



Switzerland has 5,000 different factories.

Germany's vineyards aggregate 238,025 acres.

All the carriage and wagon shops in Albany, N. Y., now employ union men.

A new union of steel and iron workers has been formed in Southington, Conn.

All the machine shops in Denver, Colo., are unionized with a nine-hour work day.

Sau Francisco's cooks and waiters' union has signed a year's agreement with the employers.

There are 525 labor unions in Chicago, with an estimated membership of more than 300,000.

Wages of the employes on the Welland Canal have been increased by the Canadian government.

Farm hands in Iowa get better pay than the average wages for teachers in the common schools.

Hongkong, China, professional rat catchers have formed a union and have struck for higher pay.

Employers in Chatham, Canada, have signed the new scale of prices as adopted by the union printers.

Paris, France, waiters have revolted against the tip system and have made a union demand for regular wages.

The average wage for months past of many London dock yard employes has not exceeded 4 or 5 shillings a week.

Within the past five years the labor organizations of New York State have increased in membership 75 per cent.

Minnesota has 28,338 members connected with labor organizations, an increase of 12,958 in the last two years.

The Central Labor Union, of Canton, Ohio, has inaugurated a fight against convict goods. The merchants are with them.

Agitation for better pay for common school teachers still goes on in Iowa, but as yet the pay is no better than it was.

Photo-engravers at Boston, Mass., have struck to enforce a demand for an eight-hour day and recognition of the union.

Recent figures on the cost of farm labor in Germany show that hand work costs less than the use of machines.

It is estimated that 90 per cent of the employes of the cigar trust are females, and the great majority are minors.

Shipping clerks in Chicago department stores have been granted the advance demanded, a minimum scale of \$11 a week.

By 59 votes to 5 the Northumberland, England, miners' delegates have refused to adopt a scheme to reduce the coal output.

Native laborers employed at the diamond mines of the De Beers Company at Kimberley, South Africa, are paid \$1.25 a day.

In the past five years the Amalgamated Street Railway Employes' Association has grown from 8,000 to 60,000 in membership.

There is a general movement on foot among the chorus girls of the theatrical profession to become organized for the purpose of obtaining higher salaries.

Japanese have been employed as section hands by the Burlington Road on its lines in Nebraska owing to a scarcity of white labor. They will be paid \$1.25 a day.

Indianapolis is now the headquarters of the United Mine Workers, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the International Typographical Union, embracing nearly half a million workers.

Loss in Coining Gold. A strange thing about our coining system, the Draftsman says, is that the government loses money in coining gold, but makes a big profit in coining pennies.

All of a Size. "I see it is stated that each passenger on a crowded New York street car is supposed to fill twenty-one inches of seat space."

Grave Irreverence. At Alzen, in Hesse, the other day a prominent tradesman was sentenced to twenty-four hours' imprisonment for the "grave irreverence" of reading a newspaper in court while a case was under trial.

Wise Man. "What's become of that struggling author friend of yours, Cumso?" asked Cawker.

"Oh, he's given up the struggle and gone to work."—Detroit Free Press.

How many people are familiar with Ananias!

TOLD HIM WHAT TO SAY

Mrs. Lillie was Accused of Coaching Runyan, a Broker

LETTERS FROM MRS LILLIE

Grain Broker is Told to be Careful of His Testimony

WAS CALLED AT REQUEST

Mrs. Lillie Very Handy with Revolver—Shows Her Skill

TELEPHONE GIRL TALKS

Made Light of Murder—Case of State Soon to be Finished

David City, Neb., Feb. 24.—The third week of the Lillie murder trial began Monday morning. When court adjourned Saturday evening the state had introduced twenty-five witnesses of the forty-six endorsed on the information. It is generally understood that some of the witnesses for the state will not be called until the testimony of the defense is in, when the state will introduce evidence in rebuttal. Counsel for the state think they will conclude the examination of witnesses by tomorrow evening.

Mrs. Lillie is showing the effects of the trying ordeal. She is pale and presents a care-worn, tired appearance, but seems to take great interest in the case by watching every word of the testimony as given by the witnesses on the stand. Occasionally she speaks to her counsel, presumably in reference to the evidence adduced by the witnesses on the stand. Considering the gravity of the crime with which she is charged and the fact that she is not a person of more than average physique she is standing the trying ordeal with remarkable fortitude.

The jury, being all farmers, do not altogether relish the close confinement which they are required to endure. They are given out door exercise every day, but this is not sufficient to fully satisfy them. However, they are submitting to their condition cheerfully. Yesterday the jury, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Varin and Bailiff Hackworth, attended the Congregational church and listened to a sermon delivered by Rev. Edwin Booth as attentively as they listened to the eloquence of the attorneys in the court room.

