warmer, fair weather, followed by rain or snow.

For Eastern and Southwestern Dakota: Warmer, with snow, followed by colder weather, light to fresh variable winds.

## THREE CASES OF SMALLPOX.

The Dread Disease Breaks Out at the Capital.

REMOVED TO THE PEST HOUSE.

Active Measures Taken to Prevent an Epidemic—Prospects of Another County Seat War—Quin Bohannon's Peculiar Cell.

### Smallpox at Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—There is no doubt but smallpox is in this city. Two days ago a transient lady at one of the hotels was found sick with the disease and a pest house was provided for her. To-day a second case was discovered in a residence on South Tenth street and the man afflicted has also been taken to the pest house. There is no doubt but a number of others have been exposed by this last case and prompt action will be demanded on the part of the officials.

### Another War Brewing.

GRANT, Neb., March 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Following close upon the heels of the county seat war in this county, a great struggle of the same nature has just come to the surface in Chase county, south of Perkins. Imperial has always been the county seat, but last year the B. & M. surveyed and adopted a line running within half a mile of that town, and the Lincoln Land and Townsite company induced the property holders of Imperial to vacate that townsite and move down to the track, which they agreed to do. A secret society was formed in favor of another town and their organization was so perfect that they put sixty men in the field last Saturday after 4 o'clock and got 300 names to a petition calling for a special election. This created the utmost consternation in Imperial and Town Site Agent Taylor came to Grant yesterday and telegraphed for R. O. Phillips, secretary of of the Lincoln Land company, who arrived at this place to-day and immediately left by stage for Imperial.

### Did Bohannon Escape This Way?

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., March 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Another interesting link connected with the escape of Quinn Bohannon was brought to the notice of Jailor Dolan to-day by a colored prisoner in the county jail who occupies Bohannon's old cell. He discovered that the large bolt which holds the bar across the cell door was a wooden one with a nut much too large and could easily be removed by a prisoner in the cell, thus letting the bar down, and opening the door and into the corridor, after which it was an easy matter to get outside of the jail The nut end of the bolt in the corridor was whitewashed like the remainder of the door and the end in the cell was stained with ink in imitation of iron. It is supposed that Bohannon invented the scheme of substituting the wooden bolt for the iron one and was assisted by some one inside to carry it out.

### Schuyler's Public School Exhibit.

SCHUYLER, Neb., March 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The annual exhibit of the Schuyler public schools was held in White's hall to-day. All the standing room of the hall, about two thousand, was fully occupied with maps, charts and drawings, and about four hundred square feet of table room were filled with examination papers and written work. Among the special features of the exhibit were a life-size portrait of Dr. Miles, president of the school board, drawn by