Hot Springs Star.

By LaFleiche & Stanley.

HOT SPRINGS, : : DAKOTA.

THE NORTHWEST.

NEBRASKA.

Beatrice had a $1,000 fire Friday.

The Masonic Fraternity will erect a $5,000 temple at Kearney.

The Catholics of O'Neil are building a parsonage to cost $3,500.

The new $50,000 hotel at Kearney is approaching completion.

The Missouri Pacific has commenced for the extension to Hastings.

The Baptist association of the Omaha district is in session at Blair.

Gov. Thayer has an invitation to hob-nob with the president at St. Louis.

The Greenwood druggists were fined $50 each for violation of the Slocum law.

The district court now in session at Hartington has ten criminal and forty-four civil cases docketed.

The board of trade of Kearney are negotiating for the establishment of a factory for making pressed brick.

The sixth annual convention of the north Nebraska conference of the Methodist church is in session at Fremont.

The contract will be let Saturday for a new court house in Kearney to be erected at a cost of $50,000 or thereabouts.

The Adventists are assembling in full strength at Grand Island. Camp meeting commences September 13.

Susan Eades, a young lady living within a mile of Long Pine, was ravished Monday by a hunter, who called for a drink of water. D. J. Foley, a large man living at Long Pine, has been arrested and the evidence appears conclusive. There was talk of lynching.

The incorporation of the Citizens' National bank at Wayne is now completed. It begins business with a capital of $75,000.

Ponca has a Republican candidate for district judge. Hon W. F. Norris having received the nomination at the Norfolk convention.

At Crete Thursday evening, a farewell reception was given to Rev. and Mrs. Frank Bates, of the Congregational church, who are about to depart as missionaries to Africa.

The adjusters of the insurance companies carrying policies on Frank Hoagland's store, burned at Colon last week, have been at Fremont and effected a settlement with Hoagland. They found conclusive evidence showing that he fired the store to get the insurance, amounting to $3,200. Hoagland finally admitted the crime and surrendered his policies, thus destroying his reputation and his fortune.

IOWA

The mayor of Dubuque has organized a searching party, who are searching for the poundmaster who so mysteriously disappeared.

Thomas Jefferson, of Ida Grove, has gone to Western college to teach trigonometry. He explains the science so that it is as clear as Jeffersonian simplicity.

The Cass County Democrat picked up its office and removed to Nebraska because, it said, there were not Democrats enough in Cass county to support it.

At Council Bluffs Sunday night a burglar entered the sleeping apartments of five different persons without being captured. He got $40 and two silver watches.

The following is the vote for choice of president as taken Tuesday on the Des Moines Valley railroad in four coaches: Blaine 75, Cleveland 45, Allison 26, Sherman 22.

The wheat crop of Iowa is estimated at 30,000,000 bushels, or 4,250,000 below the yield of last year, while the oat yield is estimated at 9,000,000 bushels more than last year.

The famous Trappist monastery, twelve miles from Dubuque, established forty years ago, has now about sixty monks within it. In connection there is a farm of 1,800 acres. There is but one other house of this Trappist order in the United States.

Several boys from nine to thirteen years of age broke into the Lutheran church, at Decorah, one of the finest in the northwest, and destroyed the organ, threw mud on the carpet and tore up the bible and gowns. The damage is estimated at several hundred dollars.

The home and barn of Reimer Melburg, near Davenport, was destroyed by fire Friday morning. The family narrowly escaped with their lives. Several fine horses were cremated and farm machinery consumed. Meiburg dropped a lighted lantern in the hay and started the blaze. Loss, $6,000.

DAKOTA.

No frost has occurred yet at Big Stone City and corn is perfectly ripe.

The DeSmet roller mills will have a capacity of sixty barrels of flour per day.

Mrs. Schultz, the lady at Bristol who was gored by a bull, has since died.

Too much rain is the universal complaint of the farmers in the vicinity of DeSmet.

Gen. Fairchild, Gen. Allen and Judge Palmer were given a reception at Sioux Falls by the G. A. R. post.

Besides the encampment there was a circus at Huron, and the Times estimated that 3,000 people attended it on Saturday.

The election which was ordered at Aberdeen, September 6, to vote $30,000 bonds for sewerage, has been postponed. The News expects the council will fix a new date for the election.

A Gary syndicate composed of J. E. Smith, Joseph Pettijohn, M. F. Greely and others have purchased 1,000 sheep from Wisconsin, which were divided into flocks of 50 and 150 and distributed among the farmers in Duel cogny for breeding purposes.

John D. Wright broke jail at Rapid City Tuesday by digging through the walls of both rooms with a table knife. Last spring he got away from the jailor by running. He was recaptured in July. He was in jail on the charge of stealing a wagon, horse and harness in January last.