When court convened this morning there were very few spectators in the court room. Edward L. Runyan was the first witness. He said in part: "I am engaged in the broker business, working for Shuman. The nature of the business is buying and selling options on the Chicago board of trade. Mrs. Lillie traded with me in my line of business from August 7, 1902, to the time of Mr. Lillie's death. She would either order grain bought or sold and put up the margins. This was done mostly over the telephone, but on one or two occasions I saw her personally. The margins were most always, with one or two exceptions, sent to me through the postoffice. She paid me in money. From the 7th day of August, 1902, to the time of Mr. Lillie's death she paid me \$515, and she had a credit on the 7th day of August of \$510. Her losses were \$1,025.00.

"On the 23rd day of October, 1902, she gave me an order to sell ten thousand bushels of corn. She gave me this order some time in the forenoon by telephone, but as the market was going up I did not place the order. "She called me two or three times about the matter and I told her the margin would be \$200 and if the market still went up it would be more, and she said she would get the money to me that night or the next morning."

"Two or three days after this Mrs. Warren brought a note to me, and on the 28th of October I received another communication from Mrs. Lillie. Some times she would pay me the margins on the day they were called and sometimes I would not get it till the next morning.

"On the afternoon of October 23 I had a conversation with Mrs. Lillie over the telephone, and she asked me if I had seen Harvey, and I told her I had not. She said, 'If he comes and asks you anything you know what

to say to him.' Sometime before this she had told me not to say anything to Harvey or anyone else about this business with me. The communication that was delivered to me by Mrs. Warren I burned up as soon as I read it. The substance of it was about the trade of ten thousand bushels of corn and for me to keep it good; that she had been before the coroner's jury and Dr. Sample had tried to tangle her up and if they tried that on me to be careful and not let them do so.

"On October 28, 1902, Miss Anna Graham, assistant postmistress, delivered a letter to me. This was about two o'clock in the afternoon. The letter was written by Mrs. Lillie. I also received letters from Mrs. Lillie before the death of Mr. Lillie. These were burned up."

Witness here identified the letter delivered October 28.

"The letters I burned up were in reference to the trades that she had made with me."

The letter delivered to Mr. Runyan was admitted in evidence and reads as follows:

"Mr. Runyan: I have just learned that Guy Walling has circulated the report around town that I had lost \$1,300 on the board. You know that it is not so, and I wish you to brand it as false. Stick to what I ask of you and nothing else, as the gossips of this town say some of the most ridiculous things anyone ever heard of. I don't know how I will ever endure all I have to go through.

"That little trade I had there, I suppose you took care of it, and I will make it all right some day. I think it is going to make me some money soon. They have no way of knowing anything only through you, and I beg of you to be careful. You understand, be careful what you say. I told them that you never received any margin only through the mail and that the amount was merely inclosed in an envelope and sent. How they know anything is what I can't see but they don't know much, and if you want to ask me anything, you can through the mail, and it will be safe."

"Since the death of Mr. Lillie I have also received other communications from Mrs. Lillie which I have not destroyed. One of these I received about the time of the preliminary hearing by Martin Hill."

Mr. Hill is a brother of Mrs. Lillie. This letter was identified by the witness and admitted in evidence and read to the jury.

The next letter I received through the postoffice, either December 9 or 10, I am not sure which.

The letter was admitted in evidence.

"I was at the home of Mrs. Lillie one Sunday afternoon after the death of Mr. Lillie, going there at the request of Mrs. Lillie. I think it was about two weeks after the murder. I had a conversation with her at this time. In substance she wanted to know what condition her business with me was in saying she had kept no books and she wanted to know something about it. I told her the last trade she ordered had not been placed. I do not remember that she said anything in answer to this.

"I had another conversation with Mrs. Lillie at her home about three weeks ago, about 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening. I am not positive what was said, but I think we talked about the preliminary hearing. We talked about what my testimony would be in court. I told her my testimony would be given from my books and asked her if she had a record of her trades, and she said she had not. She asked me if my books would be brought into court. I told her I thought not, that I had a statement from my books and thought that would be enough.

"We talked about Harvey coming to my office and looking at the markets and she said Harvey knew about her trades. I had another conversation with her at my house one evening. This was since the arrest. Sam Lillie was present. She asked me why I picked out part of her trades and showed them up. She asked me to give all the trades she had made."

