OVER THE STATE.

A MILITARY MAN'S CAREER.-Of Gen. Howard, commander of the Department of the Platte, with headquarters at Omaha, who has just been appointed to the junior major generalcy, the Omaha Bee gives the following sketch of his military career:

Gen. Howard's military training began at West Point. He graduated fourth in a class of forty-s x in 1854, and was promoted in the army to brevet second lieutenant of ordnance on July 1, and afterwards first lieutenant, thereafter acting as assistant professor of mathematics at West Point. This position he resigned to accept the promotion in the volunteer service, as colonel of Third Maine volunteers, May 28, 1861. His first active duty was in the command of the Washington defences, June and July, 1861. Shortly thereafter he hurried on to the battle field and was in command of Third Brigade, Henzleman Di ision in the Manassas campaign, being engaged in the battle of Bull Run. In September, 1861, he was appointed Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers, and entered upon active service in the army of the Potomac. In the Virginia campaign, he was engaged in building roads, wharves and unloading stoves at Yorkton, Va., during the siege of that place in April and May, 1862. He was engaged in various operations on the peninsula in May. On the first June he was in command of a brigade at the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, where he was twice severely wounded, losing his right arm. After this he given a sick leave of several months, and up to November en-gaged in several important engagements with the army of the Potomac. On the 29th of that month he was appointed major general of volunteers. He served in the noted Rappahannock campaign in the winter of 1862-3, engaging in the battle of Fredericksburg on December 13. At the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 24, 1863, he was in command of the Eleventh corps, Army of the Potomac. - Up to September of that year, he remained with the Army of the Potomac during the Pennsylvania campaign, being in command of the Eleventh corps. His services at the battle of Gettysburg, July, 1863, were brilliant and conspicuous. In September, 1862, he was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, where, in Tennessee, he was engaged in the battle of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. In April, 1864, he was assigned to the command of the Army of the Cumberland. He engaged with his corps in the invasion of Georgia and the campaign against Atlanta, participating in the actions at Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face Ridge, Buzzard's Poost and the operations about Dalton, Georgia, May 7-12, 1864; the battle of Resaca, Georgia, May 14-15, 1864; action of Adairsville, Georgia, May 17, 1864; action of Cassville, Georgia, May 19, 1864; battle of Dallas, Georgia, May 25-26, 1864; action of Pickett's Mill, Georgia, May 27, 1864, where he was wounded; the battles and actions about Pine and Kenesaw mountains, June 20-July 2, 1864; action 1864; battle of Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, July 20, 1864, and the siege of Atlanta, On July 27, 1864, General Howard was

assigned to the command of the army and department of the Tennesee participating, with his command in the battle of Ezra Church, in July, 1864, and in the battle of. Jonesboro, which resulted in the surrender of Atlanta, Ga., on September 2, 1864. Engaged in pursuit of Hood's army into northern Georgia and Alabama, with frequent engagements, October 4-November 1, 1864. He enjoyed the proud distinction of being in command of the right wing of General Snerman's army on the famous march to the sea from Atlanta to Savannah, Georgia, November 16, December 13, 1864, being engaged in numerous actions and skirmishes, including the action of Griswoldville, Georgia, November 22, 1864, and the surrender of Savannah, Georgia, December 21, 1864.

SARPY COUNTY FEEDING YARD.-A few months ago this paper published a description of the Sarpy county feeding yard, owned by the Union Cattle company of Wyoming and located four miles east of Papillion, which was of much interest to its readers. This morning a correspondent called upon the managers of that institution to note its success during the first winter of its growth and make a supplement-

