shot was fired, there was free agency of the will! Recollect, the testimony of Scott and these four days of fasting and anguish immediately preceding the shooting, and ask yourselves, gentlemen of the jury, if it is not to be wondered at that she was not insane long, long ago.

But I must close. I can not discuss this matter further only to say to you that the question, in respect to the condition of her mind, is as to whether there was a reasonable doubt of the insanity of the defendant at the time of the firing of the fatal shot.

It was said, and probably I ought to refer to it, that King left Chicago and came here in the endeavor to be a good man and lead a reformed life. Now, gentlemen of the jury, I don't care to say anything about the life he led here. The assistant district attorney has related that it was one of reform and that he had settled down to be a good man. Well, if he had, God save us from good men.

God Save Your Sons

and brothers from reformation. It is said poor King, his tongue is silent. Very well, it was the tongue that would reduce virtue to vice. That the hand is helpless. Yes, the hand that would beat the life out of the body of the defendant and that dragged her by the hair of her head on the streets of Chicago. His form is silent in the grave. Yes, the form that played with innocence and poisoned it, the form that mocked at love.

Let me say one other thing. That is this. If you find a verdict of guilty, we would be glad of a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, because there is no middle ground here. If the state's case is well founded, then it is murder in the first degree. I beg of you, gentlemen of the jury, do not send this woman back to jail under a disagreement, and do not send her to the penitentiary under a compromised verdict, because if you do it is a deliberate destruction of the remnant of her mind.

She Can Go to the Gallows

and pass away to meet her God, but a disagreement or compromise, sending her back to jail or to the penitentiary, would murder the mind absolutely and completely and leave the defendant a helpless victim as long as God should see fit to give her days. Don't do that, gentlemen. But I say that it is impossible to find a verdict other than not guilty, either on the question of self-defense or insanity.

Still, if there is anyone on this jury who thinks otherwise and dislikes to hang the defendant, I appeal to him to remember this woman, and that as long as he lives, there will be before his eyes the terrible agony of the tortured soul he has seen in this court room. There will be ringing in his ears her shrieks and cries, and he will carry this

Nightmare to the Grave.

Gentlemen, do not send the defendant back to jail under a disagreement, and do not send her to the penitentiary on compromise. It would be merciful to find her guilty of murder in the first degree, and permit her to pass away. It would be more merciful to place her in the hands of the law than to leave it in her own raving-controlled grasp.

Now I ask you to take her case. I have done with it. I have pleaded as well as I could. But there are others who have pleaded and are pleading this case better than I have done. For I tell you that

From a Million of Homes

go up voices laden with prayer pleading like angels, trumpet-toned against the deep damnation of a conviction. Aye, from a thousand and million of homes in this our land, in the vales and on the hillsides, where gray hairs have bent in supplication for missing ones who live but are dead, go up prayers for this poor child. They plead as I cannot plead. And there is in Cleveland, the old invalid mother lying on her bed waiting, watching and praying with little Jo beside her saying the prayers taught by this woman. This sister, around whom has been thrown by this woman the shielding walls of a convent, raises her hands in prayer and hope. And, gentlemen, as you expect your prayers to be heeded when final judgment is passed upon you, I ask you to listen to the prayers of these. Mercy! mercy!

And now, gentlemen of the jury, I turn and take a last farewell of this case and of this awful presence. Here I see the instrument of God. Here I see that terrible presence that guided the arm of David to the slaying of Goliah and dispersed the winds and waves. And in this Presence, I ask you to look upon her, to open the iron-barred doors and let her go forth and bathe her burning, throbbing temples in the free air of God, and to give to her remaining senses all the aid in your power. Gentlemen, her days are numbered. This is but a physical and mental wreck. In a very short time, not far in the future, kind hands will place her

Where She Will be at Rest

in that little home that King, with all his power and money, cannot and will not disturb. Heaven will shed tears of mourning over her and every spring will clothe her bed with its green foliage. And when the hour comes that she passes away, casting aside the burden of sorrow and affliction accumulated in her unfortunate and unhappy life, may she hear from the realms beyond a gentle voice whispering to her a realization of her faith and hope and feel the touch of the hand of eternal salvation.

The closing remarks of General Cowin not only visibly affected him, but filled many an eye in the court room with tears. The prisoner wept until her whole body quivered with emotion. As Mr. Cowin took his seat Mr. Mahoney stepped into the arena and straightway commenced his address.

Mahoney's Address.

