

A SEETHING SHYSTER,

Who Foamed With Rage at the Mention of Omaha Workingmen.

And, Like an Assassin in the Night, Stabbed them in the Back.

Bartlett Leads in Furious Opposition to the History of the "Riot."

The Railroad Strikers Froth and Faithfully Follow the Monkey's Shines.

Moore, of York, Holds the Floor in the Center of the Menagerie.

A Ball of Dynamite Explodes in the House and Blows Up the Animals.

The Great Alexander Heaves a "S" Valued at Four Hundred Dollars.

"Medicine" Bills for Stomach Bitters Unconsciously Thrown Up.

A Double Dose of Anti-Fat for the Governor's Staff.

Special Correspondence of This Issue.

THE RIOT ACT.

LINCOLN, May 19.—The warmest scene that has occurred during the session was in the house yesterday when the militia appropriation bill came up for consideration in committee of the whole. The whole day was consumed in the discussion of this matter, and an amount of spirit shown in opposition to the payment of extravagant charges that augurs badly for any repetition of the insane folly of calling out the troops to fight a phantom foe. The debate called out some oratory of a very exalted character, the members vying with each other in lauding or denouncing the validity of the various claims. A lengthy and heated controversy took place over the items included in the charge for expenses of the governor's staff. The chief of these was a bill of about \$450, presented by S. J. Alexander, for services as adjutant general and brigadier general during the riot, at a combined salary of about \$9,000 per year. After an animated discussion, during which the charge was declared unconstitutional, nugatory, irrelevant, and a generally bad character given to it, the item was stricken out altogether.

Mr. Broatch said his army experience warranted the declaration that there was no need of a brigade staff where there were only a few companies with a complete regimental staff. At the house did not strike out the other staff officer's claims. By 3 p. m. the debate had reached a red heat. Kansom, Holman, Whedon, Moore, of York, and a number of others made a vigorous fight against the staff expenses and other claims. Bartlett, Church Howe, Micky and McClung resisted every effort to reduce the claims. Moore, of York, made a spirited speech against the objectionable features of the bill in the course of which he requested the speaker to read a communication which he stated would throw new light on the subject under discussion. The clerk began to read when Church Howe jumped up exclaiming, "Who is this letter signed by?"

"Let the clerk read on, and you will find out presently," responded Mr. Moore. Then Bartlett advancing in front of the speaker's desk furious with suppressed rage shouted at the top of his voice, "The letter is signed by E. Rosewater, and I enter protest against allowing a stamp speech from him being read here. We will not allow it to be read."

This was the signal for general uproar and the most intense excitement. One member asked Bartlett whether he would object if the letter was signed by Tom Kimball. Others shouted, "Let the letter be read no matter if it is signed by the devil."

Mr. Moore then read the following letter:

To the Honorable House of Representatives. As a citizen of Omaha and on behalf of what I know to be a large majority of the citizens of Omaha and Douglas county, I respectfully submit for your information the following statement concerning the alleged riots at Omaha. I was absent from the state on February 28th, when the laborers hired by James Stephenson, contractor for grading the B. & M. depot grounds, went on a strike, and had no knowledge of the labor trouble until my return to Omaha on the day before the Labor union paraded in the streets. While marching through the principal streets that parade was as orderly as any similar demonstration by Masons, Odd Fellows, or any other benevolent societies. Among the 2,500 workingmen that marched in that procession, fully two-thirds were men of family and owners of comfortable homes, as law-abiding as any class of citizens in this state.

The main purpose of parade as far as I could learn was to impress upon our citizens that the workingmen were united in support of the demand for living wages. They had been assured that the laborers imported from Plattsburgh would join them in this demand, and they marched through the streets adjacent to the depot grounds in expectancy that they would make common cause with them. Before the procession had reached the neighborhood of the B. & M. grounds the crowd of boys and loafers which preceded forced their way down upon the dump and the procession broke ranks in spite of the efforts of the leaders, and when a pistol shot was fired by one of the imported special policemen, the whole crowd stampeded like a herd of cattle. In the stampede three or four persons were knocked down but nobody was seriously hurt. The affray lasted less than ten minutes and this was the only riotous disturbance that occurred in Omaha after the labor union parade.

