

The Omaha Bee

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OMAHA PUBLISHING CO., Prop'rs. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

STAY AWAY.

Workmen of Omaha must not crowd around or congregate in the streets or near the grounds where soldiers are stationed. By keeping away you will deprive the authorities of every excuse or pretense that you mean to create disturbance or resort to violence. Let the expensive farce of military occupation of a peaceful city proceed. The stupid blunders who have called for the army will in due time rue their folly.

ARBITRATION would have saved a human life in Omaha.

The responsibility for the killing of Mr. Armstrong must rest with the men who called out the troops and quartered them on our city.

A TEXAS postmaster reports that in a recent cyclone all his postage stamps were blown away. They have a ready way of explaining official deficiencies in Texas.

ANY offense against law and order now will give the enemies of labor in Omaha the very opportunity which they are anxious to improve with bayonets and cartridges.

SENATOR SAUNDER'S civil service scheme does not seem to meet with general favor among politicians. The rewards of office are too sweet and too dearly acquired to be easily laid down.

AND what do the incendiary sheets who have been inciting violence in Omaha by inflaming the passions of the laboring men by their loud mouthed abuse think of the first results of their devilish work.

THE Mississippi legislature has appropriated \$50,000 to secure immigration to that state. The best inducements that Mississippi can offer to intending immigrants are free schools, social recognition and fair play in elections.

THE increase in general business is forcibly shown by the increase in the receipts of thirty-nine postoffices for February, which average twenty-five per cent. Omaha shows up fourth on the list, with thirty-three and one-third per cent.

NAPOLÉON once said that newspapers were more to be dreaded than bayonets. The law abiding citizens of Omaha may apply this to a paper which from the outset of the trouble has sought to incite violence by its loud mouthed abuse of working men in our city.

THE naval bill has gone to the bottom of the calendar and it is doubtful whether anything will be done towards the reorganization of this branch of the service before the next session of congress. Meantime we are paying dearly for a navy department with no navy back of it.

KENTUCKY has experienced a sudden revulsion of morality and a bill has been introduced in the state legislature to fine every one who tells a lie or every one who "by word of mouth attempts to deceive his fellow man." It is understood that the provisions of this act will not apply to the state press.

WHOEVER published the Garfield-Rosecrans letter which was a private communication of one friend to another was guilty of an offense against the memory of the dead president which is inexcusable. Nothing has given a better illustration of the importance under some circumstances of being preserved from one's friends than this wretched work of human ghouls.

COMPETING railroads in Nebraska do not compete any more than they do in other states. On Thursday the general freight agents of the Union Pacific, Burlington & Missouri River and Central Branch of the Union Pacific held a conference in Chicago, in order to agree as to what portion of the business originating in Nebraska and Northern Kansas tributary to the Burlington & Missouri River railroad, shall be classed as competitive and pooled in the southwestern pool. Reports state that they were unable to agree, and the matter will be referred for arbitration under the terms of the new pooling contract.

INCREASING IMMIGRATION.

The stream of foreigners, which is moving in a swift and strong current towards our shores, shows no signs of abatement. During the first month of the present year an increase of thirty-eight per cent. over the corresponding month of 1881 was noted. Statistics for February show a still further gain. At this rate nearly a million permanent visitors from foreign lands will land at our seaports during the present year and make for themselves homes among our people.

Last year 720,000 immigrants were registered as arriving in this country. Amid a population of fifty million people their coming was scarcely noticed. Yet if all these persons had settled in one place and built homes for themselves and their families, it would have made a city larger than Brooklyn or Chicago and just twice the size of Boston. Placed in Wyoming territory, it would be entitled to five members of congress under the new apportionment if admitted as a state with a population only a little less than Minnesota, and greater than that of all the territories together.

The countries which this year will contribute to the tide of immigration are much the same as last. A few years ago the Irish constituted more than a half of our immigration. Last year it was less than a tenth of the whole, and less by nearly 14,000 than the Irish immigration of 1880. Troubles at home seem to have disinclined the people to immigration, and funds from America which, in other years, have been used to assist friends in the old country to seek other homes, have been applied to making it possible to them to remain in their own abroad.