If the court please, gentlemen: As counsel have stated to you on behalf of the defense, you sit here in perhaps the most responsible and unpleasant position that you have ever occupied. So do I, in discharging the last duties which I owe the state in this case, find myself forced to discharge the most unpleasant duty that has ever fallen to my lot. I desire, however, if you will bear with me, before going into the testimony in this case, which seems to me to establish indisputably the commission of a high crime, to express to my friend, General Cowin, and to Mr. Baldwin, my acknowledgements of the compliments which they have seen fit to bestow upon me for my conduct in this case on behalf of the state. But I wish to say that General Cowin has seen fit to pay me an undeserved compliment and to credit me with something which I have not done, and which I have no occasion to do. You remember that he, in his opening yesterday, took occasion, as he said, to thank me for having kept back from this case the hydra-headed

Monster of Private Prosecution.

He talked to you of a supposed message coming to this city from the father of the murdered man, asking that the dogs of war be turned loose, that the press, the great engine of modern public sentiment, be corrupted, and that all the forces of the law, the authority, and the powers which might be brought to bear, should be brought forward to crush this defendant. Has there been anything of that kind in this case? By no means. All this talk, which I might almost, if it were not disrespectful, denominate ranting, has been conjured up in the heated imagination of General Cowin. I have had, and Mr. Edgerton, my associate, has had the assistance here in the trial of this case of other counsel, it is true. We had the assistance of Mr. Montgomery, one of the ablest lawyers in this city, and withal one of the most conscientious. Mr. Montgomery said to me last Saturday morning, "I do not want to address that jury; I do not want to put myself in an attitude where my regard

For My Murdered Friend

might possibly tempt me to go an inch too far. Let none but the sworn officers of the state address that jury, whatever assistance I might have been able to give you (and I wish to acknowledge that his assistance has been material in the way of counsel and in the preparation of the case) well and good; but I prefer, as the friend of the murdered man, that, so far as this prosecution goes, rather than it might proceed an inch too far, it should fall an ell too short.

Neither is it true that the father of the murdered man has pressed the prosecution here. You were told that by General Cowin when he opened the case to you before the taking of testimony. He said to you, as I remember it, that, although this case stands here upon the docket in the name and by the authority of the state of Nebraska that it would be in fact, before it terminated, a case of the wealth, the power, the influence and the social

Standing of Henry W. King, Sr.,

against this defendant. But even General Cowin, although he started in the case with that idea, conjured up again in his own heated imagination, has been compelled in the honesty of his heart to acknowledge that there has been nothing of the kind in the prosecution of this case.

And so, too, gentlemen, after this case has terminated, when you shall have an opportunity, under the instructions of the court and under your oaths as jurors, to know perhaps things that General Cowin may know and that I may know, you will find that this declaration to you of a supposed message coming from Chicago asking to turn loose the dogs of war and corrupt the press of this city, is also a product of his imagination.

I was in Chicago last December. I saw there a gray-haired, broken-down man, in spirit and in health. But he said to me, "So far as the final determination of this case is concerned, it is a matter of complete indifference to me; it brings sorrow with it whatever be the result. But I do not ask and I do not want to gratify any feeling on my part, and it would not gratify any feeling of mine that the woman who slew my son should be punished." Therefore, gentlemen of jury, I will ask you to disabuse your mind of all idea of anything that is not here in the record of the case, or anything which

May Be Conjured Up,

either, to pursuade you that there are some private persons who desire certain results in this case, whether those results be for conviction or acquittal. And I also ask you to disabuse your minds of the outside matter which General Cowin has disclaimed to introduce to you, and yet which he has talked about in the letters which he says he has received and the prayers which he says he knows have gone up.

Gentlemen of the jury, the court will instruct you that it is your duty as jurors to try and determine this case according to the evidence adduced and submitted here in open court, and the law, as given you in the instructions of the court, and upon nothing else. When the final determination passes into your hands and you have written your verdict, if it be upon that evidence and upon that law, gentlemen of the jury, the state of Nebraska will be satisfied, whatever be the result.

Gentlemen, it was announced to you when counsel opened this case that the defendant, here, had two defenses. One alleged self-defense,

The Other Alleged Insanity.

There are some facts in this case concerning which there is no dispute in the testimony between the state and the defendant. There are some matters in this case concerning which counsel for the defendant have not seen fit to argue to this jury, and they are the facts which, prima facie, at least, establish the commission of crime. It is admitted, gentlemen, upon all hands and by all parties, that on the morning of the 17th day of last November, Henry W. King, jr., was alive in Douglas county, Nebraska. It is admitted upon all hands that on that day Henry W. King, jr., came to his death in Douglas county, Nebraska. It is admitted upon all hands that that death was caused by a pistol shot, by a bullet which entered his back and passed through his heart, and that that bullet was propelled by the powder in the

Pistol Held in the Right Hand

of this defendant. When you retire to deliberate, apply the facts in the case and the law as the court will instruct you. Where the facts are proven that, on a certain day, a man was alive and killed by another, the law presumes that murder has been committed. To make murder in the first degree we must establish deliberation and premeditation, but if you find only malice, then the law requires a verdict of murder not higher in degree than the second.