The stampede on the dump occurred between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, and about 7 p. m., that day I was requested by Mayor Boyd to meet him in consultation about the situation. At this conference there were present Superintendent Holdrege, of the B. & M., Chas. J. Green, attorney of the B. & M., and John A. Horbach, a railroad contractor. Mayor Boyd requested me to give my views as to the propriety of calling upon Governor Nance for troops. I expressed the opinion that there was as yet no necessity for military interference. I urged Mayor Boyd to go with me before a meeting of the Labor union, which was in session at that hour, and I advised him to say to the men that as mayor of Omaha it would be his duty to cause the arrest of every man that could be identified as having struck a blow on the dump, and furthermore to call upon all workingmen to aid him in maintaining order and preventing further disturbances. With the additional notice that a refusal to sustain him would make each and all individually liable as rioters in case of further trouble. I promised Mayor Boyd I would follow him in a speech and urge compliance with his request. Mayor Boyd thought there was no use trying to pacify the workingmen. Messrs. Holdrege and Horbach declared that nothing less than military force would insure order.

I then urged the mayor to request Governor Nance to come up to Omaha and make a personal address to the workingmen, admonishing them to maintain order and notifying them that he would call out the militia at the first sign of further disturbance. This was also opposed by all present. Thereupon Mayor Boyd telegraphed to Governor Nance that he had exhausted his authority and was unable to suppress the rioters. The sheriff of Douglas county was induced to sign a similar dispatch, although he neither personally nor by deputy had sought to enforce order. On the same night a special train was dispatched to Lincoln and Superintendent Holdrege with other railroad officials induced the governor to appeal to the president for federal troops. Although not a militiaman had moved and not a single process of the civil authorities was forcibly resisted, the governor assured the president that the state had entirely exhausted its military forces in the effort to suppress a formidable insurrection. This was on Wednesday, March 8th, but federal and state troops did not reach Omaha until Saturday, March 11th. In the interval of more than two days perfect quiet and order reigned in Omaha. Life and property were as secure as they ever had been. The statement that a dangerous riot was in progress at Omaha at any time after the governor called out the militia, or during their stay in that city is absolutely unfounded. The troops were there not to suppress a riot, but to protect workingmen employed by the railroad company in case unemployed workingmen should attempt to interfere with them.

No proclamation notifying citizens that troops were quartered in Omaha to suppress riots or domestic violence was issued by the governor, nor did Mayor Boyd serve notice upon all concerned to keep away from the streets occupied by the troops. Under the city charter of Omaha the mayor is authorized to prohibit the sale of liquor in times of riot, but no action was taken in this direction. The saloons were kept open night and day, Sundays and week days, during the occupancy of the city by the army, and the people were exposed to the dangers from affrays between drunken soldiers and citizens.

On Sunday, March 12, the second day after the troops were quartered in Omaha, one G. P. Armstrong, an aged citizen, while under the influence of liquor, engaged in a wordy quarrel with one militiaman, and after being knocked down, was brutally stabbed to death by another soldier. The killing of this man, whether lawful or unlawful, should have been rigidly investigated, but the officers in command, when asked to surrender the

soldier that had put Armstrong to death to the civil authorities, pleaded ignorance, and up to this day the killing is unaccounted for.

At the urgent request of the attorney general a special grand jury was empaneled to indict the rioters, and indictments were found against five or six officers of the Labor union and Trades unions for murderous assault, but it transpired on the first trial that the grand jury had been packed with men supposed to be biased against the Labor union men. It was shown that Mayor Boyd said to one grand juror who seemed to oppose the indictments, "We made a mistake when we put you on this jury." The jury failed to convict, and nobody in Omaha expects that any of the indicted parties can be convicted. Although no apparent necessity existed for keeping a large force of troops at Omaha, they were not withdrawn until the men were almost on the point of mutiny.

Let me state in conclusion that while no reasonable man will oppose the payment of the militiamen who responded promptly to the governor's call, a large majority of our people regard the calling out of the troops as unwarranted.

First—Because the mayor did not call upon citizens to aid him in maintaining order.

Second—Because the sheriff of Douglas county failed to act.

Third—Because no forcible resistance was offered to the civil authorities in serving process.

Fourth—Because no disturbance occurred at any time after the ten minutes' stampede on the dump.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Congress Disposes of Two Bills of National Importance.

Pope Points to the Progress of Peaceful Starvation Among the Mascoeleros.

The Five Per Cent. Land Bill Patched Up and Finally Passed by the Senate.

All Shades of Financial Belief Aired in the House on the Bank Charter Bill.

The Bill for a Public Building at Council Bluffs Passes the Senate.

CAPITAL NOTES.

STARVING INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—General Pope telegraphs the war department that the Mascoeleros must either starve or be turned over to the war department. The Indian bureau can't feed them, owing to lack of appropriations by congress, and the Indians must either be compelled to starve peacefully, or let go to plunder and murder for a living.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.