ary report. Additional interest attaches to this contern when it is known that it is the largest of its kind in the world. The Union Cattle company were the first to expend nearly \$100,000 in buildings for the indoor feeding of cattle. The main building is high, well ventilated and healthy, being heated by steam and washed thoroughly once a day with water forced from the tanks by an engine. It contains at present 750 head of cattle just ready for market. This immense building is a model for convenience and neatness. The company has, beside the main building, an elevator, engine house, tanks, cribs, offices, hotels, etc., enough to make a village in this quiet country place. The object sought for by these men is to feed cattle economically by cooked food in rooms provided with a uniform temperature, thereby allowing them to put their beef upon the market at seasons of the year when fat cattle cannot be gotten from the western range. In order to do this they will fatten at least two lots each year, and the cattle will be shipped between the months of November and June. It will require from three to four months to put ordinary cattle in prime condition for the market, and the average feed consists of ten pounds of corn per day for each head. To feed and care for these 3,750 cattle requires the employment of only twenty-three men, as the machinery for cooking and carrying the food is most perfect. Mr. Goodell, the vice president, says the work of the last four months has been most successful, notwithstanding the novelty of the project, with untried machinery and men, and the sever-ity of the winter. With its close proximity to the Omaha slaughtering houses, and the productiveness of the country in which it is located, together with the capital this institution has to back it, the Sarpy company feeding yards must be a great success. Mr. Goodell expressed his regrets that he could not show all his visitors through the great barns, and the visitors should remember that range cattle do not get accustomed to strange faces and those men have too much at stake to subject them to con-

MISCELLANEOUS STATE MATTERS.

stant excitement .- [Omaha Herald.

THE engines to be furnished by the Holly company for the Beatrice water works are guaranteed to be of sufficient strength and capacity to throw at least eight streams of year. water 100 feet high through 50 feet of 2% inch hose, with 1-inch ring nozzles.

THE Thurston hose team of Omaha will accept the challege of the Fitzgerald team of Lincoln. A forfeit of \$200 has been put up, and when the race comes off a good deal of money in side bets wai change

CONFIDENCE men are numerous in Lincoln and working trains for all they are

BEATRICE pays interest on \$233,000 city and county bonds.

GEORGE CONKLIN, of Nebraska City, has suffered the loss of three outbuildings by fire the past month, all by incendiary.

THE York Canning company has begun work on the necessary buildings to be completed in thirty days. The company will pack 600,000 cans of vegetables during the coming season.

A MUSICAL festival will begin in Omaha in June, Prof. Pratt will be the manager. He agrees to furnish the music, the singers, a part of the orchestra and drill the chorus, and the board guarantees him \$8,000.

A gang of thieves who have long been operating in the vicinity of Calhoun have been broken up by detectives. A number of arrests were made.

THE Louisiana State Lottery company has sent out a circular saying a resident of Omaha drew one-fifth of the capital prize in the late drawing. The lucky individual has not thus far made himself known.

An unsuccessful attempt was made by a prisoner in the Falls City jail to escape. Sheriff Ray captured the aspirant for freedom before he had gone ten rods away.

THE Nelson Gazette says a railroad meeting of citizens was held at the court house in that place, to give expression to the proposition of the Rock Island for an extension to that place, and the large number present were almost unanimous in favor of exerting their influence to secure the much coveted line of road.

At Seward, while Dr. Beaver's fine team was out in the lot, one of them, a valuable mare, attempted to jump the picket fence, but only succeeded in getting partly over, the pickets entering her body, producing such injuries that it was found necessary

Ar Beatrice the other day, while Prof. Ebright was preparing to make an experiment with sulphuric acid gas in the laboratory of the high school building, the gas became ignited and exploded, shattering the glass tube used in generating the gas, doing more or less damage to the professor's clother and person. A piece of glass struck him in the face near the eye, inflicting quite

According to the Ewing Item immigration to western Nebraska, eastern Wyoming and the Black Hills country was never greater than it is this spring, and the movement of this immense throng of homeseekers was never inaugurated earlier than it is this spring. Every day the passenger train on the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley road is literally crowded with men and families seeking homes in the west.

Says the Lincoln Journal: The hearing of John Pierson before United States Commissioner Billingsley on the charge of murdering Watson B. Smith was resumed yesterday, when several witnesses testified. Sutton, the former cell-mate of Pierson. and to whom the alleged confession of Pierson was made, was the principal witness. Warden Nobes, Lee Helsley and of Smyrna Camp Ground, Georgia, July 4. Fred Nye of the Omaha Republican went on the stand and told what they knew of the circumstances which, implicate the witness. The commissioner held the prisoner to the next term of the United States court in May, without bail, and he was remanded to the Lancaster county jail.