The speaker dwelt at considerable length on the law with reference to murder in its various degrees. Manslaughter, the taking of human life in a sudden heat of passion, also received consideration. "While counsel for the other side have claimed both self-defense and insanity for their client," said the prosecutor, "they have actually argued three defenses. Regardless of insanity, regardless of self-defense, their main argument has been that the

Man Deserved Killing,

that she ought to have killed him, and, having done so, ought now to be acquitted. But that is not the law." However, the county attorney asked for stretching of the testimony. He wished Miss Biechler to have the benefit of every doubt. He knew before going into the case that, in the recital of her life during a period of three years before the murder, many things would be brought out to appeal to the sympathy, not only of the populace, but of the jury. But these things should not be given consideration before her condition of mind at the time she came here from Chicago and killed Harry King. "We are not trying her for anything that happened prior to the 17th of November. What has been brought out relative to her life was simply to aid the jury in ascertaining what the

Motives For His Murder

were. We learn that Harry King did sin but he had a partner in sin, but so far as any testimony introduced here goes, the first knowledge we have of his departure from a straight and clean life, was the time he went to Quincy with this defendant and there lived in adultery under the name of Le Garde. He may have sinned, but

Never Polluted the Chastity

of a pure and innocent girl, bearing the name of her father and mother. There are male libertines and female libertines, and in the gratification of his passion he had the full sympathy of his partner, this defendant in the sin.

Mr. Mahoney, as the other attorneys also before him did, made a digest of the letters in question. On their various features he placed an entirely different construction than that given by General Cowin. He denied the statement that King had asked the hand of this woman in marriage, and showed that their residence of one year and a half in Quincy was without the existence of any agreement, contract

Or Promise of Marriage.

"She consented to be separated from him there, accepted the $500 and went to her home in Cleveland. General Cowin's objection to the introduction of these letters was not because he thought them detrimental to his client, but because he thought to compell me to bring forth others that might be in my possession."

The speaker asserted that she could have gone back into the life of defendant and proven many things detrimental to her, "but," said he, "if I can't get a verdict by prosecuting her on the evidence bearing solely upon the act of the crime committed, then I don't want it.

"If this woman was the lawful wife of Harry King, when the news reached Chicago that he was married to another, then she had a right to come to Omaha and demand satisfaction. But, if she

Was Not His Wife,

if she lived with him in adultery on a promise of marriage, and accepted the only compensation allowed by law for a breach of that promise, than she had no right to come here and wait in the hall of the hotel with a pistol in her pocket for him to come out of his room."

The letter in which Miss Biechler states "that Henry Woolworth King

Was the Only Person

who knew anything" was fully explained and stress was laid on the sentence which reads, "Had not Mr. Adams or some one else given that $50, somebody would find out who Henry LeGarde is."

"In another, she says, referring to Henry Woolworth King, 'I will never see him again when I get back to you.'

"Is that the kind of letter a wife writes to her husband?

"'If you ever go back on me again God help you, I will never let you live. Don't you hear me, petty'?

"Is that the sort of letter a wife writes to her husband?

"There is no doubt that during their existence together, an affection sprung up between them. There is no doubt that she loved Harry King. And they did not have to go to the dictionary as my friend Judge Baldwin did, to

Find What Love Was.

"She said to Mr. Adams that Harry King had promised to marry her, but failed to keep his promise. She either wanted him to be compelled to marry her or she wanted money."

The reference of General Cowin to the advice given Miss Biechler by Luther Laflin Mills, that she could not hope to secure justice against King's money and his influence, and the assertion that he would have his name stricken from the bar roll of Douglas county, before turning any poor woman or poor man away, because he could not get justice for them against money, was replied to. Mr. Mahoney would willingly take the cause of any poor woman against a strong man with plenty of money. "Mills gave her the release from a promise to marry in his office to read over. She went from Johnson's office to Mill's and sent for Adams, who met them there. You are told that Mills was hired by King's money. I have not been a member of the bar so long as either Mr. Baldwin or Mr. Corwin, but, in my four years' experience, I never knew a lawyer who would act in the attitude that they place Mr. Mills. I never knew a reputable lawyer who would

Sell Out His Client,

and I don't believe they think Mr. Mills was not as true as steel to his client.

"There was no undue influence exerted over her when she wrote, "I am coming to Chicago on Saturday and you must marry me on Monday, if you want me to live with you any longer.'