The house postoffice committee agreed to report adversely the resolutions admitting free foreign newspapers sent to bona fide subscribers.

A MINE CONTEST.

The contest between Yuba Mining company and Salmon Creek company as to their respective rights to the Salathiel mine in Sacramento, Lapland district, California, was decided by the secretary of the interior in favor of the Yuba.

SHIPPERS.

The committee on foreign affairs have adopted a resolution that Shippers be permitted to submit for inspection any original papers pertinent to the case, and if found pertinent they would be received and he be examined on them.

SHAKE.

Williams and Blackburn have just had a half hour's friendly conference in the senate cloak room. Amicable relations have been restored. Blackburn withdrew his objectionable language.

ARTHUR'S ACTIONS.

It is authoritatively stated that no member of the tariff commission has been agreed upon by the cabinet.

THE ENGINEERS.

The convention of civil engineers closed to-day by calling on President Arthur in a body, and the members afterward inspecting various places of interest. The convention will meet next year at Minneapolis, Minn. The members left for home to-night.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—Bills for public buildings at Galveston, Texas, LaCrosse, Louisville, Hannibal, Detroit and Council Bluffs, a bill authorizing the Texas and St. Louis railroad company to build certain bridges in Arkansas, and incorporating the Garfield Memorial hospital, were passed.

The senate resumed consideration of the five per cent bill, Senator Morgan delivering a long speech in opposition.

Senator Vance's amendment was rejected.

Senator Hoar moved an amendment to refer this question to the court of claims, the attorney general to represent the government. Rejected.

The amendments of Senators Morrill and Morgan were voted down.

The amendment of Senator Farley, including California among other states to be benefited, was adopted by a vote of 25 to 17.

Senator Harris moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed. Lost—21 to 22.

Senator Morgan's amendment that no money to which a state may become entitled to under the act shall be retained by the United States on account of any direct tax under the act of 1861, remaining due and unpaid, was agreed by a vote of 24 to 5. The bill then passed by a vote of 23 to 17. The yeas were Senators Anthony, Blair, Brown, Call, Comden, Coke, Davis (W. Va.), Dawes, Gorman, Harris, Hawley, Hoar, Jackson, Maxwell, Miller (N. Y.), Morgan and Saulsbury.

and the issue of more than ninety per cent of paid up capital of the banks in currency, was adopted.

A large number of amendments were offered of all shades of financial belief, but were rejected. Mr. Rice (Mo.) took occasion in speaking to an amendment, to reply to the criticisms of Bland yesterday, in which the latter had charged that the greenbackers of Missouri had entered into an agreement with the republicans by which they were to support republican measures. He denied the charges, branding them as utterly untrue and groundless. The people of Missouri, he said, are tired of democracy as it is shown by the fact that the democratic majority in the state has been reduced from 60,000 to 17,000. His remarks were warmly applauded by the republicans.

The previous question was ordered at 4:20 p. m., and a large number of amendments pending were then voted down in their order, and a bill was passed by a vote of 125 yeas to 67 nays.

The democrats voting for the bill were Messrs. Beach, Belmont, Bliss, Covington, Duester, Dibble, Ellis, Ermonbrout, Evans, Flower, Garrison, Hardenburg, Hohltzall, Hutchins, Klotz, Mitchler, Phelps, Richardson, Ross, Shelley and Tillman.

Republicans voting against the bill were Messrs. Anderson, Cutler and Marsh.

J. Wiatt Smith, classed as a greenbacker, voted against it. House adjourned at 5:15 p. m., Mr. Calkins giving notice that he would call up the contested election cases to-morrow.

A Steamer Saved.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The steamer Rio Grande was sunk at Delaware breakwater Wednesday to save her from burning. She was raised during the night and steamed for New York at 1:15 this morning.

May Music.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—The May musical festival closed to-night. The weather has been fine throughout, and a great success was scored, both artistically and financially. The festival association come out about \$20,000 ahead.

Two-Two Affairs.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The grand jury, in its annual investigation of municipal charitable institutions, ascertained that in the hospital on Blackwell island during April, were born forty pairs of twins.

Georgia Politics.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, says that he will not be a candidate for a third term in Georgia. Stephens will be offered and will accept the regular democratic nomination for governor, and will be elected. He will not take the nomination from the independents alone, and will accept the nomination purely for the purpose of harmonizing the democracy in Georgia. Col. Colquitt says he has not received Senator Hill's resignation. He has advised him to hold on to the seat because his salary is all he has to live on, and he may after all pull through. Colquitt admitted he will accept the nomination for Bell's place in congress if a vacancy occurs there.