> A BENNETT correspondent of the Omaha Herald writes: A few days ago we were invited to take a ride into the country a few miles northwest of town to the farm of Wm. Jacobsmeyer, to see a curiosity in the shape of a hog which had recently had a remarkable experience. During the recent snowstorms the hog got out of his pen and got away and was finally given up as lost; a few days ago Mr. Jacobsmeyer, while passing a haystack, thought he heard something grunt and procuring a shovel began an investigation and soon liberated his bogship. As soon as he was liberated from his "beautiful" prision he started for the watering trough, and from the way he drank one would imagine he had been attending a "prohfb." convention. It was just forty-nine days from the time he was missed until he was found, and all he had to eat in that time was hay. He looked rather thin, but at last accounts he was doing as well and was as sprightly as any of his fellow hogs. Mr. J. thinks some of exhibiting him at the next state fair.

THE Ponca Journal is of the opinion that if a big vein of coal is found there this spring, capitalists will rush in without deay, mines will be opered and the town will become as large as Sioux City within a

A LODGE of the A. O. U. W. was instituted at Rushville on the 18th. A state grand lodge will be organized not later than

THE university faculty have been warned against the approach of a scientific crook, who, under the name of H. S. Williams, is visiting educational institutions, and robbing their collections of valuable specimens.

From Hastings it is reported that emigration west by wagon has been exceedingly large this spring. Nearly every outfit has some good cattle and horses with it. This is in contrast with the prairie schooners that were crossing these prairies a few

GOVERNOR DAWES, at the request of the sanitary livestock commission, has issued a proclamation barring out from Nebraska, during the months of April, May, June, July, August, September, and October, all cattle from Texas, Arkansas, Louisianc, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, and North and South Carolina, except under such quarantine rules as may

be prescribed by the commission. A MAN named Hubert, living in Illinois, is making a strong appeal to the governor of Nebraska for the pardon of Bradshaw, who was sent to the penitentiary three years ago for the murder of Voorhees in Gage county.

An Omaha man named Menter drew \$15,000 in a late drawing of the Louisiana state lottery.

THERE was a small blaze in the blacksmith shop of the penitentiary a few days

A HORSE sold on the streets of Holdrege the other day for \$4.70. It was not a blooded animal. ADAMS county has no jail, and the board

of supervisers is taking steps to build one at Hastings. A Chicago man will build a \$50,090 packing house at Lincoln, and will have it ready

for business by Octover 1. A school census at Blair shows that there are 1,086 persons in that city of school age, an increase of 196 over last

MR. TREXLER, lumberman at Pierce, who recently fell heir to a \$2,000,000 estate in New York, received, a few days ago, his first installment in the form of a \$100,000

THE Missouri Pacific right-of-way through Lancaster county, outside of the city limits, will cost the company \$15,235.

LUMBER is being hauled out onto the line of the Omaha & Hastings branch of the B. & M. Boarding houses and shanties are being built and the work of grading will commence at once.

BEN HOGAN, ex-prize fighter, who has been for some months evangelizing in this state, said to a reporter: "I am satisfied with my work in Nebraska. I get 'em in somehow If I can't talk 'em in I laugh 'em in, and if I can't do that, I knock 'em

THE three thugs at Omaha who severely pounded a policeman, were each given one nundred days in jail and fined \$100.

Washington special: The senate in exec utive session made the following confirmations: J. F. Gardner, surveyor-general of Nebraska and Iowa; Thomas W. Tipton, receiver at Bloomington; John G. Higgins, register at Grand Island; Thomas B. Davis, register at Lincoln, and Charles H. Potter for Indian agent at the Omaha agency. Postmasters: Thomas W. Morton at Nebraska City; Jonathan N. Wise at Plattsmouth; W. T. McGinnis at Minden; Samuel Riggs at Beatrice; Charles M. Wilson at Tecumseh; George A. J. Moss at

THE carpenters of Omaha held a meeting, talked the matter over, and decided to work this year but nine hours a day.

OAKLAND's four saloon men are prepar ing to take out license for another year. ENGINEER Tom Tucker of the B. & M. is credited with the fastest long run ever made over the road. The other day he pulled a special, containing Vice President Potter and Manager Holdredge, from Denver to Akron, 254 miles, in five hours and ten minutes, an average of fifty miles an hour including stops.