The last two letters referred to are as follows:

"Mr. Runyan: When they call you as a state witness remember what you are to do—give a four years' report as you said you would, and do not allow them to work on what Sample tried to work before the coroner's jury. We have not established anything at all yet—only that David City has a poor telephone system, and I will count on you staying by me as you should and you must, as they are going to try to make you book a strong point against me. Don't let them do it. They have not a single thing against me, and so far they have not been able to dig up anything, so do not be the means of such a thing yourself. I will count on you as a friend to do the right thing by me.

L. M. Lillie."

Editor Stabbed by Negro.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 24.—Paul Grinstead, editor of the Times, was fatally stabbed by a drunken negro named Frank Warner, at Wathena, Kas., Sunday, and excitement is running high in Wathena and in Troy, where the negro is in jail.

Talk of lynching in case Grinstead dies, is heard.

Grinstead is the editor who served nearly a year in jail in 1900 for libel and edited his paper from his cell.

Were Not the Men Sought.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 24.—A special to the Republic from Nashville, Ill., says: The two armed men who by their threatening demands for food have terrified the inhabitants of this vicinity and led to the belief that they were William Rudolph and Fred Lewis, charged with the recent robbery of the bank at Union, Mo., have been found by a posse to be only wandering hunters seeking notoriety.

DEFENSE OFFERS TESTIMONY.

State Contest to Rest in Lillie Murder Trial Strong Chain of Evidence.

David City, Neb., Feb. 25.—After more than two weeks occupied wholly in the introduction of testimony, the state Tuesday rested in the prosecution of L. M. Lillie, charged with the murder of her husband. From the standpoint of the prosecution it has been well handled and a remarkably strong chain of circumstantial evidence established. It is hardly thought the defense will require the time occupied by the prosecution.

At this time the state rested its case, and the defense began calling witnesses.

Mrs. Georgie Leper was the first witness for the defense. She said in part: "On the morning of October 24, 1902, I was at the Lillie home and saw Mrs. Lillie. I went from there to the hospital. Mrs. Lillie was there, and she told me that in the morning she was woke up by a shot, and I saw a man standing at the head of the bed pointing a revolver at her. She was crying all the time, saying she wished it could have been her instead of her husband; that Edna thought so much of him. She was continually asking how Harvey was, and wanted to go upstairs where Mr. Lillie was. She was weak and faint. We took her out of doors and one of the ladies got some camphor. After this they took her upstairs. Ed Hall and I went up with and assisted her. When she arrived in the room she dropped down into a chair, laid her head on the bed and kept saying, 'Oh, dear, oh dear, why couldn't it have been me instead of Harvey.' Mr. Hall and I helped her down stairs.

Mrs. Lillie was not dressed warm enough. Mrs. Woodward got some other clothing and I assisted in putting them on her. Mrs. Lillie was crying and asking how Harvey was all this time. In assisting in dressing Mrs. Lillie I noticed there were no pockets in her clothing. Mrs. Lillie went home about 9 o'clock. I went over there soon after she got home and took her back to the hospital with my horse and buggy. On the way to the hospital Mrs. Lillie was crying and feeling very badly. After we arrived at the hospital she asked Ed Hall how Harvey was, and he said he was about the same. Mrs. Lillie went home a little after 12 o'clock, ate her dinner with the rest. I could not say whether she ate heartily or not. She was feeling badly and her actions were not natural. She went back to the hospital after dinner. Hewitt and Ed Hall advised her not to go to the room where Harvey was, as she could do him no good. She remained there until Mr. Lillie died.

"I have been in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lillie and they got along very nicely. I never saw a cross look from either one of them. I have seen them at lodge. They were very affectionate."

Cross-examination: "I do not know what their conduct was when I was not there. It has been about two years since I saw them at lodge. I have passed the house frequently and have seen them sitting on the porch. I do not remember any particular time that I saw them together on the street."

When court convened this afternoon the cross-examination of Mrs. Leper continued. She said:

"The second time Mrs. Lillie went to the hospital she did not go into the room where Mr. Lillie was."

Mrs. Bell Bonton said: "I am a cousin of Harvey Lillie. Since they moved to David City I have been at their house two or three times. Mr. and Mrs. Lillie were always kind and affectionate toward one another. Their conversation was always pleasant."

On cross-examination witness said: "I cannot recall that I have seen Mr. and Mrs. Lillie together but once."

Mrs. Clara King said: "I saw Mr. and Mrs. Lillie quite frequently; lived on the lot adjoining the Lillie residence. Mr. and Mrs. Lillie seemed to be on very friendly terms. It was Mr. and Mrs. Lillie's custom to stay at home evenings." On cross-examination witness said: "I saw Mr. and Mrs. Lillie every evening out in the back yard feeding the chickens."