Texas Politics.

DALLAS, Tex., May 19.—It is pretty certain the republicans will nominate a full state ticket by coalition with the independents and disaffected democrats and greenbackers. They stand some show of success. Notwithstanding the reported declaration of retirement from politics, it is believed by many that Gov. Roberts, the old reliable, will turn up in the democratic convention as a dark horse, gubernatorial candidates being so numerous as to split the party.

Marine.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—Arrived—Henzeller from Bremen; sailed, Leipzig for Bremen.

LIVERPOOL, May 19.—Arrived—Gollia from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, May 19.—Sailed—On the 18th the Nevada for New York, on the 19th Celtic for New York, and on the 20th the Scotia for New York.

BREMEN, May 19.—Sailed—Haber for New York.

GLASGOW, May 19.—Sailed—State of Nevada and Anchura for New York.

An Oil Panic.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—A special train from Bradford, Pennsylvania, says that the intense speculation prevails in speculative circles of the oil trade over the big well at Cherry Grove township, Warren county. The well was drilled two months ago, but never completed until now, and the most gratifying results are obtained, it being estimated that it will produce 500 barrels a day. The market is very feverish, and a panic of unprecedented dimensions is expected.

Tanners Strike.

CHICAGO, May 19.—This afternoon 200 tanners in Grey, Clark & Engle's tannery struck because the proprietors posted a notice that the yard would hereafter be known as non-union. Over 1,000 strikers are now out, and all the large tanneries are practically closed. Small yards are still running with non-union men. Only two tanneries are still working union men at the wages demanded.

Professional Piety.

traffic on railroads. The report on this subject will be one of the interesting matters of discussion.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 19.—To-day was the second day's session of the general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church. Dr. Sargent, of Austin, Texas, the new moderator, presided. The matter of the fraternal relations was referred to the committee on foreign correspondence. Dr. Gregory, delegate of the reformed Dutch church, was received.

SPORTING.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NATIONAL JOCKEY CLUB.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The inaugural meeting of the National Jockey club continued at Ivy City to-day, with a fair attendance.

First race for all ages, with selling allowances, three-fourths of a mile, was won by Iota, Jake White second; time, 1:16.

Second race, army and navy stakes for three-year-olds, one and a half miles, was won by Tuscaloosa, Fregald second; time, 2:40.

Third race, Washington cup, sweepstakes for all ages, two miles, had only two starters, Thorax and Keno, and was won by the former; time, 3:40.

Fourth race, handicap steeple chase, usual course, was won by Judge Murray, Kitty Clark second; no time taken.

LOUISVILLE RACES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 19.—First race, for two-year-olds, winners excluded, one-half mile, was won by Target, Matrimony second. Time, 50.

Second race, for all ages, nine and one-half furlongs, was won by Createo, Fellow Play second. Time, 1:48.

The event of the day was the third race, the contest for the Louisville cup, two miles and one-quarter, won by Hindos, Checkmate second. Time, 3:57.

Fourth race, for all ages, selling allowances, mile and a quarter, was a very close race, and was won by George Wakes, Bubbler second. Time, 2:10.

Fifth race, handicap, mile and one-half, was won by Lizzie S., Oranger second. Time, 3:37.

BASK BALL.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Boston 10, Metropolitans 4.

DETROIT, May 19.—Buffalo 11, Detroit 14.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—Providence 2, Philadelphia 1.

The Duke of Manchester.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The Duke of Manchester and party arrived in this city last night. They drove about the city this morning and leave to-morrow for Manitoba to inspect lands recently purchased by the corporation of which the duke is president.

Notes From Youngtown.

YOUNGSTOWN, May 19.—The jury in the J. W. Bush murder case this morning returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. A motion was filed for a new trial.

S. A. Mills & Co., dry goods, had their doors closed by the sheriff last night on a claim of \$37,000. Cohn, Sample & Co., of Cleveland, claim the goods.

Winn Bros. drugstore at Painesville, Ohio, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. A gasoline lamp exploded. Loss, \$9,000; insurance, \$2,500.

Mutilated Remains Found.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 19.—The mutilated remains of Judge George W. Ocker, who mysteriously disappeared last February, have been found in a thicket a few miles from town. The body had been almost entirely consumed by wolves, dogs and hogs. Identification was established by papers and some articles of jewelry.