The south Dakota pharmacists at Sioux Falls elected the following officers: President, W. S. Branch, Parker; first vice-president, A. A. Bartlett, Madison; second vice-president, V. D. Diehl, Scotland; secretary, I. A. Keith, Lake Preston; treasurer, L. F. Dunning, Sioux Falls.

MINNESOTA.

The cable cars will be started in St. Paul October 15.

Tuesday night lightning struck two residences at Litchfield.

Monday's receipts at Duluth were 138 cars of wheat and sixteen cars of corn.

A prohibition convention for Fillmore county was held at Lanesboro, Tuesday.

John J. Shanbert, one of the oldest settlers in the region of Mankato, died Tuesday.

A Brainerd special says: Agent Sheehan is to clean out the White Earth reservation traders.

Eli Ellsworth, who settled at Cannon Falls in 1855, died Tuesday of apoplexy. He was seventy years of age.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

EAST.

HALIFAX Sept. 11.—Four fishermen were drowned off Scatary island, Wednesday during the heavy storm, while setting their nets.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—The National Protective association of distillers and wholesale whisky dealers of the United States met in convention to-day with closed doors. The main purpose of the meeting was to provide means for fighting the prohibitionists in Tennessee and other states.

WEST AND SOUTH

MORRIS, Ill., Sept. 11.—The grand jury of Grundy county concluded its labors this morning without returning an indictment for Miss Dodge's arrest, as it was thought there was not sufficient conclusive evidence on which to base a conviction.

JONESBORO, Ill., Sept. 11.—John C. Ecker, a young German living two miles south of this place, was found dead beside the railroad a mile from town this morning. He had been shot twice and his watch and money were gone. The deed is supposed to have been the work of tramps, two of them having met him at the place where the murder occurred.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—Advices from Tuscon, A. T., are to the effect that a tremendous flood has swept away fully twenty miles of the track of the Southern Pacific railway, between Tucson and Benson. Full details of the disaster are not yet known, but official of the Southern Pacific declare it will cause an entire cessation of traffic over the southern route for at least two weeks. The disaster is the most serious of the kind in the history of the road.

SIOUX FALLS, Sept. 13.—The congregational district conference of South Dakota met in their seventeenth annual convention in Sioux Falls this evening. The association will have a three days' session. There are already about fifty members present, and the early trains to-morrow will increase the number very materially.

MITCELSTOWN, Sept. 13.—The funeral of Michael Lenergon, who was shot dead by the police last Friday, took place yesterday afternoon. The body was followed to the cemetery by thousands of people, the procession being over half a mile long. At the grave Father Macarthy made an address in which he exclaimed "God have mercy on his soul; may he receive more mercy in heaven than he received on earth." The police kept out of sight.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 12—The Austrian consul at Bombay reports that 31,328 deaths from cholera occurred in Oude during last May. The disease still prevails in Malta.

ROME, Sept. 13.—A brigadier in the pontifical gens d' armes has been attacked with cholera. Much anxiety is felt in the vatican and the pope has ordered that the strictest precautions be taken to prevent a spread of the disease.

DETROIT, Sept. 13.—The National Brewers' union adopted resolutions to-day condemning the action of General Master Workman Powderly and the general executive board of the Knights of Labor in opposition of the sale of intoxcating beverages.

DUBLIN, Sept. 13.—The Freeman's Journal says the cell in which Wm. O'Brien is confined at Clark is but nine feet long and four feet broad. It is badly lighted and little better than a black hole. O'Brien is in excellent spirits. A great demonstration is being organized at Mitchelstown to be made to-morrow, during the funeral of one of the men shot.

MONTREAL, Sept. 13.—The detectives who have gone to Ontario to bring McGarigle, the Chicago boodler, to Montreal, to stand his trial before the court of Queen's bench on a charge of conspiracy are not likely to be successful if a letter that was received in this city to-day proves to be genuine. It purports to be signed by McGarigle, and says that he is on his way to Switzerland. The letter is dated Paris, September 2.

HALIFAX, Sept. 13.—St. Pierre advicetate that the disasters which occurred during the recent great gales on the banks are still being reported daily. The schooner St. Pierre passed there bottom up. Her crew of sixteen men had all been lost. The vessels belonging to the French codfishing fleet heard from up to the present time, report the loss of fifty lives. One hundred vessels have been badly damaged and have been withdrawn from the fisheries, thus losing the September fishing. This will decrease the season's catch 200,000 quintals, and in consequence prices have already advanced 15 per cent.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.