Bennett's flouring mill is undergoing repairs that will, when completed, render it one of the best institutions of the kind in the state.

A DELEGATION from the Rock Island roa will visit Beatrice at an early day to talk up railroad matters.

BEATRICE expects to make double the im provements this year that it did last.

THE Bloomington Guards says: Mr. Samuel Gillard, a prosperous farmer, of Naponee, called at this office Monday and exhibited specimens of blossoms of coal, yellow other and Russian blue. He is confident that he will soon find coal in abundance on his land, having gone down to : depth of eighty feet at present. Mr. Moffit, of Iowa, an experienced miner, shares this

BLOOMINGTON'S brass band is heavily in debt, and the members call upon citizens for assistance, if they would have the organization kept intact.

A Lincoln correspondentsays: John G. Haskins sent into the county clerk's office Wednesday afternoon to be recorded, a land patent issued by President James Buchanan away back in 1860. The parchment recites that one John Lord, a private in Captain Bordwell's company of Massachusetts militia, is entitled to 160 acres of land, under the bounty No. 80,451, for services in the war of 1812, and that location had been made on the south one-half of the northwest quarter, and north half of the southwest quarter of section 20, township 8, north of range 7, cast in the district of land subject to sale at Nebraska City. An assignment was made by Lord to Julian Metcalf, and by Metcalf to John W. Haskins, in whom the president declares the title rests. This document has been in Haskins' possession twenty-six years without being placed on record.

As Illinois man is desirous of establishing a large woolen mill at Omaha if he can receive some financial encouragement. It has been figured out that there is big money in an enterprise of this kind.

At a meeting of the Bennett creamery company, held last week, it was decided to commence operations April 1, and pay 14 cents per gage for cream. The capacity of the institution is 5,000 cows. This will be its second year.

James M. Carney, living near Republican City, was gobbled last week by Iowa officers and taken to that state to answer for mis-

It is still confidently expected that the Ord extension of the Union Pacific will reach Ainsworth the coming season, and thus furnish a means of marketing the products of the land without having the profits consumed by extortionate freight charges.

Work has begun on the foundations of the planing mill and machine shop at Blue Springs.

A NEW gas company has been formed at Omaha. It is the intention of the new company to furnish gas to all patrons at \$1.50 per \$1,000 feet, and to operate twentyfive miles of pipe by September 1, 1888. A MAN named Pahlmquest is suing the

Union Pacific Railroad company for \$10,-000 for injuries received while in the employ of that corporation. GEN. HOWARD, commander of the de

partment of the Platte, headquarters at Omaha, is receiving numerous telegrams congratulating him upon his good fortune in securing the appointment as major gen-

Sing Kee, an Omaha Chinaman, was fined \$20 and costs for running an opium joint.

Officers of the Adams agricultural society have made made arrangements with he Hastings Driving association to use the fair grounds for the purpose of a speed ring, either in conjunction with the county fair or as a separate institution.

FIFTY thousand dollars worth of real estate changed hands in Lincoln one day last week.

TRIPS TO THE SPIRIT LAND. A Colored Girl Opens Up a Line of Communicetion Which is Creating Much Curiosity. Leavenworth (Kas.) dispatch: There is great excitement here in spiritualistic circles about a 15-year-old colored girl named Chanc Ross, who lives on Third avenue with her parents, who are intelligent, respectable people. Last Sunday she said she had been called to the spirit world and would leave at 7 o'clock and return at 5 the next morning. She went to sleep at the hour named and awoke precisely at 5 o'clock. She then related that she had been called to the spirit land to bring back a warning to the people to prepare them-selves for great destruction of life and property during the coming summer by cyclones and floods; that the city is doomed unless the danger can be averted by prayer. She saw many relatives who have long since been dead and describes the place visited as beautiful in the extreme. After talking about 4 hours she said she was called to leave again and said awoke at the hour named. She has been naming the hours when she would go to awaken this evening at 5 o'clock and is to remain so until 10, and then sleep until 5 THEY DECIDED IT MANSLAUGHTER.