Mrs. Carrie Wilson said: "I was at the Lillie house on the morning of the murder. Mrs. Lillie was getting ready to go to the hospital. She was crying and wringing her hands. I saw her at the hospital, when she was walking around the room and out on the porch. She wanted to go to the room where Harvey was. Some of them told her that the wound was not dressed yet. She was continually moaning, wringing her hands and crying part of the time. Mrs. Lillie went home before noon and requested me to stay, saying if Harvey got worse to telephone her. I told her I would. I left the hospital about 11 o'clock." Cross-examination: "Mrs. Lillie went up stairs once in the forenoon where Mr. Lillie was. I went with her. No one assisted her that I remember. I heard Mrs. Lillie speak about going home and taking care of her sewing; locking it up."

City Safe From the Waves

Galveston, Feb. 25.—The cornerstone of the \$125,000 sea wall was laid today with imposing ceremonies and a large number of citizens and marines and others from the United States and the work on the harbor here.

The work on the harbor has progressed satisfactorily since its beginning last October. The wall will be three miles in length and give absolute protection to the city, even from a stage of water equal to the great and disastrous tidal wave of 1900.

WORST OF HIS KIND

KNAPP PROVEN TO BE MURDERER MANY TIMES OVER

KILLING WOMEN MANIA

FIVE STRANGLER IN TURN, TWO BEING HIS WIVES

SHERIFF GAINS ENMITY

Makes a Full Confession to Officers at Hamilton Ohio—Whole Career One of Crime Known in many Cities

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 28.—Albert Knapp, arrested in this city yesterday, who lies in the Butler county jail at Hamilton, self-confessed as one of the most depraved criminals run to earth in recent years, has the following crimes laid at his door:

Emma Littleman killed in a Cincinnati lumberyard January 21, 1894. Mary Eckert, strangled to death in Cincinnati, August 1, 1894.

Jennie Connors Knapp, his second wife, murdered in Cincinnati, and thrown into the canal there August 7, 1894.

Ida Gebhard, a child, assaulted and murdered in Indianapolis, July 19, 1895.

Hannah Goddard Knapp, his third wife, murdered at Hamilton, O., and her body thrown into the Miami river, December 22, 1902.

Knapp had served five prison sentences, three for larceny and two for assault. He had served two terms at Jeffersonville, Ind., one at Columbus, O., one at Joliet, Ill., and one at Michigan City, Ind., to which prison he was sent from Indianapolis in 1896 for assault on Bessie Drapier, a child.

Since his return to this city in December he has, the police feel sure, been guilty of two barn burnings. When he was convicted for the Drapier assault he threatened to get even with every one concerned in his conviction.

Ex-Sheriff Womack, then sheriff, gained his enmity. His barn was recently burned and several thousand dollars' worth of fine horses and imported cattle were roasted to death.

Al Boardman was one of the jurors who convicted him. His barn was burned about six or seven weeks ago. Almost every hour adds to the long list of crimes laid to the man's door.

Anna Gamble, the fourth wife of Knapp, received a letter from her husband today, evidently written after his confession to the Hamilton authorities last night. From its tone Knapp expects to be sent to the penitentiary for life. He writes in a most affectionate manner to the wife. Mrs. Knapp said she did not know anything about the Hannah mentioned in the letter as her husband had never spoken to her of the woman.

"He spoke of having a wife at one time," she said, "but I did not ask him any questions. It didn't bother me."

Mrs. Knapp abused her husband's family and said they had objected to the marriage.

"They wrote to him," she said, "and told him if he did not give me up they never wanted to see him again. That was after we were married. Allie told them he had married me and intended to stick by me through thick and thin. He loves me and I love him. All I am afraid of is that they will kill him in the electric chair. If they send him to the penitentiary it won't be so bad, because I can go and see him once in a while."

When asked if she thought Knapp was insane, the woman said he had never acted as though anything was the matter with his mind.

Hamilton, O., Feb. 28.—Alfred Knapp, the Indianapolis man arrested yesterday, who confessed to the murder of his third wife, today made a full confession of five murders. Among them is that of Ida Gebhard, the West Indianapolis girl, who was found murdered in a stable, July 3, 1895.

Knapp's confession, which was sworn to before Mayor Rosch is as follows:

"On January 2, 1894, I killed Emma Littleman in a lumber yard in Gest street, Cincinnati.

"On August 1, 1894, I killed May Eckert in Walnut street, opposite the Y. M. C. A., in Cincinnati.