LIVE STOCK.		
Export steers	4 30	@ 5 00
Common to choice steers	2 60	@ 3 50
Inferior to good cows	1 50	@ 3 00
Stockers	2 00	@ 2 20
HOGS—Rough packing	4 75	@ 5 30
Packing and shipping	5 65	@ 5 45
Light	4 70	@ 5 30
Skips	3 00	@ 4 70
SHEEP—		
Inferior to fair 100 pounds	2 75	@ 4 15
Medium to extra	3 00	@ 3 10
Lambs	4 25	@ 5 00
PROVISIONS.		
BUTTER—Creamery	17½	@ 24
Good to choice dairy	15	@ 22½
EGGS—Fresh	14	@ 14½
FLOUR—Winter	4 25	@ 4 30
Spring	3 70	@ 4 20
Patents	4 50	@ 4 80
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2	68½	@ 70
Corn, No. 2	42⅛	@ 42⅛
Oats, No. 2		@ 24⅞
Rye, No. 2		@ 44½
Barley, No. 2		@ 68
FLAX—Good	1 01½	@ 1 02
PORK—Mess	15 00	@ 15 25
LARD—Steam	6 37½	@ 6 40

ST. PAUL, Sept. 17.

CATTLE—		
Choice steers	3 50	@ 3 75
Butchers' good steers	2 75	@ 3 00
Minnesota Steers	2 60	@ 2 75
HOGS—		
Butchers' stock	5 00	@ 5 05
SHEEP—		
Choice	3 90	@ 4 20
FLOUR—		
Patents	4 50	@ 4 70
Best low grades	3 50	@ 3 70
Buckwheat	3 50	@ 3 00
GRAIN—		
Wheat, No. 2		@ 70
Corn, No. 2		@ 37½
Oats, No. 2		@ 25
Rye, No. 2		@ 42
Barley, No. 2		@ 60
FLAX—		
Good		@ 90

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 17.

CATTLE—		
Export steers	4 30	@ 4 70
Fair to good	3 25	@ 4 00
Common to medium	3 75	@ 4 10
Stockers and feeders	2 65	@ 3 65
Cows	1 40	@ 2 65
HOGS—		
Good to choice	3 00	@ 4 70
Common to medium	4 90	@ 5 00
SHEEP		
Good to choice	2 80	@ 3 50
Lambs	4 25	@ 7 00

—To test jelly drop a little into cold water or on a cold plate, stirring it for a few seconds. If it coagulates it is done. The best jelly requires only five minutes' boiling.

THE HADDOCK HOMICIDE.

Synopsis of the evidence in the Munchrath Case.

Harry Leavitt on the Stand and Repeats the Story of the Conspiracy.

FRIDAY, Sept. 9.—The trial of Fred Muchrath for complicity in the Haddock murder began on Thursday. The following are the jurors:

James Collins, E. C. Zigey, S. D. McDougal, Wm. Hail, A. J. Willard, S. H. Moore, J. Jauron, S. D. Sanford, C. R. Kountz, M. Goodrich, Charles Armitage and E. W. Yockey.

The prosecution and defense made opening statements to the jury—Mr. E. H. Hubbard for the state and Mr. Argo for the defense. Mr. Hubbard briefly reviewed the occurrences prior to and on the night of the 31st of August. Mr. Argo devoted his speech mainly to the unreliability of certain witnesses on the part of the state in the trial of Arensdorf. Following is the testimony:

Deputy Sheriff Davenport was the first witness called. The light was strong, as an electric light was hanging near Dineen's shop. The rubber coat worn by Haddock, showing the bullet holes was introduced in evidence, and an objection raised by the defense but it was overruled and the coat passed to the jury. The witness had recognized Fred Munchratn the previous afternoon in the court room. The defense objected to all questions as to the appearance of Munchrath in the court room, but were overruled and at their request the ruling was noted. It was evident that the evidence of Davenport was for the purpose of proving the the defendant had been watching the deceased.

Mr. Argo—There were other parties at the court house besides Fred Munchrath.

On direct examination by Mr. Marsh he admitted having seen men he knew to be saloonkeepers among the audience.

Cross-examined by Mr. Argo: There were a number of others besides the defendant in the court room on the evening of the 31 of August.

Mr. Eberhardt, the proprietor of the Columbia house, was called. He testified that on the night of the murder it was very dark and rainy. He was sitting near a window when he heard the shot. There was a screen a few feet up from the bottom of the window. He could easily stand and look over it into the street. He looked out of the door but could not see anything. It was too dark. He heard a gurgling noise on the other side of the street and went over and saw the body of Haddock. He saw a cane that was picked up. While he was sitting playing cards a certain party came in and made inquiries regarding the return of a horse and carriage to the livery stable, and heard the carriage return about half an hour afterwards. He was about about six feet, heavy set man and dressed in working clothes. Did not remember ever having seen him before. Was not cross-examined.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. C. C. Turner was the first one called in the afternoon. In August, 1886, he lived a little west of and north of the foundry; knew Mr Haddock before he came to the city. Talked with him about the injunction suits on the evening of the 31 of August. Went with him that evening to Merrill's livery barn and hired a single rig, and he, Turner, drove, sitting on the left side. They drove to the M. E. parsonage, but did not hitch, and Mr. Haddock got out and returned in a few moments, being differently dressed. It was a wet, dark, disagreeable night. They called and inspected several saloons. Kelly's beyond the Floyd bridge and Fisher's beyond the park house. Then returned and left the rig. A wheel attached to a rope was recognized by Mr. Turner as the same he had seen in Mr. Haddock's hands.