Nearly every country in Europe and Asia contributed to fill the total. Germany led with 250,000. England gave us 76,517, Sweden 55,808, Canada 95,188. The immigration from Germany was carried on in the face of every discouragement which official ingenuity could devise. For the coming year it promises to be still greater, and the Hamburg steamers are already filled to overflowing a number of passages in advance.

Every influence which has in times past impelled so many to seek homes in America is still at work. Industrial and commercial depression abroad, wars and rumors of war, enforced military service, high living and low wages, and more than all, the great difficulty in raising above the level of birth and surroundings offer inducements to emigration. Our country is large enough for all and prosperous enough to maintain all when they get here. Of the hundreds of thousands who yearly join friends and countrymen in the United States, none need starve or remain long in want of active employment. The emigrants of a few years ago prove the best immigration agents of to-day both by spreading the news of the advantages of the United States and by assisting and persuading others to follow them.

The west gladly welcomes each and every honest and industrious newcomer. Bone and muscle which will develop her resources cannot be valued in dollars and cents. The power to create capital by labor resides in every newcomer and only needs to be put forth to the mutual advantage of the possessor and the state.

OMAHA WORKINGMEN.

The 5,000 workmen of Omaha will compare favorably with any equal number of mechanics and laborers in any city on the globe. They are intelligent, industrious and sober. In point of integrity they are as trustworthy as any of their employers, and in point of morals they excel the most of them. Many of them have established homes in Omaha, and nearly all of them intend to remain here as long as they can earn a livelihood. To denounce these men as a red-headed, blood-thirsty mob is a most atrocious libel. A more law-abiding class of workmen cannot be found anywhere. During the agitation since the recent labor strikes and military occupation of this city, they have shown more patient forbearance than was ever exhibited by any equal number of laboring men under such intense excitement and aggravation.

Whatever may be said about incendiary leaders and threats of arson and murder, the fact that life and property remained perfectly secure and unharmed in Omaha during the exciting period that followed the disturbances on the Burlington & Missouri dump speaks volumes for their disposition to respect the rights of property and the rights of free speech and a free press.

The ignorance, brutality and prejudice exhibited by many of their employers in dealing with these laboring men is lamentable. Jim Stephenson and men of his stamp treat them as so many mules or cattle, while men like Guy Barton class them with Texan cow-boys or a gang of road agents. Because many of these workmen are foreigners; they are looked upon as not much above the scale of the gorilla or Hottentot, when in fact more than ninety-five per cent. of the despised Germans, Bohemians or Scandinavians, can read and write, and many

of them are as well informed as Jim Stephenson or Guy Barton.

It is this distrust and prejudice against our workmen that has frightened capitalists of Omaha out of their wits, and made them imagine they were exposed to the horrors of San Domingo or the terrors of the Paris commune.

Now they are beginning to discover that they have made commodious asses of themselves, imposed upon the state and national authorities, made Omaha the laughing stock of the whole country, and inflicted incalculable damage upon their own city. The workingmen of Omaha are its backbone. They must remain here and thousands of others will have to join them before Omaha can become one of the great cities. Upon the continued employment at living wages of these workmen the future growth and prosperity of Omaha must depend, and those who would oppress labor are short sighted and stand in their own light.

It is because we are intimately acquainted with our working people and have the utmost confidence in their disposition to respect the rights of persons and property that we have seen no cause for alarm.

UNDER WHICH KING?

When notice was served upon Governor Nance by Mayor Boyd and Sheriff Miller that they were powerless to maintain order and execute the civil laws, it became the duty of the governor to call out the state military and if deemed imperative to make requisition for national troops to aid in suppressing the alleged insurrection in Omaha.