The Finding of the Jury in the Celebrated Lauer Murder Case-Searching Testimony hours. He went to his work with his terest.

One of the most remarkable criminal trials ever occurring in Nebraska, if not in the entire west, was that which ended in Omaha last week and which resulted in finding John W. Lauer guilty of manslaughter for having killed his wife on the morning of November 21, 1885. An account of the murder was widely published at the time, hence it is not necessary to enter into extended details now. It may, however, be recounted in brief that Mr. and Mrs. Lauer resided at 2619 Douglas street, Omaha. At the time of the killing of Mrs. Lauer they were the only occupants of their bed chamber. All the evidence goes to show that they had retired about 9 o'clock the previous night. Lauer slept with a 32-calibre Smith & Wesson revolver under his pillow. In the northeast corner of the room was the bed in which Mr. and Mrs. Lauer slept. He lay on the outside and she on the inside, or to the left of her husband. Directly in a line with the bed. and opposite to the foot of it was a foldingdoor opening to another room, while immediately in line with the foldingdoor was a window opening on the street from the next room. The folding-door was open. Whether the blinds of the window opposite were up and the shutters open is a question. Mrs. Lauer stood in her nightdress immediately in front of the open folding-door and the window and between them and the bed occupied by her and her husband. Her husband, who is the only living witness to the killing of Mrs. Lauer, swore before the coroner's jury that on the morning of his wife's death, about 2 o'clock, he was awakened by hearing a noise and heard somebody speaking in the next room. He saw a figure approach him and, turning over on his right side seized his revolver and fired. The advancing figure was that of his wife. She dropped to the floor, her brain pierced by a bullet from her husband's pistol. Lauer reached over to the left side of the bed and found his wife missing. He made an outcry, and the only other occupant of the house-his sister, Miriam-appeared on the scene. Mr. Lauer declared that he thought he was firing at a burglar. He said he and his wife were in fear of burglars, and that he had shot at one in his house a year and a half

before. On Monday, November 3d, Lauer was held for trial in the district court, and bail being refused was sent to jail, where he remained until brought into court to answer to the crime imputed to him. A large number of witnesses were examined on both sides and many days consumed in taking testimony, hearing arguments of counsel and listening to the judge's charge. The jury deliberated for thirty hours before making up a verdict, and when it was finally rendered there was much disapointment on both sides, the prisoner and his defenders expecting acquittal, while the prosecution and the dead woman's friends looked for, if not murder in the first degree, at least that of the second. It is likely the case will be appealed and a new trial granted, in which event the prisoner may receive a more damaging verdict, but he claims entire innocence in the shooting and proposes to be set right if such a thing be possible or endure more severe punish-

In the progress of this important trial great public interest was manifested, the court room being crowded from day to day, the gentler sex, who were deeply absorbed in the case, occupying nearly every available seat. Hundreds sought admission for whom neither seating or standing accommodation could be provided. A large and attentive crowd listened throughout to the testimony, but it was not until counsel were ready to proceed with argument that the crush to see and hear began. Associated in the case with the prosecuting attorney was Gen. J C. Cowin, a gentleman known as the greatest criminal lawyer in the state, and it was to hear him that the largest crowd during the entire trial packed every foot of space in the great court room. We present herewith a likeness of this eminent