Cross-examined: Believed that possibly Mr. Haddock might have carried the weapon with him to the stable. He had a crooked neck cane, but of what material could not say. Would not call it a large cane. Mr. Haddock was a muscular, powerful man of five feet eight or nine inches.

Wesley Hechner, one of the boys in the livery stable, was then put on the stand. He is now living at Omaha. He remembered the circumstances of two men getting a buggy on the night of the 31. After they had gone, a man wearing a rubber coat asked if the man with the rig came back yet. Messrs. Jones and Turner, employed at the livery stable, have been examined, but nothing sensational developed.

SATURDAY, Sept. 10.—The first witness today was Albert Adams, who testified that on the night of the murder four men hired him to drive to the Greenville saloon; that he did not recognize them; that at the Greenville saloon they got out and went in and then he drove back to town, letting the men out at Junk's saloon.

John Fitzsimmons was the next witness. He testified that he was boarding at the Columbia house; that shortly before the murder he went out of the bar-room and Bismarck, who he had seen standing by a pile of posts near the house, came up to him and asked him to inquire at the livery stable if the preacher and the buggy had got back, which he did, finding that the buggy had not arrived; that he then went back into the bar-room, sitting down near the door; that a few minutes later the buggy drove past to the stable and then Haddock came by the door; that he saw a man who had on light-colored pantaloons approach and pass Haddock in the middle of the street, and turn and put a revolver to the minister's neck and fire, and then the man passed on west; that Haddock staggered and fell, rose and fell again, this time in the gutter; that after the show two men ran south on Water street; that he knew John Arensdorf, but did not recognize him as the murderer.

Hon. T. P. Murphy was then examined and testified. He said: That on the night of the murder he was riding home from the depot in a hack; that when the hack was going up Fourth street, and when within less than a block of where Haddock was murdered, it was hailed, and the driver turned the hack around and stopped by the sidewalk; that then Munchrath, and another man whom he (Murphy) did not recognize looked into the hack and spoke to him; that Munchrath said that this was not the hack he was looking for and asked the driver where the other hack was; that the hack was driven to Murphy's home, and a few minutes later Dr. Bergen came in and told that Dr. Haddock had been murdered; that about three minutes before Munchrath had hailed the hack, Murphy had looked at his watch and seen that it was 10:10 o'clock p. m.

William Williams, the driver of the hack in which Mr. Murphy was driven home, testified to being hailed by two men who inquired for the man who drove the black team.

James Scollard testified that he was with Grady in Junk's saloon when Leavitt and party came in just before the shooting, saw near the door when coming out from wholesale liquor department, Fred Munchrath, Jr., Geo. Trieber, James Junk and two others he did not know; Leavitt soon came in; all went out, excepting Junk; heard the shoot soon after, as we were starting from Junk's.

R. J. Grady testified to substantially the same facts as James Scollard.

B. Adelshein testified that there was a meeting of the saloon keeper's association at which Leavitt was made a member.

Harry Leavitt was put on the stand. He testified as to the saloonkeeper's meeting; of the presence of munchrath, Arensdorf, Treiber, Plath and others at the meeting; Munchrath said the admission fee would be all right; was told to wait a time after close of meeting; Arensdorf, Munchrath, Treiber Simenson and witness remained; Treiber said he had two Germans to whip Walker and Haddock Munchrath asked what kind of a man Moriarity was; said he was a fighter; promised to see him next day; Munchrath and witness saw Moriarity, but he would not do it; the evening of the killing, a little after 9 o'clock, met Trieber, Munchrath and others at English Kitchen; some one said Haddock had gone to Greenville; Munchrath or Trieber proposed following in a hack; Peters, Trieber, witness and another party got hack and followed Haddock; came back and stopped at Junk's and met Arensdorf and Plath there; when word came that hack was back containing Haddock all went west to corner of Water street Arensdorf passed him, turned and fired; Arensdorf and Peters ran on the bridge.

HADDOCK.

Bismarck On the Stand---The Old Story Repeated.

