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REPUBLICAN IN POLITICS, AND DEVOTED TO THE MINERAL, AGRICULTURAL, STOCK AND WOOL INTERESTS OF THE GREAT JUDITH COUNTRY.

JOHN GOWANS FOUND GUILTY

Of the Murder of Charles Brown, "Slick Saddle," at the Maloy Ranch Last June--He Will be Confined in the Penitentiary for a Term, and Possibly for Life.

Imprisonment for ten years and possibly for life is the penalty John Gowans will pay for the killing of Charles W. Brown at the Maloy ranch on the 23rd of June last.

It did not take the jury long to determine upon Gowans' fate. They received the charge of the court and went to the jury room about 7 in the evening, but before they commenced deliberation upon the case they were taken to supper. At 9:30 p. m. they had reached their verdict and as soon as the judge, the officers of the court and the attorneys in the case could be summoned it was received. Upon the first ballot the jury stood three for manslaughter, six for second degree and three for first degree. The second ballot found none for the death penalty, but considerable discussion and several ballots were necessary before they all agreed on second degree, leaving the sentence to the court. One of the jurymen said the same evening that Gowans was lucky to save his life, and from the feeling expressed by several of the jurors it is evident they anticipate that Judge Tattan will impose a heavy sentence—not less than twenty-five years.

The case was called Thursday morning, but a jury was not secured until Friday morning. The state peremptorily discharged Ed McHugh and John W. Arthur and the defendant challenged John Hoffman, W. M. Beatty, G. S. Crede, Fred Goos, Frank Hassett, A. Boatwright, T. J. Vehawn, Carl Lindstrand and W. A. Forsyth, using all their challenges except the last.

The jury finally secured was as follows:

C. H. Williams, druggist, Lewistown.
Jos. Sutter, Lewistown.
C. E. Richards, carpenter, Lewistown.
J. T. Wunderlin, miner, Lewistown.
Tom Pratt, blacksmith, Lewistown.
J. S. Hovis, rancher, Lewistown.
S. L. Woodbury, rancher, Garneill.
C. M. Belden, cattle grower, Utica.
T. M. Conway, rancher, Lewistown.
Jos. Pratt, Lewistown.
J. H. McDonald, rancher, Ubet.
G. N. Alton, rancher, Denton.

C. H. Barrows, J. J. Thompson and P. W. Watkins were each discharged from service because they had conscientious scruples against hanging as a penalty for murder.

The first incident of the trial was a challenge to the jury, interposed by J. A. Walsh of Helena and Attorney Von Tobel, counsel for the defendant. It appears that the regular panel was summoned to appear November 15th, the time primarily set for the term, but were again summoned or notified to appear December 13th. What the question will amount to can only be told after the supreme court shall have passed upon it, but Judge Tattan straightened the records in the matter by having attached to the venire his order postponing the term and his order to the sheriff for the summoning of a jury for December 13th. The challenge was interposed to each juror on the regular panel, to the trial of the case by those jurymen and to the jury as a whole before the jury was sworn for the trial.

County Attorney F. E. Smith, who appeared for the state, in his opening statement briefly outlined the case as it would be presented, from the first quarrel between Brown and Gowans at the sheep pens on the 20th of June to the firing of the fatal shot on the 23rd. He stated that there was very little variance between the stories of the eye-witnesses as they would be told on the stand, and this proved true, the defendant's account differing but little from the story as told by the state's leading witness, Frank L. McCartney.

Frank L. McCartney was the first witness. He was one of the crew of shearers, including eleven, who were engaged in shearing Oscar Stephens' sheep at the Maloy ranch on the 23rd of June and for several days prior. He said the crew had been working together since the last of May and that his acquaintance with the men only dated from that time. The fatal quarrel arose at the dinner table on the 23rd of June. The table was full of shearers when Goff, the cook, addressed a question to Brown regarding who a certain Anderson girl had married. Gowans made response as well as Brown, which angered the latter and he remarked, "There's that red-muzzled —— —— buying in again." Gowans replied, "I am liable to buy in more than that." Brown said, "If you buy in again I'll kill you," and at the same moment cast a cup filled with water at Gowans. This was all witness could recall of the affair at the table. After finishing dinner he went to the grinding shed, situated some distance from the house, and was waiting his turn to grind. Witness saw Brown coming from bunk house to grinding shed, smoking and carrying his shears in his hand. Brown stood by the post in the shed while the others were sharpening and remained there for probably five minutes. Witness saw Gowans emerge from the cook's shack and go to a tent near the wagon. Gowans pulled a rifle from the wagon and threw a cartridge from magazine to chamber. Holding the gun at rest Gowans approached shed, when he pulled up the gun, but Brown having dodged behind another wagon standing near the shed, Gowans lowered the rifle. McCartney at that moment was right in the range and he cautioned Gowans, saying, "Look out there, you damned fool." Brown dodged from behind the wagon to back of post, behind first one man and then another, and finally ran toward the house. Gowans pursued but a few steps and at a distance of sixty feet raised the rifle and shot Brown in the back. Brown dropped and called to the men to remove him into the shade. Gowans, turning to Dick Ellis, said, "Here's your gun, Dick." Brown said, "I guess I'm going to die; tell 'Spud' to round up my stock and send the money to my sister." "Spud" is the name by which Oscar Stephens is known among the old range riders.