Omaha Daily Herald, in which appeared in full this masterly argument the morning following its delivery. Judge Thurston, in behalf of the defense, made a lengthy and able address, bringing out some strong points in favor of his client, but the speech of Gen. Cowin was the masterpiece of the great trial. It is conceded by all who heard it to have been one of the most eloquent efforts ever heard in the criminal annals of the west, and gives to the distinguished author a reputation for brilliancy and force that will be known and commented upon far outside the confines of his state. The World says of this address: "It was one of the most brilliant and eloquent arguments ever listened to by a jury. It was so strong that at times the great crowd would make such manifestations that the court threatened to put the audience out and lock the doors if the applause were repeated." The Bee, in speaking of the great throng, says that "bodily discomfort was not thought of by the vast crowd desirous of hearing Gen. Cowin make the closing argument in the Lauer case. Friends of the prisoner, his enemies, and even those indifferent to his welfare, were alike anxious to hear what the man whom Mr. Thurston characterized as the "great chieftain seeking to dangle Lauer's scalp from his girdle" would have to say. To say that the court room was filled gives no adequate idea of the scene. A wild, suffocating crowd packed every nook and cranny in the room. People stood upon step ladders and gazed through transoms they stood on the outside of the windows and hung on the casements; they stood upon tables and craned their necks anxiously to get a view of the speaker. The capacity of the court was never subjected to such a severe test. The faces of the audience were expressive of the deepest attention and an occasional burst of applause would greet Gen. Cowin's eloquent passages." "Gen. Cowin," says the Herald, "has the advantspeak in public of being a handsome, well- house, and for a quarter of a century a sleep and awake until to-day. She is to about him, and his face has so jovial an 57 years of age, a native of Kentucky, and house committee has reported a bill directexpression as to mislead the average ob- came to Illinois thirty years ago. He ing the secretary of war, on application of server who starts out to "size him up" as leaves a wife and one daughter. He had state authority, to call in the old and unto-morrow. The residence is being visited a lawyer. It ought to be added, because it been in failing health for several years, but serviceable ordinance store and replace by hundreds of curiosity seekers to learn is the simple fact, that strong and fervid was believed to be improving, and his mind | them with arms and amunition of standwhat the girl will say each time she awakes. | and effective for his client's purpose as was had not seemed affected.

Judge Thurston's address, there was but little of it left when Gen. Cowin took his his seat. Gen. Cowin spoke for just four and Abto Pleas—A Great Crowd Attends a sleeves rolled up. He addressed himself of-trial in Which is Centered Absorbing Inproaching to within a few feet of each as the facts which he recited had a personal bearing upon the conduct of one or the other of them. So grand an exhibition of forensic oratory has rarely been heard in

the courts of this or any other state.' Gen. Cowin's address would be interest ing and instructive reading throughout, but its great length precludes the possibility of reproducing it here. A few passages, as serving to show the force and eloquence of the speaker, are all that can be given, as

follows: Permit me then for a few minutes to discuss the facts. Did he take her for a burglar? Did he do this deliberately? The first position that I will state to you is this: That his conduct toward her shows that he was capable of firing a pistol at her. It is the easiest thing in the world to say: Can it be possible that, knowing his wife stood there before him, he fired and killed her? But look at his conduct before this and see whether there is anything there which will help you in determining whether or not he knew who he was firing at when he fired the shot. We are told that they lived together kindly and lovingly. There was no dissension there. Let us start in from the first event that we have in evidence in regard to the conduct of that man towards one of the noblest women into whom God had ever infused the breath of life. The gentleman (Thurston) says:

'Will you show a single act of brutality on the part of John W. Lauer toward his Show you an act of brutality? wife? Aye; I will show you an act that if it were perpetrated upon a child of yours, you would split the head of the hound on the

These words were uttered with all the vehemence that Gen. Cowin could command, and as he spoke he advanced to the table at which Judge Thurston and Lauer sat and looked fiercely from one to the other. Then continuing he said: "When that young girl was within two or

three weeks of her marriage day, at a time when she had surrendered everybody for him; when she had yielded up mother and sister; when she had weighed the world in the balance against that man [pointing to Lauer] and found he pulled down the scales; at this time, as he saw her there in the pride of her young womanhood, standing before him, did he shoot her? At this moment when he saw her standing before him, about to be made his wife; the woman he was about to swear to cherish and protect. Oh! just go back to that time. Behold that lovely woman. There is no view more heavenly than the modest maiden robed in chastity! Then [pointing to Lauer | she stood before you in her purity. She had abandoned mother-abandoned all for you. The daughter of this old woman whom you have seen. What did he do? Did he take a pistol and pound at her head? Did he blow her brains out? No! He did not. He hurled a dart at her that wourds more than the pistol. He aimed at her a blow that was intended to rob her of her honor, without which gold has no value and wealth no station; and all the accomplishments of life do but warn the whole world that her contact is death. My friend, Judge Savage: If you had not heard this testimony wouldn't it require a fiend from hell to suggest it? Would not every one of you-looking at her as your own child, if you will-have thought it would have taken a fiend from hell to do that? Did I live to see a daughter of mine so insulted, I would be on trial. He could not shoot her! He

could give her a worse death. O, gentlemen of the jury; you cannot dwell too much upon the enormity of this transaction. The gentleman discusses the question of client shedding no tears on that occasion. Isuppose I must have heard my friends aright, that they spoke of the broken heart, of the grief that cannot speak and cannot shed tears. The man that impugns a pure woman's honor has no heart to break.