MONDAY, Sept. 12.—It is hardly necessary to give in detail the winding up of the cross-examination of Leavitt yesterday, or rather the continuation of his cross-examination which began Saturday afternoon. The cross-examination went over the same field as in the previous case, and was devoted to the purpose of showing contradiction between the statements made by Leavitt. Leavitt admitted that he had made false statements before the coroner's jury, but claimed that he was then afraid of his life. He denied that he made his confession at Chicago under promise of immunity, but admitted that he had now a promise of executive clemency. He did not know that a promise had been made till he was on the way to Sioux City after making his confession. The cross-examination went over the whole field of Leavitt's movements after leaving Sioux City, of his arrest, of his confession and of his return to Sioux City, and in its course there were many passages between counsel on minor points. The state objected to the introduction of a part of the Chicago confession, but ruled that the whole of it might. Leavitt denied that he had uttered threats against Dr. Haddock and others engaged in prosecuting the saloons, and also that on the day or evening of the murder he had tried to borrow a revolver. He denied that at the jail he had told Bismarck to "stick to that story."

BISMARCK

was called on the stand following Leavitt, and his testimony occupied almost the whole of the afternoon. He went through the whole story of Treiber's dealings with him to get him to whip Dr. Haddock. How Treiber, thinking that he [Bismarck] was not strong enough, sent him to get Granda to do the job, how Treiber promised them $500 if they would whip Haddock—"give him a couple of black eyes"—and showed Bismarck where Haddock lived; how on the night of the murder Bismarck and Granda were sent to watch Haddock's house, and how when they returned to the gang of conspirators on Fourth street, the two men were again sent to lie in wait at the corner of Fourth and Water street; how Bismarck went to inquire at the stable if Haddock had got back; how word was sent to Junk's saloon of the preacher's return, and how Munchrath came out of Junk's saloon with Arensdorf, Leavitt and the rest of the crowd, had hurried to meet Haddock. Bismarck then described the scene of the murder and told how as Haddock came across the crossing of Water street, Arensdorf started away from the crowd where Munchrath and the rest were lying in wait, and when he met Haddock shot him down about twenty feet from the crowd. Bismarck then went on to tell how he and Paul Leader ran through the alley—"the alley up," as Bismarck puts it—as Munchrath and the crowd ran in other directions, and how the two hurried to Leader's hotel, the Milwaukee house, and Bismarck later went home.

The story, as has already been said, was the same as on the former trial, and the cross examination, although lengthy, only brought it out more clearly.

The court adjourned over to morning upon the conclusion of Bismarck's testimony, shortly after 5 o'clock.

THE STATE RESTS.

The State's Testimony All In--The Defense Has a Hearing.

TUESDAY, Sept. 13.—Before the state rested its case Bismarck was recalled for further cross-examination. He was interrogated particularly as to whether he saw Munchrath with Arensdorf, Leavitt and the gang that went to the corner where Haddock was murdered. Bismarck swore positively that Munchrath did.

Jack Ryan was also recalled for further cross-examination, and he said that he did not remember Muchrath as one of the gang that passed him on the way from Junk's saloon to the fatal corner.

Then the state introduced in evidence the testimony taken before the coroner's jury and rested.

Adolph Metz testified that on the morning after the assassination Bismarck came to the harness shop where he (Metz) worked, and that Bismarck seemed to be somewhat under the influence of liquor. Metz said that Bismarck remarked that he had slept by Nelson's fence the night before.

JAMES CRUIKSHANK, THE JAILOR.

was the next witness, who, in the light of his cross-examination, proved to be the most interesting witness examined during the day. On his direct examination Cruikshank swore to an alleged conversation which took place at the jail between Leavitt and Bismarck. Leavitt, according to Cruikshank, asked Bismarck if he had everything he wanted, and Bismarck replied that he had papers and tobacco, but would like a bottle of schnapps. Leavitt proposed to bring him a bottle and asked how Bismarck's wife was, and he said that he didn't know whether she had any money or not. Leavitt then asked her address and said he would send her money. On leaving Leavitt said: "Stick to that story I told you, and we will come out all right." This in brief is the story Cruikshank told on his direct examination.

John Martin, of Mitchell, D. T., swore that on the day of the murder Leavitt said to him: "These fellows have no nerve; they ought to kill some of these s—of—; you watch me. I will stir them up. Look at the time I narrator. I had to square with him to get him away." On cross-examination Martin admitted that he kept a gambling house in Sioux City.

S. J. Quincey testified that he was foreman of the grand jury before which Leavitt testified, and that he made the written memoranda of Leavitt's testimony. They were only brief notes of Leavitt's testimony.

William Metz testified that he remembered Bismarck coming into harness shop and falling asleep in a chair, but couldn't remember what day it was, although it was somewhere near the time of the Haddock murder.

Policeman Smith testified that he saw Bismarck on the night of the murder between 11:30 and midnight, and that Bismarck was then somewhat intoxicated; told him to go home. Bismarck replied: "I want to talk with you; I want to tell you something."

The testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Dorsham was that in two or three minutes Leavitt came into their room highly excited, and that he had on dark gray pantaloons.

George Kingsnorth, T. J. Stone, O'Meara, D. T. Hedges, J. P. Allison, M. L. Sloan, Lee Humbert and S. B. Jackson, testified that the character of Munchrath, the defendant, as a peaceable and law-abiding citizen was good.

