AS THE TRIAL PROGRESSES.

Eager Crowds Pressing For a Sight of Miss Biechler.

THE DEFENDANT MAKES A SCENE

Several Witnesses Are Introduced Who Tell Their Tedious Stories Again and Again—Notes and Incidents.

The Second Day.

The selection of a jury in half a day to try Harry King's slayer was quite surprising to everybody. No one anticipated such rapid work in the beginning. It is equally surprising to know that the jurors, with one exception, reside within the corporate limits of Omaha. Every one of them had heard more or less about the case, had read extended newspaper accounts of it, talked about it, formed opinions, but have no prejudices, conscientious scruples or set notions, that cannot be changed or removed entirely by testimony. The jury sizes up very creditably. It is an intelligent and good looking body of men. L. Shiply is the only countryman or farmer. He lives in the north part of the county, and had been in the city about fifteen minutes when one of Coburn's young fellows nailed him. He has $30 worth of fruit trees lying at the depot, and came down to get them. "You bet I expected to return home," said Mr. Shiply, "and was in any other than a summer sigh humor when they caught me on this thing."

THE SPECTATORS.

The crowd began to assemble in the morning very early. At 8 o'clock four dizzy looking females were knocking at the door and janitor Mike Lahey, let them in. By 9 o'clock the auditorium seats were filled, the competement of femininity of all shades and degrees of styles, beauty and loveliness, being much greater than Tuesday. During Clerk Moore's reading of the journal, Judges Groff, Doane and Hopewell occupied the bench. Sheriff Coburn brought Miss Biechler in and gave her the seat she occupied Tuesday. She looked much better, chatted cheerily with her attorneys, smiled and looked about the room, taking in the lawyers, the judges, the crowd and the jury. She acknowledged having had a good night's sleep, and to feeling free from the nervousness natural to the opening days proceedings. While conversing with General Cowin, the prisoner had her attention called to a movement on the part of County Attorney Mahoney, who arose and commenced an address to the jury in which he related the story of the great tragedy, enacted on Saturday morning, November 17 last, at the Paxton hotel. While listening to the recital of this exciting event, Miss Biechler sat with her eyes closed evidently revolving in her mind her interview with young King, the shooting and wild scenes of that morning in which she played such a terrible part. Two or three times the lids of her eyes lifted and she was noticed to glance rather wickedly at the county attorney.

STORY OF THE CRIME.

Mr. Mahoney's presentation of the case was in substance a verbal review of facts that have already been told in print and are familiar to the public. He told how she came to Omaha from Chicago, sought young King's quarters at the hotel, what is known to have passed between them there and described the shooting. According to Mr. Mahoney's information, and as he will attempt to prove, the first shot was fired while King was in the act of pushing a bell button in the parlor of the hotel. It took effect in his back. Two more shots were fired while both the victim and his slayer were passing from the parlor towards the stairway and the last one just as he was going down to the first landing. There and in front of a large plate glass mirror he fell and died. Her arrest and incarceration followed.

"What the motives for this murder were will," said the prosecutor, "be shown in the testimony to be introduced. What the relations between young King and this defendant were, and the cause leading up to his violent death, will be brought out through letters and witnesses to be introduced." Mr. Mahoney went over the story of their meeting in Cleveland, subsequent domestic life as husband and wife under the name of Le Garde at Quincy, Ill., at which time he was traveling representative for the firm of Browning, King & Co. After a year or so there, they became separated. Young King's friends in Chicago learned of his career with her and broke it off as far as they could.

After they had been living apart awhile, she wrote him a letter, pleading to be taken back, in which she said, "If you try to shake me, God help you, I will kill you."

The remainder of his address related principally to the character of the testimony which would be introduced.

In answer, Mr. Cowin said: "If the court please, gentlemen of the jury: For a great many years I discarded the practice of making opening statements in the criminal defense. That is an old practice. I don't propose to detail to you the testimony now—one going over the harrowing story will answer. You will see that this is not the case of the State of Nebraska vs Elizabeth Biechler or Elizabeth King; but, the prosecution, or case of Henry W. King against Elizabeth Biechler. She has

NO OCCASION TO BE PROUD

of her marriage with Henry W. King."