Referring to the fact that Lauer stopped his sister from running for help after the shot had been fired, said: Will you tell me, why did he go to stop hissister-that sister [pointing to Minerva Lauer]. O, poor girl, the memory of that night will remain on your mind as long as God will give you life. I wish it was in my power to wipe it away. God knows how willingly would I do it. She knew what was the matter. She let it out in that one answer, "I am going for help for Sallie." She heard her brother calling out, "Oh, Lord!" and the dead body of his wife was there. He knew that the voice of his wife could not be heard. Miss Lauer, if my blessing can relieve you in the least or give you an hour's less suffering God knows its yours from this out. She knew that shot was for Sallie Lauer. He followed her. Why, [turning to Lauer], why, didn't you let her run? He tells her what to say, "I mistook Sallie for a burglar and shot her." Miss Lauer knows that not to be so and when she reaches the neighbors she didn't say John had mistaken Sallie for a burglar and shot, but she said. "Something terrible has happened at our house; come quickly." Not knowing that your wife was dead, John Lauer, not knowing but that a drop of water would let breath into her soul, you left her like a dog on the floor. Gentlemen of the jury, I asked John Lauer, "Why didn't you go for a doctor." "I wanted to be beside my wife." "Did you know that she was dead?" "I did not; if she returned to life I wanted to be there." Gentlemen think of that. "Mr. Lauer, you wanted to remain there with your wife if life returned?" He said, "that's it exactly." Is there but one answer to the question why John Lauer wanted to be beside his wife if consciousness returned? There is but one, and it is a terrible answer, and you cannot escape from it. This is the answer: I wanted to see that my act was not denounced by those lips if life had re-

A CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.

General Secretary Turner, of the Knights of Labor, Philadelphia, has received a telegram from a prominent official of the order at Washington, stating that ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, is about to introduce and urge the passage of a resolution in the house of representatives providing an investigation as to the cause of the refusal on the part of certain railroad companies to arbitrate existing labor difficulties in the west. The knight states that he had been requested by the promotors of the resolution to ascertain the sentiment of the order toward the proposed inquiry. Secretary Turner has replied by wire that the order will approve any object having in view a fair representation of existing differences and a possible settlement by arbitration, and would concur in the proposed concourse of congressional action.

BLEW OUT HIS BRAINS. The Hon, William M. Smith, of Lexington, Ill-, suicided on the 26th. He left the house in good spirits and a few minutes later was found in a barn dead with a bullet hole through his head. He was a general merchant and large farmer and a stock dealer worth \$60,000. He was formerly a member of the Illinois railroad and warehouse commission, was for several terms age, valued by everyone who essays to | in the state legislature and speaker of the made man. He has an easy, off-hand way representative Illinois republican. He was

THE GREAT STRIKE MUST END.

Master Workman Powderly Lays Down the Law to the Knights. St. Louis dispatch: General Master Workman Powderly has issued a secret circular "to the Noble Order of Knights of Labor of

America," which has just been made public. Powderly instructs the secretary of each assembly to call a full meeting and read it to the members. The address opens with an order to the assemblies to cease initiating additional members. "We must have patience. You have had patience for years and had not the Knights of Labor appeared apon the scene we would still be waiting. Your scale of prices should stand as they are for the present if you cannot raise them by any other process than a strike. You must submit to injustice at the hands of employers in patience for awhile longer. Bide well your time. Find how much you are justly entitled to and a tribunal of arbitration will settle the rest." Powderly then cautioned the assemblies