McCartney drew on the blackboard a very good outline map of the situation, designating the house, the grinding shed, the point from where Gowan fired the shot and all the features of the tragedy. The only point of variance between the witnesses, which was material to the case, was the length of time which elapsed between the quarrel at the table and the killing of Brown. McCartney placed it as half an hour. The gun used was a 38-55 Winchester. Attorney Smith took the witness back to the quarrel at the sheds on the 20th and McCartney detailed the features of that affair. He said he was shearing in a pen some distance from the quarrel and heard little except a surplus of swearing, most of which was directed by Brown to Gowans.

On the cross examination by Attorney Walsh McCartney was able to recall an additional threat made by Brown. This was at the dinner table the same day of the shooting, Brown saying "You red headed — — —, what are you gazing at me for; you can get all of me you want." Mr. Walsh's effort to have McCartney reduce time between quarrel and shot, failed. Witness said that when Gowans approached shed with gun Brown said "Look out boys, he's got a gun." McCartney said that when he came from dinner table he stopped a few moments at the bunk house, where he knew there were several guns, so as to be able to prevent either Brown or Gowans obtaining a weapon and that when he left he had made up his mind the trouble was over as both men were continuing their dinner and quarreling no further.

From Robert Finley, one of the shearers, practically the same story was secured. Finley said that when Brown threatened Gowans at the table Gowans said "Brownie, you've never killed no one yet," and later, "Brownie, I ain't the man you take me to be." In the shed Brown had said "Don't let him shoot me, boys." After killing Brown, Gowans said "Boys, you all know what I killed Brownie for." Gowans, a few moments after, changed his clothes and said he was going to town to give himself up. Of the first quarrel at the shed on the 20th, Witness Finley had heard it all. It began by Brown joshing Gowans about a fight Gowans had had with Nick Welter. Following each joshed the other about buying a side saddle for his girl and the girl quitting him. Then Gowans demanded of Brown $10 which he claimed Brown owed him after the purchase of some oil and shearing supplies. Brown then went to pens and abused Gowans.

The cross examination explained that Brown was angered by Gowans dunning him for this money in the crowd, especially when Gowans knew Brown had no money. Brown had then made some sort of threat to kill Gowans.

Willard Holt, another of the shearers, threw no new light on the case, except to give the time between the quarrel and the shot at ten minutes. The cross examination elicited nothing.

John J. Goff, the cook, gave his version, which was about the same. He said he had addressed the question concerning the Anderson girl to Brown, not Gowans. He said it was about fifteen or twenty minutes after the quarrel when Brown was killed. Questions by the court brought out the statement that from where Gowans sat at the table he could have seen Brown leave the house. This was important because the defense evidently desired to raise the question in the minds of the jury whether or not Brown had gone to the shack and got his gun after leaving the table and before going to the grinding shed.

Dr. W. A. Long testified to being called to the hospital on the 23rd of June last and there, with Dr. Lindsey, dressing a wound in Chas. Brown and the following day holding an autopsy. He said the bullet entered from behind and its exit was about two inches to left of naval in the front. The defense attempted to cast doubt upon the corpus delicti, and Dr. Long not having known Brown and not being able to testify positively that the man he waited upon was Brown, William Medigar, the hospital contractor, was called. He had known Brown in his life time and testified positively that the body was that of Brown.

This closed the case for the state.