"She understood at the time $1,500 was paid her that she was forever done with him."

As the whistle blew 12 o'clock Mr. Mahoney asked the court to take a recess until 2.

Afternoon Session.

The crowd never grows weary. From 7 in the morning to 5 p. m. it sits patiently, and even then some appear reluctant to give up their seats. Household duty seems to have been given a rest, social affairs neglected and cold lunches satisfy the appetite.

When Mr. Mahoney resumed at 2 o'clock the court room was filled, though not so densely packed as yesterday. He proceeded by asserting that neither Mr. Adams nor the father of Harry King were under any obligations to pay Miss Biechler $1,500 and her bills. Not until after this transaction was she notified that the son had been disinherited. With this settlement he was left with a perfect right to marry. He exerted that right and did marry, and lived with his wife at the Paxton hotel in this city. The county attorney said he did not ask the jury to base its verdict on anything that was not brought out by the evidence, and he hoped there would be no bearing given to allegations made by defendant's counsel as to the

Character of the Deceased

or their arguments upon things not testified to. The little boy, he said, had been made to do yeomen service, in the way of furnishing some of the well-rounded and eloquent sentences of General Cowin.

A grave and serious crime has been committed. In order to win sympathy for the prisoner and soften the hearts of the jury, her learned attorneys brought in such anecdotes as the baptism of little Joe, with

King Acting as God-Father

and this woman as god-mother. "This is the reason," said Mr. Mahoney, "I refer to the matter." The Chicago incident in which he is supposed to have assaulted her on the street, was referred to, and commented on as being the common lot of women who live with men under assumed names and without the semblance or sanction of a marriage. The only purpose in bringing into this case the life of these parties was to enable the jury to ascertain what the motive was for her coming here to kill him. "And," said the speaker, "whether it may be considered an unexcusable blunder or not I would do it again." He had no sympathy with an argument which recommended that such an act be approved because it wiped out of existance a man who, for two years at least, had been

Living a Life of Shame.

The scenes of the tragedy were hastily related. A point dwelt on was the fact that no witness had testified to having heard anything said by either party when she went to his room and knocked on the door. He also made much of a claim that the defense had not produced testimony to prove, as they said they would, that King and the accused had been made man and wife. Much time was given up to a review of the testimony. The first shot was fired in the parlor; the last 120 feet from there, and while King was going down the stairs. That was the shot, Mr. Mahoney claimed, which killed King, "therefore," said he, "we start to examine the act, from the standpoint that without testimony to prove the circumstance, it is

Murder in the Second Degree.

The act of the shooting, as explained by Cowin, was held to be an almost utter impossibility. The exclamation, said to have been made by King when he took her by the throat, "Damn you, I could silence that tongue of yours forever," was denied as not having been proven, and characterized as another instance of going outside the record. Mr. Mahoney read from Scott's testimony, to show that the only evidence adduced was that she said to him, "I would not have done it had he not

Taken Me By the Throat."

Some severe reflections were cast upon the testimony of the witness, Scott, in references made to the effect that in criminal cases the state is bound to offer witnesses, regardless of their reputation or character, who have personal knowledge of the crime.

Returning to the shooting, Mr. Mahoney said that if the first shot fired was the one that took effect, there was nothing strange in the fact that the course taken by the bullet was downward. The only question was as to the distance she was from him at the time. He also held to the theory that if she shot at him while walking from the sofa to the elevator, and if she shot with malice it was natural that she should follow him

Deliberately Intending to Kill.

The testimony of Lizzie Wynick had been that she heard the command to stand, and that after turning around on the stairway and throwing up his hands, the last shot was fired. "Do not all the circumstances," asked the attorney, "between the time the first shot was fired until the last, indicate that the shooting was done deliberately? The most favorable theory to adopt in this case is the theory that the shot was fired in the heat of passion, which would make the extent of the offense manslaughter."

After going through the various features of the tragedy, and holding up as many views of how it was committed, as any of the other attorneys, Mr. Mahoney proceeded to the insanity question, replying to the arguments advanced by General Cowin. "The law," said he, "presumes that every adult person is sane, and that presumption obtains until there is a reasonable doubt of sanity. The condition to produce insanity must be a diseased mind. This doubt must be established, not after the crime, but at the time it was being committed." Mr. Mahoney denied the statement made by Cowin and Baldwin in their speeches, that Ormsby would testify to the same that Scott did. He entered into no agreement to not put Ormsby on the stand, only that, from the time when he saw the woman in the little office to the lodging in jail they sought to make it appear that Ormsby would have testified to everything Scott did, which was not true.