against receiving into their ranks employers and warns the knights that politicians are planning night and day how to catch the Knights of Labor for advantages for themselves and party, and adds that to use the name of the order in a political way is criminal, and must not occur. Again, referring to the eight hour movement the circular says: "Assemblies of Knights of Labor must not strike for the eight hour system May 1, under the impression they are obeying orders from headquarters, for such an order was not, and will not be given." Powderly continues: "While I write, a dispatch is handed me in which I read these words: 'They discharged our brother, and we struck, for you know our motto is 'an injury to one is he concern of all." Yes, the injury to one is the 'concern' of all, but it is not wise to injure all for the sake of one. It would have been far better to continue at work and properly investigate the matter, bringing it before every known tribunal than to

have struck." In conclusion the master workman says: 'I wrote this circular to lay before the order the exact condition of things. I am neither physically nor mentally able to perform the work required of me. I am willing to do my part, but not to be asked to maintain a false position before the world any longer. One of two things must take place. Either local and district assemblies must obey its laws, or I must be permitted to resign from the vocation which obliges me to play one part before the public and another before our members. Those who boast must checked by their assemblies. No move must be made until the court of last resort has been appealed to. Threats of violence must not be made. Politicians must be hushed or driven out. Obedience to the laws of the knighthood must have preference over those of any other order. If these things are done, the next five years will witness the complete emancipation of mankind from the curse of monopoly. In our members we require secrecy, obedience, assistance, patience and courage. If with these aids you strengthen my hands I will continue in the work: if you do not desire to assist me in this way, then select one better qualified to obey your will and I will retire in his favor."

PEACE AMONG NATIONS.

A Great Many Petitions from People Bear-

ing on the Question. A Washington special says that Representative Conger, of Iowa, is getting a great many petitions from people of his district for the passage of a bill to promote peace among nations and the establishment of an international congress to settle disputes among nations by arbitration. Scarcely any petitions of this nature are received from other sections of the country. The reason why Mr. Conger gets so many is that his constituency is composed largely of Quakers. A considerable number of these people settled in Iowa twenty-five or thirty years ago, and have grown to be quite a community. Their petitions to congress are in striking contrast to the great mass of memorials received by that body. It is not a better currency, or public buildings, or river and harbor improvements, or any other material benefits which these quiet, modest people want. They ask for nothing but the checking of those selfish, unreasonable passions of men that drive nations into war and bring poverty, misery and death upon lands that should blossom with peace and comfort and happiness. In the whirl of political strife the principles of these peace-loving men and women out in Iowa will not get much attention at present from the rulers of any country. The world is not quite ready for it yet. But the time is fast approaching when those principles will. gain recognition and they will finally pre-

vail. THE FINANCIAL STANDING OF LO.

A Disposition to Make Inquiry in Regard

to It. A Washington special says: There is a disposition now to make inquiry into the value of the property of the different Indian tribes to see if they are not so wealthy that, with a proper management of their estates, these wards of the nation can be supported out of their own means. In Mr. Holman's report there is given a detailed account of one reservation, which, if it is at all a fair sample, shows that it is folly to spend public money on the Indians, because they have property enough to live on very handsomely. The Indians on the Devil's Lake reserve number, it seems, 925. They possess 23,000 acres of land. They have besides this great landed estate an annual money income from the sale of other lands of \$6,877, yet the government gives them on the top of all this \$8,000 for their support, \$12,213 for schools, and pays besides \$4,495 for doctors, mechanics and teamsters, laborers and harnessmakers, police, and so on. There are members of congress, who, looking over the expenditures of over \$25,000 per annum of public money for 725 Indians, who already have 230,000 acres of land, an independent income of near \$7,000 a year, believe it necessary to stop this waste, for fear the whole white laboring population of the country in these hard times will want to turn Indian.

Washington special: Complaint has been made from to time by the miliia of several states of the character of the arms with which they are supplied. In many cases the militia are using old obselete arms, the caliber of which is different from that used by the regular army, and in consequence the militia experience difficulty and delay in having their requisition filled for amunical tion. This exists from the fact that the government does not keep on hand ammunition of the caliber of the arms used by the militia, and when a requisition is rereived from the militia the amunition has to be specially made. The war department not having a sufficient supply of small arms of the pattern and caliber used by the regular army have not been able to requirements of militia and state troops, therefore they have been compelled to use the old arms. To remedy this the ard character.

WORTHLESS ARMS FOR THE MILITIA.