At this declaration Miss Biechler buried her white face in her handkerchief. Her frame began to tremble, and it was plain that she was severely affected. Then as the attorney was about to continue she leaped to her feet with startling suddenness and, with a shriek that rang through the court room, started almost every one to his feet. She followed this with shriek after shriek, staggering blindly backward until her head came in contact with the bench, when Sheriff Coburn rushed forward and grasped her in his arms. Shrieking like a maniac, she fought him off, and, had it not been for the prompt assistance of the deputies, it would have been impossible for the sheriff to control her. When in the grasp of two or three men she struggled desperately, crying in piercing tones, "Don't! let me alone! oh! oh! don't! mercy!" There was nothing of the actress in this thrilling scene. It was real and terrible, a case of genuine acute hysteria, and something

THAT WILL STARTLE

many of the audience in the midst of their nightly slumber for many a year. The wretched woman was finally carried into the consultation room, and a temporary delay took place in the proceedings of the trial.

In about five minutes Miss Biechler was escorted back into the court-room, and the sharp lines upon her face told of the terrible strain she had just gone through. She quietly resumed her seat.

"This defendant," continued Mr. Cowin, "is now about twenty-three years old and was born in England. She came to this country at the age of fourteen. She met King about the time of the Haymarket riots in Chicago, and he asked her hand in marriage. The poor, helpless thing told him her life; told him how, under promise of marriage, she had been betrayed. She promised to marry him. Together, they went to some point in Missouri and were made

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

They then went to Quincy and lived under the name of Le Garde. This was done to prevent young King's father knowing of their marriage. When it did become known, their relations were forcibly broken up."

The transaction, heretofore made known, by which she, for a consideration, signed an agreement releasing Henry King from all relations, was characterized by Mr. Cowin as a piece of forcible effort on the part of H. W. King, sr., and a lawyer over a weak woman.

The attorney caused another sensation in the audience by asserting with much display of feeling that, from October 16, 1886, to the present time, he defied any man to say aught against the conduct or character of this woman. "And I wish to serve notice, here and now, that if any witness is introduced on this stand to blacken her character, he is a

KING-BOUGHT PERJURER."

Judge Groff interrupted the attorney with an observation to the effect that such an assertion was out of place and should not be used against witnesses before they go on the stand.

"I don't know," replied Mr. Cowin, "that there are any—"

"All the more reason," interjected Mahoney, "why your statement is out of place."

"But if there are," continued the attorney, not giving heed to Mahoney's remark.

Mr. Cowin briefly declared that plenty of evidence would be introduced to show that King and this woman were legally married, and that she had been greatly wronged. He also declared that he would show and prove that at the time of the shooting, King and Miss Biechler had walked across a the parlor to the elevator, and, while standing there, King turned, grabbed her by the throat and exclaimed:

"Damn you, I could

SHUT YOUR WIND OFF

and nobody would ever know it."

For an hour or more after the outbreak made by the prisoner, the women in the audience displayed considerable agitation, and continually whispered expressions of their feelings to one another.

"O my," said the fat fairy with gorgeous bangs and a red bird on her hat.

"Poor thing," responded her pale, sad-eyed partner. "What will they do with her!"

A sweet-looking little angel, not over sixteen, grew very, very frightened and white and was on the point of fainting, when Judge Groff shouted at those who were standing up to sit down and keep quiet.

At the conclusion of Mr. Cowin's address the first witness, Dr. Rebert, was called and testified:

I performed post mortem on body of Henry W. King, at the coroner's office. Dr. Lee assisted me. Two inches and a half to right of the spine was a bullet hole. I opened the chest cavity, found entrance into this. The bullet struck upper edge of fifth rib and was deflected upward and inward, through the trachea lodging in the breast bone. The result of such a wound is death necessarily.

Two bullets were handed the witness for identification and Mrs. Biechler became very red in the face, resorted to her handkerchief, her counsel turning her chair around with her back to the box.

Continuing, the doctor said: "I can't state certainly whether these are

THE SAME BULLETS

or not. After such a wound a person might possibly survive five minutes. Possibly a person might run a half minute. I don't think he could speak afterward, as the trochea was filled with blood. Blood would flow profusely from mouth and nose immediately.