"On this question of insanity the only testimony brought out was Scott's statement, that when he saw her coming down the stairway, and afterwards, she was

Totally Out of Her Mind.

The redirect examination of Scott was read to show that his answer to a question regarding her condition, after leaving the hotel, was, "She was hysterical." But even though she was out of her mind from the time Scott met her on the stair landing until he left her at the police station, the crime had then been committed, and, claimed Mr. Mahoney, the fact is irrelevant.

The theory that "after he took me by the throat, I did not know what occurred," was dismissed by recalling several expressions of hers, indicating that she did know what she was doing. In reply to the charges of General Cowin, that certain testimony which might have been, was not introduced, the prosecutor declared that until they introduced some testimony to prove that she was insane, at the time of firing the first shot, the state must assume that she was sane.

"If I Wanted to Be Hard

on the defendant I might easily ask the court to instruct you, gentlemen of the jury, on this testimony to the effect that there has been nothing shown here to indicate insanity."

The scientific evidences of insanity presented by defendant's attorney, and the numerous recorded cases referred to, were answered. He thought that the main thing relied on in this case was that the defendant, on the morning of November 17, lacked the will power to control any decision made up in her mind.

"General Cowin's theory of the case," he concluded, "was that this woman lost control of the mind, caused by a sudden shock and great mental strain. Judge Baldwin's theory, however, was insanity caused from a physical disturbance." This left the speaker no other alternative than to argue both classes of insanity. But the latter kind he thought so little of as not to give it much consideration. Cowin's theory was the only one deserving mention. A woman may have hysteria, but that is not insanity. There is

Such a Thing as Transitory Mania,

but coming on with a shock, it is very peculiar, and easy to distinguish from menstrual insanity. The transitory insane person acts like a maniac, from which state he passes into a profound sleep, from which he wakes, remembering nothing after the time he entered the maniacal period. Had this been the condition of defendant on the morning of the murder, she would not have been able to say, "God knows I didn't come here to kill him."

Extracts from Dr. Spitzka, who figured in the Guiteau trial, were read giving his descriptions and theories of transitory insanity. "But here," said Mr. Mahoney, "is a woman rational enough to tell Scott, in three-quarters of an hour, about her relations with King, what it took him two hours to relate on the witness stand."

Mr. Mahoney's remarks on the science of insanity and his quotations from standard authors were of the most elaborate and searching character. At 5 o'clock the court adjourned until 9:30 this morning.

Miss Biechler's Condition.

The seven days' siege in Judge Groff's court has been a terrible strain on Miss Biechler, and last evening her attorneys said, "if this thing continues three days longer there will be no need for a jury verdict of any kind." She is simply worn out, and has grown so prostrated in physical strength that it is is now a great effort for her to walk back and forth between the jail and court house. Night before last she never closed her eyes in sleep. During the silent hours the jailors could hear her talking to herself at a great rate. Yesterday afternoon she sat for two hours with her head resting on the back of a chair as though fast asleep, and when court adjourned she walked with much effort and leaning heavily on Sheriff Coburn's arm, from the court room to the jail.

Humors run riot in the blood at this season. Hood's Sarsaprilla expels every impurity and vitalizes and enriches the blood.

A DIAMOND THIEF.

Attempts of a Very Smooth Swindler to Capture Some Gems.

One day about a month ago a smooth-faced, well-dressed young fellow who, to all appearances had not yet attained his majority, dropped into Van Cott's jewelry store and expressed his desire to purchase some diamond earrings for his sister. "I received a letter from her at noon to-day," said he, and she wanted me to buy a pair to cost $250, like those purchased by Misses—let me see, I am afraid I have forgotten the name. Oh, Misses, Misses, I can't recall it, and I haven't the letter with me. Just mention over, will you, some of the ladies to whom you sold diamond earrings during December and maybe I will recognize the name."

"I didn't sell any diamond earrings in December of the value of $250," said Mr. Van Cott "You had better go and get the letter."

"Very well, I will," said the young man, and left.

From Van Cott's he went to Raymond's and pursued the same tactics, and it seems that then he procured by some means the names of certain ladies who had purchased diamonds during December. He also went to John Baumer's and it is said also procurred the names of certain persons who had purchased diamonds there.

Yesterday a young man whose description tallies with the one who called at the jewelry stores drove up to the residence of John Little at about 11 o'clock in a light buggy drawn by a sorrel horse. Mr. Little was down town but Mrs. Little was at home. Roper presented one of Mr. Baumer's cards to her and said that he was in the employ of that gentleman and had been sent by him to weigh Mrs. Little's diamonds and to observe the settings, as a certain lady in the city wished a pair like them. Mrs. Little, all unsuspectingly was about to give the man the jewels, when a sewing girl who was working for her told her to be careful, as the man might be a thief. Mrs. Little took warning and told Roper that she could not give him the earnings, but would send them to Mr. Baumer in the afternoon by her husband. Perceiving that he could not get possession of the coveted jewels, Roper left.