D. C. Barnes, Jacob Feidenheimer and O'Meara testified that Leavitt's reputation for truth and veracity was bad.

Joe Boersch swore that Bismarck's reputation for truth was bad.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.—Leavitt resumed his testimony but nothing new was developed.

Charley Ehlers testified that he saw Leavitt and Bismarck talking in the alley on the north side of Fourth street between Pearl and Douglas.

Paul Leader's testimony was the same as on the Arensdorf trial.

The next witness was Charles Campbell. He testified that at the time of the murder he was clerk at the Pacific house, on the corner of Fourth and Jones streets; that that night about 10 o'clock he was on Bluff street; that he started down Fourth street and when at the corner of Pierce street he met Fred Munchrath, the defendant, coming across from the south side of Fourth street, and from there walked on east to the next street, Nebraska, up which Munchrath started as if he was going to his house, the Tremont; that he himself went on east on Fourth street and had gone about a block and a half further when he heard a revolver shot somewhere to the west, and that he then went into the Pacific house.

John Arensdorf was placed on the stand. He denied that any committee had been appointed or any arrangements made to do Haddock any injury.

Mrs. Gertrude Munchrath, mother of the defendant, testified that on the night of the murder she returned with her husband from Chicago, that the defendant was at her house that night about 10:30, that she heard the shot and that the defendant was in the house immediately before and immediately after the report of the pistol.

The father of the defendent and his sister, Mrs. Cousins, who was at the house of the Senior Munchrath corroborated the statement.

The defendant testified in his own behalf, but simply accounted for his whereabouts during the evening on which the tragedy occurred.

Lands to be Alloted.

BANCROFT, Neb., Sept. 12.—Miss Alice Fletcher who was appointed by the interior department to allot the lands on the Omaha and Winnebago reservation to the the Indians, is at the Winnebago agency, making preparations to begin locating the Indians about the 1st of October.

The allotments will be made as follows: Each Indian under eighteen years, 40 acres; each over eighteen and unmarried, 80 acres; each head of a family, whether widow or widower, 160 acres. After all the Indians have received their lands in severality there will remain about 8,000 acres for the white man.

Col. J. F. Warner, Indian agent of these reservations, states that these 8,000 acres would consist of the poor lands on the hill tops and a portion of timber along the Missouri. It was hoped all the western portions would be opened to white settlers as it is not likely that the Indians will ever use the one-hundreth part alloted them.

The International Distillery.

Special Telegram to the Bee.—The supreme court has filed its opinion in the case brought to permanently enjoin the International distillery of Des Moines as a nuisance for alleged violation of the prohibitory law. It sustains the injunction decree of the lower court. The majority opinion, written by Judge Beck, receives the assent of Justices Adams and Rothrock. A dissenting opinion, written by Justice Seevers, receives the approval of Justice Reed. Suit was brought last spring to have the distillery enjoined from manufacturing alcohol on proof spirits, on the ground that the prohibitory law which forbade the manufacture and sale of liquor, applied to it the same as to the brewery or saloon. The owner of the distillery, Mr. Geo. W. Kidd, of New York, resisted the suit on the ground that his manufacture was entirely for export without the state, and that no portion of his goods was sold in Iowa. He had secured the advice of eminent counsel in New York before building the distillery here, and had been assured that, as he was manufacturing for export only, his plant could not be interfered with by the state law. The district court granted a temporary injunction, suspending its effect for a few weeks to enable the distillery to close up its affairs, and then made the injunction permanent.

The case was appealed to the supreme court, the defendant holding that the provisions of the prohibitory law applied only to manufacture and sale within the state and that to interfere with a business carried on with citizens of other states would be an interference with commerce which congress alone has the power to regulate. The majority opinion holds that the right of the state to prohibit the manufacture of alcohol is absolute and that it applies to the distillery whatever may be the ultimate destination of the product. It holds that it does not interfere with inter-state commerce, because it simply prevents the manufacture of an article, before it becomes a subject for transportation. It holds that if it is against public policy that liquor be manufactured and sold in Iowa, then this state has no right to permit its manufacture for sale in other states.

The minority opinion, written by Justice Seevers, concludes as follows: In my judgment the plain and only meaning of the statute is that the sale in this state and the manufacture for sale and use in this state of intoxicating liquors for unlawful purposes are alone prohibited, and that the statute does not undertake to say what may be done with the liquor in another state. If it did so a question would be presented as to the validity of the statute. Therefore, the right to sell and transport liquor from the state exists simply because it is not prohibited. In my opinion the construction of the statute adopted by the majority makes a conflict between it and the constitution of the United States, and therefore the fifth paragraph of the foregoing opinion is unsound. As long as intoxicating liquors and corn are regarded as property the right to transport either out of the state exists, although the avowed use of the corn so shipped is the manufacture of such liquors in another state. I also desire to reserve to myself the right hereafter to determine the extent of police power inherent in the state. As an individual I cordially assent to all that is said in the opinion of the majority as to the evils of intemperance, but I have doubts as to its materiality in the determination of this controversy.