Under this appeal for military protection by the mayor of Omaha a large force of state militia and United States regulars placed at the disposal and under command of Governor Nance are quartered in this city. And now the question arises what functions can this military force exercise legitimately, and under whose directions shall they act while thus employed? Both the national and state constitutions declare expressly in the bill of rights that the military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power. This vital principle is the corner stone of every republican government. Civil power cannot be exercised except in strict conformity with constitutional limitations which guarantee to each citizen the right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the right of free speech, etc., while military power is arbitrary, and governed almost entirely by the law of force.

The commander-in-chief of the army finds himself confronted by the fact that no obstruction exists to the free exercise of civil authority. The civil and criminal courts of the city and county have remained open and unobstructed. Nobody has resisted the process served by the sheriff and constabulary, nor has any resistance been made by any person arrested on a criminal charge, either before or since the advent of the army. It transpires furthermore that the sheriff has made no efforts whatever to co-operate with Mayor Boyd in any attempt to suppress alleged riots, nor has the mayor or sheriff called upon citizens to aid them as posse comitatus. The question therefore remains how can the governor use his military forces without violating the constitution, that requires the military to be in strict subordination to the civil authority.

It is self evident that troops cannot legally be used except as a mere subordinate police force where the regular police and constabulary are powerless to enforce law or protect property. No such resistance has yet been offered since the troops came to Omaha, and as long as no such resistance to the police or sheriff is made the troops have no legal right to interfere. Even their presence at the dump, except as spectators, is illegal, and they have no right whatever to block streets or interfere with pedestrians walking through the streets. It is plainly the duty of the mayor to station police where police surveillance is needed. All that the troops can legitimately be used for is to sustain the police in protecting property or life in case they are assailed or endangered. Any other assumption of power is clearly in violation of the state and federal constitution as well as congressional law.

MARTIAL LAW.

Alexander the Great talks about proclaiming martial law in Omaha. And what power has the secretary of state to place this city under martial law?

What power has Governor Nance or even President Arthur to proclaim martial law in the peaceful city of Omaha? Such talk is sheer bomb.

Martial law is the complete subordination of the civil authorities of the state to the military. It is the suspension of all law but the will of the military commander.

Martial law is not even bound by the rules of military law. It is a settled question that martial law cannot be proclaimed in a free country. In the Milligan case the Supreme Court of the United States denied the lawfulness of martial law in the

United States excepting where the civil courts were entirely displaced.

Does Alexander pretend to believe that the civil courts or any other branch of the state, national or municipal governments is displaced in Omaha.

Let us hear no more senseless boasts about martial law in a peaceful city.

A COWARDLY MURDER.

George P. Armstrong, a defenseless old man, has been brutally butchered, if not maliciously murdered in the streets of Omaha by "military guardians." The blood of this innocent victim justly rests upon the heads of the men who have caused the military occupation of this city under the groundless pretext that the civil authorities were powerless to execute the laws and preserve order. Such a cowardly murder cannot be justified by any known military code, even if this city had been under martial law.

This deplorable affair should serve as a memorable lesson against the rash resort to military force to suppress municipal turbulence.

The bereaved family of Mr. Armstrong have the sincere sympathy of this whole community.

Some of the eastern press are howling against the passage of the bill to limit and restrict Chinese immigration. They object to it as contrary to the spirit of our institutions and without precedent in any civilized government on the globe.

Neither of the objections will hold water. The spirit of our institutions is to make of every immigrant to our shores a good, intelligent and industrious citizen whose honest labor shall contribute to the common welfare. The experience of years has shown that this cannot be done with the Chinese, whose only object in migrating to the United States is to acquire money, which is to be expended in their own country, from which they never divorce themselves, either politically or socially.

From the labor side the question is even stronger. By our tariff we are protecting American mechanics from the pauper labor of Europe, while we permit Mongolian serfs to land on our shores and drive our own citizens from their honest callings. It is untrue that no other countries have laws against the coolie deluge. Victoria, Australia has just passed a bill restricting Chinese immigration, which is even more strict in its provisions than the one passed by the senate. It forbids any vessel to land more than one Chinese to every 400 tons, and imposes a head tax of \$50 upon every immigrant on his arrival. The United States encourages immigration. It holds out every inducement to prospective citizens. But it does not desire to encourage the immigration of aliens who intend always to remain as such, and whose only intention in landing on our shores is to take bread out of the mouths of our honest and hard working laboring men.