"On August 7, 1894, I killed my wife, Jennie Connors Knapp, under the canal bridge in Liberty street, Cincinnati, and threw her into the canal.

Kills Wife on the Street.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 28.—James Orton, a cook, thirty-five years old, last night shot and killed his wife, Mollie Orton, twenty-one years old, in front of the home of the woman's mother, Mrs. Mary Cronin, of this city, and immediately thereafter shot and killed himself.

Several members of the Cronin family witnessed the shooting, which was the result of a series of quarrels in which Orton, his wife and her family were involved.

Nebraska Notes.

Joseph Tower Smith of Fremont left an estate worth \$150,000.

The Methodists of Adams have dedicated a new church, costing \$7,750.

The Rev. R. M. Stephenson is about to resume active work as president of Bellevue college.

Rev. Edwin Clutter has closed his meetings at Johnson, and is now conducting one at Liberty Bridge.

were compiled from observations made of the Platte and the Loup at Columbus, the Elkhorn at Arlington and the Niobrara at Valentine.

Scotts Bluff is to have an auditorium with a seating capacity of nearly 1,000. Arrangements have been practically completed and ground will be broken for it soon.

Charles Thorsen committed suicide by hanging himself to a bedpost. The decedent was a highly respected Swede, who formerly lived in Platte county, and who built a residence and moved to Genoa about a year ago. Mr. Thorsen had not been known to touch liquor for about ten years, but he returned from a trip to Columbus intoxicated. His wife, fearing to stay with him, went to a neighbor's house and spent the night, and on returning home in the morning found him hanging to the bedpost.

Present indications are that Jesse Roate, a single man about 40 years of age, who has been for many years making his home with his sister, Mrs. Steve Hartman, a short distance east of Dawson, has fallen a victim to the Nemaha. A few days ago Mr. Roate came in from the field, where he had been herding cattle, and started for the Nemaha river, close at hand, for a pail of water. He did not return immediately and has not been seen since. Tracks in the snow indicate that he followed the usual path to a low footbridge which is about twelve inches above the water, and as the tracks ceased at the middle of the bridge it is supposed that the unfortunate man slipped when he attempted to draw up the water. After he had been gone about twenty minutes a search was instituted and his cap was found under the edge of the ice a few feet below the bridge, but the tin pail was missing and has not been located yet. In the center of the stream, both above and below the bridge, the current is so strong that no ice formed, and the probabilities are that if the man fell in his body did not come up until it had washed under the ice, and in this event it will likely not be located until the spring thaw. A large crowd of men worked steadily for some time cutting a channel in the ice and using poles to search for the body without avail, and yesterday the hunt was abandoned. The accident occurred but a short distance from where Mrs. Harrison fell in and lost her life some four years ago.

As a rule of life, one finds that the truth lies somewhere between first impressions and final decisions.

J. C. Stevens, a draughtsman in the office of the state board of irrigation, has compiled a table showing the amount of water that is available for irrigation and not used. The statistics run back to 1896, and give a mean annual average of 6,864,000 acre feet which is sufficient to irrigate 3,457,000 acres. These figures

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UNION MADE

L. Douglas makes and sells more men's Godeyear Welt (Hand-Sewed Process) shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

\$25,000 REWARD

will be paid to anyone who can disprove this statement.

Because W. L. Douglas is the largest manufacturer he can buy cheaper and produce his shoes at a lower cost than other concerns, which enables him to sell shoes for \$3.50 and \$3.00 equal in every way to those sold elsewhere for \$4 and \$5.00.

The Douglas secret process of tanning the bottom soles produces absolutely pure leather, more flexible and will wear longer than any other tanning in the world.

The sales have more than doubled the past four years, which proves its superiority. Why not give W. L. Douglas shoes a trial and save money.

Notice Increase (1902 Sales: \$2,209,883.21 in Business; 1901 Sales: \$1,024,340.00. A gain of \$2,209,883.21 in Four Years.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$4.00 GILT EDGE LINE, Worth \$5.00 Compared with Other Makes. The best imported and American leathers, Heigl's Patent Gait, Enamel, Box Gait, Gait, Vici Kid, Coronet Gait, and National Kangaroo. Fast Color Eyelets.

Caution: The genuine have W. L. DOUGLAS name and price stamped on bottom. Shoes by mail, 25c. extra. Illus. Catalog free.

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Capsicum Vaseline

Put Up in Collapsible Tubes.

A Substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica.

We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and all such and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints.

A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "it is the best of all your preparations."

Price 10 cents. At all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail.

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