One Kind of Lovelock.

"Chain bracelets are very fashionable now for girls engaged to be married," said a jeweler to a reporter for the New York Mail and Express recently. "Some have a padlock attached. The lover places the chain about the wrist, whose pulses beat for him, locks the dainty symbol of bandags and wears the key on his watch chain. Ladies who wear their bonds lightly find it easy to slip the pretty evidence of engaged affections far up the arm and hide it beneath the sleeve when they wish to please others than their Romeos.

The big conspicuous diamond ring is not so easily hidden. Some of the chain bracelets are of beaten gold and others of nugget gold. Some are made as a simple chain, while in others the links are beautifully engraved. Some have diamonds and other precious stones set in the links.

"We made a very novel bracelet recently. It was an acrostic ornament, if one may use that term. It was a chain with a padlock, but the middle seven links were nuggets with precious stones in each one. The first letter of the stones read: "D. E. A. R. E. S. T." and the stones were placed in the order: Diamomnd, emerald, amethist, ruby, emerald, sapphire, topaz. This bracelet cost $250 and was one of the handsomest I have ever seen."

Thousands of cures follow the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents.

A PITHOLE LEGEND.

The Well in Which J. Wilkes Booth Once Held an Interest--Destroyed by a Big Gas Explosion.

It is not generally known that J. Wilkes Booth, the assasin of President Lincoln, was at one time an oil producer, yet such is the fact, and the old timers relate a singular coincidence of that time. Booth's visit to that section of the country in 1864 is well known, and a glass from the window of the McHenry house, at Meadville, on which he had written his name with one of his diamonds while stopping there, is preserved in Philadelphia. At the time of his visit the oil regions were in the highest stage of excitement, and, in fact, the whole country had gone daft and was in oil. Hundreds of oil companies had just sprung into life, and their shares were being eagerly taken at par, whether the figure was $100 or fifty cents per share. Some of them were bona fide stock companies, representing valuable property, and dozens of them were swindles, the shares not being worth the fine lithographic work on the certificates. Millions of dollars were invested by the people of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and everywhere else in oil stock, and millions were never seen again by speculators who were in such haste to get rich that they never paused to examine into the truth or falsity of the claims presented to them. Anything with oil or petroleum in the name of it was good enough for an investment in those days, though a great many people have never recovered from the shock which followed this unreasoning fever of speculation, and still look with suspicions upon anything and everything connected with the petroleum business, even to the persons legitimately engaged in it.

But Booth's investment was in none of these wildcat companies. He bought a thirteenth interest in the famous Homestead well at Pithole and paid therefore $15,000 cash. The Homestead was a great well in its day and produced a considerable quantity of crude petroleum and corresponding wealth for its owners, with oil selling at $4 to $5 at the well. Booth did not retain his interest long, however, but sold to Jo Simonds, at present a well-known citizen of Bradford, who made some money out of the production. The Homestead floated a flag when the glad tidings of the ending of the war were telegraphed to Pithole, but that flag was never lowered to half mast in mourning for the martyred president. For the very night that Lincoln was shot by J. Wilkes Booth the Homestead well caught fire from a gas explosion, and when the sad news reached Pithole that wonderful mushroom city was overhung by a pall of black smoke from the burning oil. When the citizens of Oil City and Titusville went out the next morning to hang crape about their dwellings and places of business, they could see the black pillar standing against the sky over Pithole.

True, Booth did not own any part of the well when it burned, nor for some time before, but the coincidence was generally remarked and the superstitious shook their heads and declared the hand of Providence was in the affair. The flag, so proudly flying to the breeze a few days before, was burned with the well, and the half-masted, bright new flags in the city, which flaunted their brilliant colors when peace was assured were grimed by the volumes of thick smoke from the well in which the assassin had once owned an interest. The incident, remarked at the time, was soon lost sight of in the wild excitement of the days, but still lingers in the memory of many of the pioneer oil men, and is occasionally told by some forge fire in a derrick, or by the gas fire in a stove of some "wildcat" boarding-house to a group of men who have made acquaintance with oildom since those stirring days.

It was just after this time that the late martyred President Garfield championed the cause of the oil producers, and urged the abolishment of the tax on crude petroleum, which he declared was unjust and impolitic. As an article of growing export he contended that its production should be encouraged, and his pleadings were effective in having the tax first reduced and then abolished altogether. It is related in this connection that at the election in 1850 an aged, white-haired man limped up to the polling place in an oil region town, held aloft his ticket, proposed three cheers for Garfield in a tremulous voice, and after cheering as lustily as he could, deposited what he declared to the crowd was the first ballot, other than Democratic, he had ever cast, and all because of Garfield's efforts to have the burdensome tax taken off crude petroleum fifteen years before.