WORKINGMEN of Omaha will do nothing to precipitate trouble with the troops now quartered in this city. They will do nothing to menace property or threaten the public peace. They will refuse to lend their approval to any words or acts which can be twisted into indications of violence. Let them take the advice of their friends and stay away from the neighborhood of the militia and soldiers. Nine-tenths of the militia are workmen and sympathize with every lawful effort to better the condition of Omaha laborers. They are not responsible for their position, but must obey orders. Do not forget more than the laboring men.

MAYOR BOYD has doubtless discovered by this time that an armed soldier's mob is more to be dreaded than an unarmed strikers' mob. Omaha gin mills and other resorts have thoroughly demoralized our gallant militia-men, and they have become as dangerous as an old flint lock musket, which generally does more effective execution at the breach than at the muzzle.

WHAT excuse is there for putting the state to the expense of transporting 500 militia men to Omaha, when a squad of these home guards supported by Gen. Crook and his regulars would have answered every purpose for suppressing the bloodless riots?

WITH a marshal and deputy marshal whose time is mostly spent in holding up the walls at the losers' corner on upper Farnam street, Mayor Boyd never will be in condition to maintain law and order in this city without military intervention.

WHICH would you rather face, a squad of swaggering soldiers primed and charged with forty rod lightning, or a gang of sober and unarmed workmen?

Ye Gods, my stomach is heavier than a load of lead.—[Shakespeare, Henry IV.] Jack Falauff had evidently been guarding a steam shovel in riotous Omaha.

How's the baby? "How's the baby?" "His croup is better this morning, thank you. We've got him some of THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL as you advised, doctor, and shall give him some more in an hour or so." Next day the doctor pronounced the youngster cured. 14-1v

THE CORONER'S COURT.

The Testimony in the Armstrong Murder Case.

Unanimous Ignorance as to the Guilty Guard

The Jury Adjourns Until 10 O'Clock Tuesday.

Following is the testimony elicited at the inquest yesterday afternoon, the investigation not being concluded, however, but is to be resumed at 10 a. m. to-day, at the undertaking rooms of Coroner Jereks:

JOHN CURRY, the first witness sworn testified:

An resident of Lincoln, an superintendent of the stone quarries at South Bend; came to Omaha Saturday; went to scene of difficulty to see Secretary Alexander, Dept. Sec. Rogan and other friends; also to see what the laborers were doing for themselves; saw the killing of Armstrong; was a soldier myself during the war and was afraid there was going to be trouble; there was a good many roughs around, not workingmen; these militia men had not seen much service and were liable to be irritated more or less; these roughs were calling the soldiers "S—s of b—s," "hay seeds," "tow heads" and so on; these men were a low class of people and not people who work for a living; I told Rogan and Captain Baird that if they let their men talk with the citizens there would be trouble; these individuals commenced throwing clods of dirt and an officer standing near me was hit; with that I got away and pretty soon I saw a rush from the opposite side of the street, in front of a school house near the dump. This old gentleman seemed to be taking the lead, he seemed to be under the influence of liquor; there was so much stirring here for a few minutes that you couldn't see any things; the soldiers took their guns to get them away and this old gentleman got in the way; a soldier took his gun and knocked him down and the others came rushing over and surrounded the old gentleman and at that time the bayoneting was done; this was sometime after supper; couldn't tell exactly when; I saw the man

WIPE THE BLOOD.

off his bayonet, and I knew by that that the old man was killed, or, if he was not, that he would die shortly. Afterwards, a man I know told me that he was a killer right off, and I thought that if a murder had been committed it ought to be made public, and so I went to THE BEE office and told the editor. Mr. Rosewater was very much surprised. I believe that the man who drove the bayonet in him wore a black hat and held his head down, and had a long nose. The officers very promptly relieved the men there and told them they ought not to be in such a hurry. The crowd separated quietly. There was probably 500 in the crowd. One of these roughs ran around and hid behind a woman, when the soldiers crowded forward, and that saved him. One soldier put a shell in his gun.