Attorney Von Tobel made the opening statement for the defense and from his remarks it was evident that the defense rested on the plea of justification because of Brown's threats. To several it also appeared that the defense had no hope of acquittal but was really only fighting to save Gowan's life or a long term of imprisonment.

The defendant Gowans was the first and almost the only important witness in his own behalf. He detailed the story of his early life, saying he was born in Scotland thirty-two years ago, had come to this country at the age of eighteen and for a time worked in a stone yard in Brooklyn. He had made his home near Alpine

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WASHINGTON'S CENTENNIAL.

The Day Observed by Officials at the National Capital.

Washington, Dec. 12.—With imposing ceremony the national celebration of the centennial anniversary of the founding of the seat of the federal government in Washington occurred today. The exercises combined a brilliant military parade, review by the president from the east front of the capitol and orations in the house of representatives, where a brilliant audience was assembled. By act of congress the day was made a holiday in the District of Columbia, government departments were closed, business suspended and the whole city gave itself over to celebrating the capital's natal day.

President McKinley and members of his cabinet took a prominent part in all the exercises, and with them were the chief executives of a number of states and territories of the Union, senators and representatives in congress, justices of the supreme court, ambassadors and representatives of foreign courts, heads of the army and navy and a great outpouring of people. Although Washington is the scene of many celebrations, it is seldom that one has occurred here of greater brilliancy in its outdoor features, or of more impressiveness in its ceremonial exercises at the capitol and at the White house. Early in the day the president received the governors of states and territories at the White house, and the model of the new and enlarged White house to commemorate today's exercises was unveiled with suitable addresses.

At 1 o'clock the president was escorted to the capitol, where he reviewed the parade, headed by Lieutenant General Miles and including the full military strength of the capital guards and militia.

The ceremonies at the capitol began at 3:30 p. m. and included addresses by Senators Daniel of Virginia and McComas of Maryland, Representatives Payne of New York and Richardson of Tennessee and a notable historic oration by Senator Hoar of Massachusetts. A reception by the president to the governors of states in the Corcoran art gallery concluded the festivities.

CANAL TREATY AMENDED.

Large Majority of Senators Opposed to Neutrality.

Washington, Dec. 13.—In accordance with the previous program the senate in executive session took a vote at 3 o'clock today on the amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, authorizing the United States to defend its interests in the canal. The senate did not close its doors until 2 o'clock, and there was then left only one hour's time for discussion of the provisions of the amendment. The vote was taken by yeas and nays; 65 votes being cast in favor of the amendment and 17 against it.

The negative votes were as follows: Baird, Beveridge, Frye, Foster, Hansbrough, Lindsay, Mason, McCumber, McEnery, McBride, Morgan, Money, Stewart, Tillman, Wellington, Wolcott and Gallinger.

After the amendment offered by the committee was passed upon various other amendments received the attention of the senate for a brief time, but none of them were acted upon.

The amendment which probably attracted the most attention was offered by Senator Elkins, and it is as follows: "Nothing in this treaty shall be construed to prevent the United States from acquiring sufficient security and sovereignty, or prevent it from building, operating, maintaining, controlling and defending the said canal—referring to the proposed Nicaraguan canal—or for any other purposes that the United States may deem for its best interests."

BRYAN AS AN EDITOR.

He Will Start a Weekly Paper in Lincoln Devoted to Public Questions.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 15.—William J. Bryan gave out today the following statement: "I have for several years had in contemplation the establishment of a weekly newspaper, and this seems an opportunity for the undertaking. Intending to devote my life to the study and discussion of public questions, I have taken this method because it will best accomplish the purpose which I have in view. Through a paper I will be able to keep in touch with social, economic and political problems. The paper will at the same time, as stated, provide an income sufficient for my pecuniary needs, and this kind of work will allow me more time with my family than I have been able to enjoy for several years past.

"I expect to lecture occasionally, especially in college towns. There I can speak to students, but my principal work will be done with the pen, or perhaps I should say with the pencil.

"The paper will be called The Commoner, and will defend the principles set forth in the Kansas City platform. I shall be publisher and editor. The place of publication shall be Lincoln."

THE REMAINS OF A HERO.