As nearly as can be ascertained, he next called at the residence of T. A. Creigh. Mrs. Creigh was alone at the time, it being then about noon. Here he represented himself as being in the employ of Raymond, and presented one of the firm's cards. He told a story similar to the one he had told Mrs. Little. Mrs. Craig was suspicious from the first, and although she allowed the man to examine the stones, watched him narrowly. He told her the price her husband paid for the diamonds, how much of the amount he paid in bank notes and how much by check, also what discount had been given him. He several times attempted to attract her attention to other objects in the room, evidently with the intention of slipping the stones from their settings and substituting glass, but Mrs. Creigh continued to watch him. While handling the jewels he broke one of the clasps, and turning to her, said: "There, I have broken the clasp. I will take the earrings down to the store and have them repaired and return them to you." She, however, refused to let the stones go, but in order to get rid of him, said that he might take the mounting and have the clasp fixed, leaving the stones with her. This he finally did. Mrs. Creigh at once notified Mr. Raymond, who in turn reported the affair to the police.

Still later the young fellow called upon Mrs. Clark Woodman, and through similar representations attempted to get a pair of diamond earrings from her. He asked for paper and other articles in an endeavor to get her eyes off him long enough for him to slip the stones, but she was too wary for him and he was again frustrated.

If Roper has succeeded in getting diamonds from any one it has not been reported to the police. The ladies whom he called upon describe him as a blond young man, twenty years old, smooth-faced and oily-tongued. He was quietly and elegantly dressed and bore every evidence of being a gentleman.

How he got the details as to the cost of Mrs. Creigh's diamonds, etc., Mr. Raymond is at a loss to understand, as he never told anyone anything about the purchase.

Eureka.

The motto of California means, I have found it. Only in that land of sunshine, where the orange, lemon, olive, fig and grape bloom and ripen, and attain their highest perfection in mid-winter, are the herbs and gum found, that are used in that pleasant remedy for all throat and lung troubles.

SANTA ABIE the ruler of coughs, asthma and consumption. The Goodman Drug Co. has been appointed agent for this valuable California remedy, and sells it under a guarantee at $1 a bottle. Three for $2.50.

Try CALIFORNIA CAT-R-CURE, the only guaranteed cure for catarrh. $1, by mail $1.10.

Gone to Lincoln.

William Butler and George Vasques, two convicts, were taken through the city yesterday by N. R. Brosfield, sheriff of Dakota county, for the penitentiary. Butler was given a year's sentence for burglary, and Vasques got three years for highway robbery.

OMAHA WINS.

The Home Nine Assisted By the Good Will of the Umpire.

The crowd that turned out to see the Omahas mop up the tender green sward with Watkins' lambs, from Kansas City, yesterday afternoon, was of but fair dimensions. What it lacked in size, however, was made up in enthusiasm, and everybody enjoyed the wholloping administered to the aggregation of sprinters from the mouth of the Kaw. The Omahas put up a fine game, as did the Cowboys, also, the former scoring five hits, four runs, and the latter five hits, two runs, and six errors. There was much dissatisfaction manifest over the umpiring of Ted Kennedy, but in the main it was as good as is generally seen at exhibition games, and, on the whole, superior to that accorded the Omahas, recently, in Kansas City. Clarke pitched like a Keefe, and Nagle was a stonewall behind the plate. The Omahas opened the game in a spirited way. Strauss made a hit, stole second neatly, and scored on Nagel's rattling drive for a bag. It was one, two, three for Kansas City in the first three innings, but in the fourth, on a couple of hits and a wild throw by Messett over Cleveland's head, they tallied twice and took the lead. This they held up to the ninth inning, when Porter got rattled and gave three men bases on balls, and while his confreres were wrangling over this, Nagle stole home. Here the Cowboys played the baby act, and endeavored to turn the game into a burlesque by allowing Canavan and Messett to successively cross the plate without putting up a hand to prevent it. This afternoon, owing to the dissatisfaction of yesterday, a disinterested person, either Bandel or Rockwell, will umpire.

Following is the score:

OMAHAS.

	AB.	R.	1B.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
Strauss, rf	5	1	1	0	1	0	1
Cleveland, 3b	4	0	0	0	2	3	0
Crooks, 2b	3	0	2	0	1	6	0
Cooney, ss	4	0	1	0	2	2	0
Nagle, c	3	1	1	0	6	2	0
Canavan, lf	3	1	0	0	3	1	0
Messett, 1b	3	1	0	0	9	0	1
Leighton, cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Clarke, p	3	0	0	0	1	4	0
Total	32	4	5	0	27	18	2

KANSAS CITYS.