DR. P. M. CHADWICK

testified: I held the post mortem over the body of the deceased; his death was brought about by a punctured wound that entered the sixth intercostal space three inches below the left axilla, and passed beneath the skin downwards and forwards about four inches, entering the cavity of the thorax at the sixth rib, two inches below the left nipple in a direct line, and then punctured the pericardium, entering the apex of the heart; then, emerging by the peridium it passed through the diaphragm, through the left lobe of the liver, passing downwards, backwards and forwards; then passed through the interior lobe of the liver, lacerating the portal vein, and liver, impinged against the right wall of the abdominal cavity, about two inches above and across the ilium. The stab was on the left side. It was necessarily a fatal wound. I found no other marks except a wound upon his forehead that did not amount to anything; at the time the wound was received into the crowd; didn't see any of the men; have been doubted up.

JAMES RICHARDS

Testified: I live in the city; am a pattern maker; was down on Eighth street very near what is called the dump at the time of this difficulty; I saw an old gentleman leave the crowd and start across the street; he had one hand in his pocket; one of the soldiers had a rifle holding it in his two hands beckoning him back; the old man took hold of the rifle and kept hold of it and then the soldier took his hat and knocked him down; the old man kept hold of the rifle and the soldier kept striking him over the head; another gentleman stepped up and said "for God's sake don't kill the man; you're killing him; that was Mr. Dohle but I don't know him; anyhow they kept striking him and a soldier rushed out and rushed at him with his bayonet; a woman behind me kind of swooned and I looked away for a moment and they took the man into the school house; it was another soldier than the one that struck the man that bayoneted him. I seen the man just in the act of thrusting the bayonet just as the woman behind me screamed, but I did not see the bayonet thrust into him. There was no crowd and no talking, it was all striking; the man was endeavoring to cross from the west side to the east side of the street; the picket line was on the east side of the street; he had not got to the picket line; he bayoneted this man; I saw no demonstrations there on the part of the crowd except by some boys who threw some sticks and hard mud; didn't see any bricks thrown.

MAJOR GEORGE D. ADAMSON

testified: I reside in York, Nebraska; all I law of this difficulty was the man grabbed the bayonet with both hands, and the sentinel shoved him back and ordered him to liberate his piece in order to get possession of it; the mob got around him and I couldn't see any more of it; the sentinel was on duty; the sentinels had orders generally to keep the mob back and to keep the streets free so that there

would be room for teams to pass and for passengers; the people had right to go along, the streets peacefully; they had no right to pass inside our line; our camping grounds are on what is called the B & M. dump; I don't know to which company the man who did the bayoneting belongs; don't know what orders the sentinels got yesterday as to using force in a case of this kind; the general orders would be to take charge of all government property in charge.

CAPT. OLIVER M. ENLOW

testified: I live in Beatrice, Gage county, Nebraska; saw only part of the difficulty; just after dress parade I was called down to the guard line in front of company quarters; some one told me there was a disturbance on the guard line; when I got there I saw two or three persons scuffling; one citizen and two or three dressed in uniform; one man had hold of the musket, the musket part with one hand and the bayonet part with the other; from what I could see I concluded the man was trying to take the gun from the guard; don't know who this soldier was; that was all I saw of the trouble; I was on duty as officer of the guard; my instructions to the guard was to see that the guard line was kept clear; this disturbance occurred on the guard line which was just outside the fence; I have not a list of the guards on duty yesterday; I don't know whether the adjutant kept a list of the guards; there was a list given the sergeant of the guard; there were some stones and sticks being thrown by the citizens; there had been violent language used by the citizens almost all day; it would be the duty of the guard to arrest a man that was crowding on him and take him to the headquarters, and not to kill him; I did not see this citizen fall; didn't see any violence used towards him besides this scuffle over the weapon; there were two soldiers in the crowd; one was guarding some guns that we had stacked inside the fence; the name of the sergeant of the guards on duty yesterday was Morrison, of company "G."