Col. Emerson H. Liscum is Buried in Arlington Cemetery.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The remains of Col. Emerson H. Liscum, which have been lying in state in this city since yesterday were interred in Arlington cemetery this afternoon. The escort under command of Col. Wm. A. Rafferty, consisted of a squadron of cavalry under Major E. D. Thomas battery F, Second artillery, Captain C. D. Parkhurst and a battalion of marines, commanded by Major Carman. At the cemetery Rev. Mackey Smith, rector of St. John's Episcopal church, conducted the Episcopal service for the dead. Three volleys were fired over the grave and the sounding of "taps" completed the ceremonies. President McKinley, members of the cabinet and members of the government delegation in congress attended the funeral. The honorary pallbearers were: Brigadier General A. W. Greeley, Brigadier General Joseph C. Breckinridge, Brigadier General A. E. Bates, Captain Thos. Perry, U. S. N., Lieutenant Colonel C. B. Edwards, U. S. V., Brigadier General E. B. Liebter.

If you would have an appetite like a bear and a relish for your meals take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They correct disorders of the stomach and regulate the liver and bowels. Price 25 cents. Samples free at C. H. Williams' drug store.

Christmas candies at Geo. W. Hall & Co.'s, opposite Day House.

Try a RED TOP high ball at the Silver Dollar.

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HIS POOR NECK IN JEOPARDY

Jacob Griesmeyer on Trial for Murder of Alfred Inkel--Self-Defense and Lack of Surgical Attention Pleaded by Defendant--Prisoner on the Stand.

The trial of Jacob Griesmeyer, charged with the murder of Alfred Inkel, was begun in the district court last Monday before Judge Tattan and is still in progress.

Inkel was stabbed to death in the street, about 8 o'clock in the evening of Nov. 3, last, alongside the Montana Hardware Co.'s store at Main street and Third avenue. Griesmeyer was arrested a few minutes later by Under Sheriff Slater and taken before Inkel, who lay in Dr. Atchison's office drowning in his own blood.

There, according to the testimony, the scene was dramatic. While the blood surged from his wounds the dying man raised himself with great effort and, pointing at the trembling prisoner, identified him as the man who let his life-blood out. A few minutes later, while piteously appealing to the physicians to do something to help him, it was seen that the end was fast approaching.

"If you have any business affairs to settle it would be well to do so quickly," admonished Dr. Atchison.

Inkel made no answer, and died.

There is less fuss about this murder trial than any that has taken place in Fergus county in a long time. After all the jurors were excused sine die, except those sitting on the case, the very benches looked lonesome for company. At no time during the the course of the trial was the court room filled. The state is represented by County Attorney F. E. Smith and County Attorney-elect O. W. Belden. W. M. Blackford and W. E. Cort put in an appearance for the defendant.

To one not acquainted with Griesmeyer he would seem to be about as indifferent to the outcome of the trial as the hangman himself. He is an old man, ragged and forlorn. His face is pale with imprisonment; his eyes sunken. He sits as motionless, almost, as a post. Sometimes he gazes blankly at the ceiling; sometimes stolidly at the pattern of the carpet which the money of the patient taxpayer has placed upon the floor. He pays less attention to the proceedings than anyone present. This is for the reason that he is said not to understand a word of English. Owing to a lack of fluency in this respect, Rev. Alfred Pfaus, pastor of the Presbyterian church, sits at his side to act as interpreter when occasion demands. The interpreter has had an easy job so far, but there may be more than ornamental use for him if counsel for defense puts the prisoner on the witness stand. Then Chaplain Pfaus' German will have a chance to shine as the defendant is said to speak a very good quality of that tongue. Griesmeyer is a Swiss, but it has been a long time since he looked upon Mt. Blanc or smil d on Lake Geneva. The interperter is fortified for anything that may come along in the language line from over

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

HOLIDAY HELPS.

Store will be open every night until 9 o'clock to enable customers to do their Christmas trading.

"The Bargain Spot" for Holiday goods is this store.

Books make appropriate presents. We have the largest assortment in town.

Handkerchiefs and Gloves are very nice presents. We have the right kind.

Neckwear in endless variety and nothing but new patterns.

Mens' Silk and Wool Overshirts at reasonable prices.

We are showing a fine line of Men's Shoes at $3, $4, $5.

Ladies' Shoe Department has a fine stock of Slippers.

Pictures and Chairs in our Furniture Department.

Mens' and Boys' Clothing at right prices in Mens' Department.

Fancy Groceries for Holiday Cooking should be bought here if you want the best.

With every $1.00 purchase in our Dry Goods Department you get one ticket on the $25.00 Doll to be drawn for on Christmas Eve at 8 o'clock.

Do your holiday trading with us and you will be satisfied.

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