Starving Arma Emigrants.

THE HANGMAN'S HARVEST

Matured Murderers Plucked by the Neck and Planted.

Numerous Sprouts at Various Points Give Promise of Early Ripening.

Augustus Leighton Drops Through a Hole With His Mug Masked.

A Rea of Innocence Descends in Tennessee on the Second Trial.

Poke Wells and Other Pills Pinning for Liberty.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Augustus D. Leighton, a mulatto, was hanged this morning at 8:45 in the Tombs, for the murder of Mary L. Dean, his paramour, June 14, 1880.

Mary Dean, a beautiful octopson, 20 years old, was married at 16, and deserted by her husband at 19. She then opened a house of assignation on Twenty-seventh street. Leighton became her lover. He was a light coffee color, tall, slender, a great dandy and a favorite among colored girls, and a successful barber. He became engaged to a mulatto named Mary Dellworth and quarrelled with Mary Dean to get rid of her. She forbade him her house. Hearing she was endeavoring to injure him with his affianced by sending her information of his past, he called on her Sunday evening, June 14th, 1880. She refused to let him in and came down the high stoop and talked with him on the pavement. A quarrel ensued. He made threats and she ran to the top of the stoop and called the police. Leighton ran up to her, grasped her by the hair, took out a razor and drew it twice across her throat, severing the jugular. She fell dead. He fled to Harrison, N. J., but there surrendered himself. He was tried in November, 1880, and sentenced January 28, 1881. He appealed and the sentence was affirmed. He was again sentenced to be hung the same day with William Sindram, but was reprieved until to-day by request of Rev. W. Morgan, because he was not irreparably prepared to die. Mary Dellworth visited him frequently and fainted when parting for the last time yesterday. Among colored women who took an interest in Leighton was a washerwoman, named Margueta Cordova, for many years a servant of Peter Cooper's family. She spent \$700 of her hard-earned savings securing appeals, delays and respites, and promised Leighton to adopt and give a permanent home to Mary Dellworth.

Leighton slept well from midnight until 6 a. m. Mrs. Cordova yesterday sent him a new suit of black broadcloth to be hanged in. The pants and vest not fitting perfectly, Leighton sent them to a tailor's to be altered. He dressed with the greatest care for the scaffold, personally superintending the polishing of his boots. He went to the scaffold confident he was fully prepared, and that he was a true Christian. He met death firmly, and with much bravado. His neck was not broken, but he died of strangulation.

Major, the Italian under sentence of death, bade Leighton farewell at midnight, each asking the other to pray for him.

At the scaffold Leighton wore around his neck an Agnus Dei given him yesterday by two Catholic Sisters of Mercy.

Sindram and nineteen other murderers were hung on the same scaffold used for Leighton.

STRETCHED.

PULASKI, Tenn., May 19.—W. W. Ray was hanged here at 3 p. m., to-day for the murder of Jas. T. Goodman last July. Ray slept none. He took a teaspoonful of morphine at daylight and called for a "toddy." The scaffold was erected in the rear of the jail. The execution was public. The evidence against Rea was entirely circumstantial. He had heretofore borne a good character and lately the feeling prevailed to a great extent that he was innocent. Strong efforts were made by the very best citizens of the county and the state to have his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. The rope broke on the first trial and he was hung on the second attempt. About 4,000 people witnessed the execution.

POKE WELLS, THE VILLAIN.

PORT MADISON, Ia., May 19.—Poke Wells, the notorious outlaw, while serving sentence, escaped recently from the penitentiary by chloroforming a guard, who died from the effects. To-day Wells and his accomplice, Cook, were sentenced for life for this last act in his long career of crime.

AN EDITOR INDICTED.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—The grand jury have returned three true bills against Chas. E. Smith, editor-in-chief of The Press, charged with libelling Mr. Weg, district attorney and detective.

FIRE BUG PUT OUT.

WINNEPEG, Manitoba, May 19.—A firebug, a fire bug, was arraigned for a fiery trial this morning before Judge Miller, found guilty and sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary.

A man named Neil McCall had dropped dead on Main street to-day.

TURNING A JAIL.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., May 19.—Jeremiah Shost, a highway robber, and Edward Pabins, a till-tapper, escaped from jail through a tunnel dug under the jail wall six feet deep, by means of a tin wash basin and a stove shaker. No clue.

A BANKER IN JAIL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 19.—R. Parker Lee, president of the broken First national bank, was unable to furnish \$100,000 bail and was kept in jail.