W. S. POST

testified: I reside at Beatrice. If I had been a private it is probable I would have seen more of this difficulty, but being the regimental drummer of course I was not supposed to be there. I don't know who was on duty there.

ALONZO COMBS

testified: I reside at Benne T, Lancaster county, Nebraska; I was detailed on guard yesterday; we had orders to keep the street clear; was walking my beat when I heard a racket; I looked around as I walked my beat, and I saw a man holding on a bayonet; there were two or three soldiers and two or three citizens; I started towards them, but this raised an excitement and I had to go back to my beat; I didn't see the difficulty; don't know who the soldier was that inflicted this injury; he was not on the next beat to me; was on duty twenty-four hours, two hours on and four off; this must have been about 5 o'clock; there was a good deal of excitement; I was 100 or 125 feet from the man; there were a good many citizens around; I didn't hear of any violence; don't know who was the corporal on duty then; I am a stranger here, and don't know any of the other companies; we were not allowed to converse with the citizens while on duty, except what liberties we took ourselves.

JOSEPH B. PORTER

testified: I live on South Eleventh street; saw part of this difficulty; I saw the guards running a man off at the point of the bayonet; didn't see this until the man was out in the middle of the street; he was then knocked down and tried to raise himself, and was hit again; then a man started across the street to help him, but he was driven back; I was looking at him, and when I next looked around they were carrying the injured man into the old school house, or up into the grounds.

ANDREW BOARDMAN

testified: I live in this city; was at the scene of this trouble; the first I observed of it was two soldiers taking a man across the street into the yard after it was all over; I had been down there half an hour or more; was foolish enough to take a lady down to see the dress parade, and I didn't go down into the crowd; didn't see any sticks thrown.

WILLIAM H. KENT

testified: I saw the last part of this trouble; don't know who it was that inflicted his injury; it was in the center of Eighth street, and I saw no one except Mr. Armstrong and four or five soldiers; this happened just after they had driven an express man across the street; there was considerable excitement; I didn't see them when they started toward Mr. Armstrong; I saw him lying in the street; there was a crowd around; I saw a man that I recognize to-day as his son, rush across the street to take his part; one of the soldiers drew his gun, cocked it and pointed it across the street, and they all started to run; afterwards I saw Mr. Armstrong either get up or was assisted and taken across the grounds towards the school house; I was close enough to hear any remarks or orders given by the guards to Mr. Armstrong; but I didn't hear anything; said there was two or three disturbances there; it was just after dress parade; the soldiers were marched through the crowd on that march they made up through the town; the crowd was so great they couldn't get the soldiers' about at first; there was considerable number of sticks and considerable number of stones and clubs thrown and they started to drive the crowd back; they drove this expressman across the street and I started down there, then I saw Mr. Armstrong lying in the street and saw the crowd there and the dust flying; don't know the name of the expressman; he had his wife with him and started to get out to whip some of them; think he was an Irishman; in driving the crowd back the guards pointed their bayonets at them and drove them back just as the drove men back who attempted to drive through with their carriages; there were men marching up and down through the streets all the time; when they drove the first carriage back feelings and disposition of the citizens standing there seemed to be very hostile to the soldiers and they were quite insulting; did not seem to be

under the influence of liquor; the party I noticed particularly seemed to be young men or boys; saw sticks and clods of dirt thrown; heard no violent language more than a general flinging of epithets, calling the soldiers names, &c. As they drove this expressman across the street one of the officers slapped him across the back with his sword.

JOHN CURRY,

recalled, testified: I wish to make little additional testimony. After taking the matter into consideration, I remember that the militia in clearing the streets held their guns "kindly" this way (crosswise) in front of them; I guess the street were about clear and the old gentleman come over and got hold of a soldier's gun and held on so tenaciously to it after he knocked him down, with one hand, that that was the mainspring of the trouble. Then the other party run out and ran the bayonet in him.