	AB.	R.	1B.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
Long ss	4	0	0	0	1	2	1
Hamilton, lf	4	0	1	0	2	0	1
Burns, cf	4	1	1	0	1	1	0
Stearns, 1b	3	1	1	0	16	0	1
Davis, 3b	3	0	0	1	2	6	1
Donahue, c	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
McGarr, 2b	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
McCartey, rf	3	0	1	0	3	0	0
Porter, p	3	0	1	0	0	5	2
Total	30	2	5	1	27	15	6

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Omaha	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
Kansas City	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2

Earned runs—Omaha 1.
Two-base Hits—Hamilton.
Stolen Bases—Strauss 2, Crooks, Canavan and Messett.
Double Plays—Long unassisted, Cleveland to Crooks to Messett.
Bases on Balls—By Porter 5, by Clarke 1.
Hit by Pitcher—Nagle.
Struck Out—By Clarke 3.
Passed Balls—Donahue.
Wild Pitches—Clake.
Time of Game—1 hour, 50 minutes.
Umpire—Kennedy.

This Afternoon's Game.

The Kansas Citys and Omahas will play their second game on the local grounds this afternoon, play being called at 3:30. Following are the positions and batting order of the two teams:

Strauss	Right	Donahue
Cleveland	Third	Davis
Crooks	Second	McGarr
Cooney	Short	Long
Nagle	Catch	Gunson
Canovan	Left	Hamilton
Messitt	First	Stearns
Leighton	Middle	Burns
Willis	Pitch	McCarty
Processer	Sub	Swartzel

The Banker's Battle.

The United States National bank team again defeated the Merchants National bank team yesterday afternoon by a score of 10 to 8. The features of the game were home runs by Richards, Bugger and Zimmerman.

Safe, Quick and Effective.

The valuable curative properties of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are due to the employment of the highest medical and chemical skill. They are purely vegetable, and in ingredients and method have never been equalled; safe, quick and effective in their action; they do not burn or blister, but soothe and relieve while curing, and can be worn without causing pain or inconvenience.

Do not be deceived by misrepresentation. All other so-called Porous Plasters are imitations, made to sell on the reputation of ALLCOCK'S.

Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and let no explanation or solicitation induce you to accept a substitute.

Marriage Licenses.

Following are the marriage licenses issued yesterday in the county court:

Name and Residence.	Age.
William A. Van Nice, Omaha	24
Minnie I. Walker, Omaha	23
Matt C. Parr, Omaha	28
Stella F. Whalen, Omaha	21
William A. Rush, Omaha	24
Mabel Sigler, South Omaha	19

An Absolute Cure.

The ORIGINAL ABIETINE OINTMENT is only put up in large two ounce tin boxes, and is an absolute cure for old sores, burns, wounds and chapped hands, and all skin eruptions. Will positively cure all kinds of piles. Ask for the ORIGINAL ABIETINE OINTMENT. Sold by Goodman Drug Co., at 25 cents per box—by mail 30 cents.

Fisher Printing Co., 1011 Farnam st., telephone 1264, black book makers, etc.

The Boyd Incorporated.

Articles of incorporation of Boyd's opera house association were filed yesterday with the county clerk. The general nature of the business of the new corporation as set forth will be the purchase of an opera house, operating, maintaining and leasing it. The capital stock of the new concern is $250,000, divided into shares of $100 each. The existence of the corporation commenced April 9, and will terminate April 9, 1910. The officers of the association will be a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. The incorporators are James E. Boyd, Ellis L. Bierbomer, Charles Ogden, Thomas F. Boyd and David W. Haynes.

HOUSEKEEPERS!

DO YOU EVER THINK OF THE TIME AND LABOR YOU SPEND IN KEEPING THINGS CLEAN?

DID YOU EVER NOTICE THAT GARMENTS FREQUENTLY WASHED GO TO PIECES AND YOU THINK THE MATERIAL BAD?

EFFECTS OF ROSIN SOAP. EFFECTS OF GOLD DUST.

DID YOU EVER NOTICE YOUR HANDS FEEL SORE, AND CHAP AFTER A LARGE WASH?

DO YOU KNOW THAT YOUR GARMENTS ARE WORN OUT BY HARD RUBBING ON THE WASH-BOARD, OR CUT TO PIECES BY THE BLEACHING, CAUSTIC PROPERTIES OF THE SO CALLED "WASHING COMPOUND"?