The change in the oil country in its business methods and general condition since 1865 has been as great and complete as was the change in that week from the manifestations of rejoicing over the close of the war to those of sorrow over the violent death of the beloved Lincoln. Twenty-two years ago oildom was a land of excitement, hap-hazard and wild speculation. It is now one of careful and provident business calculation, and just at present suffering from a depression and quiet most completely in contrast with the rush and reckless whirl of twenty years ago. The aggregate transfers of all property during the past three months would not equal the amount the transfers of a single day at the time Wilkes Booth made his investment in the Homestead well. If compared with some particular days of that time the past year would not reach an equal amount. Yet the big wells of Pithole were but poor rivals of the great "gushers" of the Washington field today. The total investment of producers in the Washington field, including the drilling of wells and purchase of lands, has been less than $2,000,000. The total investments at Pithole exceed $25,000,000. Washington will produce more than twice as much oil as Pithole did, but the product will sell for less than half as much money. These figures deplete pretty clearly the contrast between the present time and the time when Wilkes Booth was an oil man. Perhaps they will convey to the average mind the difference more effectually than anything else could between the time when the first pipe was laid and guarded against the assaults of indignant teamsters and the achievement of practical perfection in the operation of the methods of transportation by pipe lines.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Is the Great Wall of China a Myth?

Abbe Larrieu, formerly missionary in China, has published a pamphlet ("Paris, Leroux") on the great wall of China to demonstrate that that this structure does not exist and has never existed. The popular belief is that this wall stretches for about 800 leagues across China, from the sea to the province of Kansu, that it is constructed of cut stone, and thirty cubits high by twelve broad. It is believed to run straight on regardless of obstacles, going down valleys and up mountains, without a break, except such as time as made, along its whole course. This notion originated with a Jesuit, named Martini, who visited China about 1650, and his description was followed by subsequent writers. M. Larrieu has lived lived for several years under what would have been the shadow of the great wall, had there been one; he has studied the writings of recent writers—especially Abbe Huc—who have crossed the line of the alleged wall in various places; he has likewise studied the Chinese history of the subject, and has conclusions as follows: (1) the term "Great Wall" is at the bottom of all misunderstanding, and it comes from the Chinese expression "the wall of the ten thousand li." (2) as described by Martini and other writers who have copied him, this wall does not and never did exist; (3) a Chinese emperor undoubtedly did conceive the idea of a great wall from the Gulf of Liao-Long on the east to Kansu on the west, and this, though never realized, had a beginning; (4) all along the proposed line of the wall square towers of earth, or of earth faced with brick, were constructed at considerable distances from each other, but these were never joined together by any wall as was originally intended. In some of the defiles along the route there are walls, but these were intended to close these particular passages, or they are merely the walls or villages, and are not part of a larger scheme. Hence the only part of the scheme of the Great Wall carried out was the construction of these scattered towers; the rest never went beyond the brain that conceived it; it was never more than a fancy, and it is now a myth. This huge Chinese wall, says Abbe Larrieu, is a huge Chinese lie, and as for the million soldiers which were said to guard it night and day, they are myths likewise. The alleged great wall is a favorite excursion for Europeans visiting Pekin, and such a question as to whether it exists at all or not should be an easy one to settle definitely.—London Times.

The Kitchen.

RECIPES.

Oil Your Boots and Shoes.—The efficacy of oiling depends much upon the way in which it is done. In the evening brush the shoe clean and then wash it with luke-warm water, rather to moisten than to clean it. Set it where it will dry slowly. It should not be perfectly dry the next morning, when the oil is applied, but feel damp, not wet however. The bext mixture for oiling shoes is made of one-half of neat's-foot oil -be sure you get the genuine article-- one-third beef tallow and one-sixth castor oil. Mix thoroughly over a gentle heat. Depend upon the rubbing rather than the heat to get the oil in—to express it differently, two parts of rubbing to one of heat. If the shoes are pegged, as farmers' shoes usually are, and always should be, get the oil in well between the uppers and the sole; it will prevent the sole pulling loose, or the leather breaking away from the pegs. Shoes worn at farm work should be oiled at least once a week. It requires only a few minutes to do the work and it is decidedly profitabl labor.

To Remove Mildew.—Soak and wash the spots in sour milk and you will have no trouble in removing the same.

Two Remove Iron Dust—Place a bright tin, pour over a kettle steaming with boiling water. Moisted the goods with water and hold the iron-rust spots closely to the tin and rub them with oxalic acid. As soon as you see the dust disappear, rinse in cold water to remove the acid, as it tends to rot the goods, but if the process is preformed quickly there is no ganger of this.

To Remove Blood Stains.—Blood stains can be removod from an article that you do not care to wash by applying a thick pa