Q. Was this party that ran the bayonet in him on guard?

A. Presumably he was; I saw him on guard afterwards.

J. E. WIGWAM

testified: Before beginning this drew on the floor with a piece of chalk a diagram representing the intersection of 8th and Howard streets, the Catholic school building and the guard line in question.

I stood near the school house; it seemed the military wanted to form a line, and the people in line were soldiers were ordered to clear the way. The first I seen of the deceased I saw a soldier doing this [indicating the jabbing of a bayonet downwards and to the left]; I saw the man was an old gray-headed man. A gentleman rushed towards the guard and I think a young man; the gentleman, I think, was Mr. Dohle. He made a move as though he would like to rescue the man that was down; at that moment another guard came up and showed a bayonet towards him so that he could not get any nearer; the young man was treated in the same way; they kept shoving at the old man, and they dragged him across the street. There was a good class of people there, ladies and gentlemen, and there was plenty of room for the soldiers to march past two and two.

HENRY DOHLE

testified: When I got on the ground I saw somebody lying there; didn't know who it was; first, but finally he turned around and I saw it was Mr. Armstrong; I tried to go to his assistance but the soldiers held me back; couldn't see that they were doing anything to him just then; they were just standing over him with bayonets over him; six or eight of them; I didn't see him struck; I could identify one of the soldiers if I should see him; at the time I was on the assistance of Mr. Armstrong he told me to stand back; some little boys threw clods, I think; I didn't hear any orders given by the guards to the citizens; I saw the guards handle Jacob Selesch, a stone mason, pretty rough; he looked as if he was sober.

GEORGE D. ARMSTRONG

testified that he was a son of the deceased; that he saw him lying on the ground and rushed up, calling out to the guard, "My God! Hold up; that is my father; I will take care of him;" but that they would not listen to him; that one of the guards shoved a bayonet at him, and that he jumped aside, repeating his request to the guards to hold on, and that he would take care of his father; that one of the soldiers said, "put him under arrest;" that he saw them holding back the arms of his father, and then drag him on the ground. It seemed as if the soldier had his gun caught in his coat and was dragging him on the ground.

Q. Hadn't pulled the bayonet out? A. No, sir; I was excited and walked off and met an engineer that I knew and said "that is shameful, that is too bad;" I said "Yes, it is; did you see the first of it, Pat?" and he said he did; his name is Pat. O'Donel or McConnell, and he is an engineer working for the U. P.

The witness then described his visit to the soldier's camp in search of his father, as given at length in this morning's Bee.

Sergeant William A. Morrison testified that he lives in Beatrice; was a sergeant of the guard Sunday; that he had taken his men to the dump but did not take their names and could not give the name of the sentinel who did the stabbing. Adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

ALMOST CRAZY.

How often do we see the hard-working father straining every nerve and muscle, and doing his utmost to support his family. Imagine his feelings when returning home from a hard day's labor, to find his family prostrate with disease, conscious of unpaid doctors' bills and debts on every hand. It must be enough to drive one almost crazy. All this unhappiness could be avoided by using Electric Bitters, which expel every disease from the system, bringing joy and happiness to thousands. Sold at fifty cents a bottle. Ish & McMahon. (8)

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MASONIC TEMPLE CRAFT, OF OMAHA, NEB.

Table with columns: Capital Stock, Cash, Exp. Paid, Total Assets, Liabilities, etc. Total Assets: \$113,171. Total Liabilities: \$175,000.

WM. R. BOWEN, Secy. EBEN K. LONG, President.

J. C. HARTMAN, JOHN G. JACOB, CHAS. R. LOUPEY, JAMES H. HARRISON, Directors. Omaha, Feb. 20, 1882.

BOSTON MARKET, Cuming Street

J. J. NOBES, Propr.

Fresh and Salt Meats of all Kinds, Poultry, Fish, &c., in Season. COME AND SEE