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER IS PURELY VEGETABLE, WILL NOT INJURE GARMENTS; IS SOFT AND SOOTHING TO THE SKIN.

YOUR GROCER WILL GIVE YOU A SAMPLE FREE IF YOU ASK FOR ONE.

MADE ONLY BY N.K. FAIRBANK & CO. ST LOUIS MO.

N.B.-USE FAIRBANKS FAIRY SOAP FOR THE COMPLEXION

THE SPRING MEDICINE YOU WANT

Paine's Celery Compound

Purifies the Blood,
Strengthens the Nerves,
Stimulates the Liver,
Regulates the Kidneys and Bowels,
Gives Life and Vigor to every organ.

There's nothing like it.

"Last spring, being very much run down and debilitated, I procured some of Paine's Celery Compound. The use of two bottles made me feel like a new man. As a general tonic and spring medicine, I do not know its equal." W. L. GREENLEAF, Brigadier General V. N. G., Burlington, Vt. $1.00. Six for $5.00. At Druggists.

Use It Now!

"Having used your Paine's Celery Compound this spring, I can safely recommend it as the most powerful and at the same time most gentle regulator. It is a splendid nerve tonic, and since taking it I have felt like a new man." R. E. KNORR, Watertown, Dakota.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co. Props. Burlington, Vt.

DIAMOND DYES Color Feathers and Ribbons, Easy! Elegant! Economical!

LACTATED FOOD Babies using it sleep well nights. Wake Laughing.

USE PEARL TOP LAMP THE BEST CHIMNEYS IN THE WORLD

MADE ONLY BY GEO. A. MACBETH & CO. PITTSBURGH, PA.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

THE MOST CERTAIN AND SAFE

PAIN REMEDY

In the world that instantly stops the most excruciating pains. It never fails to give ease to the sufferer of Pain arising from whatever cause; it is truly the great

CONQUEROR OF PAIN.

It has done more good than any known remedy. For SPRAINS, BRUISES, BACKACHE, PAIN IN THE CHEST OR SIDES, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, or any other external PAIN a few applications, rubbed on by hand act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop. For CONGESTIONS INFLAMMATIONS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, PAINS IN THE SMALL OF THE BACK, more extended, longer continued and repeated applications are necessary. All INTERNAL PAINS, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, SPASMS, NAUSEA, FAINTING SPELLS, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS are relieved instantly and quickly cured by taking inwardly 20 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water. 50 cents a bottle; sold by all Druggists.

WITH RADWAY'S PILLS there is NO BETTER CURE OR PREVENTION of FEVER or AGUE

Mention the Omaha Bee.

HIMEBAUGH & TAYLOR,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Mechanics' Tools, Fine Bronze Builders' Goods and Buffalo Scales.

1405 Douglas St., Omaha.

STRANG & CLARK STEAM HEATING CO.

Steam and Hot Water Heating and Ventilating Apparatus and Supplies.

Engines, Boilers, Steam Pumps, Etc.

Spring Medicine

is a necessity with nearly everybody. The run down, tired condition at this season is due to impurities in the blood which have accumulated during the winter, and which must be expelled if you wish to feel well. Hood's Sarsaparilla thoroughly purifies and vitalizes the blood, creates a good appetite, cures biliousness and headache, gives healthy action to the kidneys and liver, and imparts to the whole body a feeling of health and strength. Try it this spring.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla every year as a spring tonic, with most satisfactory results." C. PARMELEE, 549 Bridge street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Purifies the Blood

"Hood's Sarsaparilla purified my blood, gave me strength, and overcame the headache and dizziness, so that I am able to work again. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to others whose blood is thin or impure, and who feel worn out or run down." LUTHER NASON, Lowell, Mass.

"We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for years, and recommend it as the best spring medicine or blood purifier. Our boy is nine years old and has enjoyed good health ever since we began giving it to him. We are seldom without it." S. F. GROVER, Rochester, N. H.

The chief reason for the marvellous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the article itself. IT IS MERIT THAT WINS, and the fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually accomplishes what is claimed for it, is what has made it the medicine that is the confidence of our countrymen, and gives to Hood's Sarsaparilla a popularity and sale greater than that of any other blood purifier.

"Early last spring I was very much run down, had nervous headache, felt miserable and all that. I was very much benefitted by Hood's Sarsaparilla and recommend it to my friends." MRS. J. M. TAYLOR, 119 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, O.

Creates an Appetite

"I wish to enroll my name as one of those who have derived health from the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For many years I have taken it, especially in the early spring, when I am troubled with dizziness, dullness unpleasant taste in my mouth in the morning. It removes this bad taste, relieves my headache and