Cross-examination—The bullet went in between the shoulders, to the left of the spinal column, four or five inches from tip of shoulder blade. (Witness re-described course of bullet.)

Redirect—The bullet continued downward through the thickness of the chest wall, from the back, lodging on the same level with its entrance.

Lewis H. Thomas—I knew King at the Paxton hotel. I saw Miss Biechler that morning at the hotel. She went to the elevator. No one was in it. She said she wanted to go to Mr. King's room on the third floor. I conducted her part of the way to it. I didn't see what she did. She asked me if there was a woman staying with him, and I said "Yes." She said it was not his wife because she (the defendant) was his wife. It was a little after 7 in the morning. I saw her next time I came, sitting in a chair four or five feet from King's door. Next, saw her going down to the parlor with King. They took a seat on the sofa in the parlor. They sat there ten or fifteen minutes. Heard no conversation between them. I next saw King on west stairway landing. He stumbled and fell on the landing. Went up to him. He was on his back. He said nothing. Had heard four shots before I saw King on the stairs. Saw Miss Biechler coming down stairs. She said "I have killed my husband, he has deserted me." She handed the revolver to a gentleman; I saw her when I saw him fall. She was coming down at the head of the stairs; saw blood drops all along the hall.

Cross-examined—I was the elevator boy; didn't hear her say anything before she got to the elevator; the bell boy was with her in the elevator; she said nothing going up; they got out at the third floor; I went to show her to Mr. King's room; she had sent the bell boy with her satchel to her room; Mr. King was living with a woman he claimed to be his wife; I don't know whether she was there then or not; Miss Biechler said, "Show me Mr. King's room;" I took her to King's room, to the door to the large room; she asked me: "Is there a lady stopping here with him?" I said "Yes, his wife;" she said "It ain't his wife, I'm his wife, he is only staying with her;" I then went down; I came up again, saw her in a chair against the wall; the chair is usually there; she was looking toward the elevator; then dropped her head on her breast; in three minutes, I went up again, saw her in the same place, in the same position. Next time I was called up to third floor. King and Miss B. were at the door. He said:

"TAKE US TO THE PARLOR."

They got in the elevator and I took them down. They said nothing. I saw them seat themselves on the sofa. Then I went down. I think it was twenty minutes after I first took Miss Biechler up. I saw them sitting there two or three times after I had left them there. The elevator was on the move when I heard first shot. I noticed blood near elevator on carpet, then along north hall.

Re-direct—While sitting in the parlor they faced the north—she on King's left hand.

While the elevator boy was telling his story, Miss Biechler kept her eyes rivited on him, but her face never changed its white, sad expression, except when "that other woman," meaning the wife who was living with King when he was killed, was mentioned. Then, she flushed and, for a moment, buried her face in her hankerchief.

Dr. Edward W. Lee took the stand when the bell boy left it, and testified that he had assisted in making the post mortem examination on King's body. The wound was, he said, a mortal one. He was on the stand just two minutes. No cross-examination was indulged in.

Joe Smith, the Paxton bell boy, followed. He had known King about three months as a guest at the hotel. He saw Miss Biechler there on the morning of November 17, sitting in a rocking chair in the loboy of the hotel. There were two or three men around her at the time.

When asked whether he had heard anything that morning unusual, the witness answered:

"Yes, I heard a crack which sounded like electric light globes breaking. I heard

THREE OR FOUR REPORTS,

but, after the first one, I commenced to think it was a revolver. I then saw King coming down the stairs and saw him fall."

County Attorney Mahoney asked whether King's body was taken up stairs by way of the stairs or in the elevator.

"O, THAT'S IMMATERIAL,"

interjected Mr. Cowin.

"No, its not immaterial," replied Mahoney.

"All right, if its material to you I withdraw my objections."

The evident object of this question was to show that the blood found in the nallway dropped from the corpse. The cross-examination was confined to two unimportant questions.

John Noggle, porter at the Paxton, saw Miss Biechler when she first came into the office, between 6 and 7 o'clock.

SHE REGISTERED

and went up stairs. Five minutes after she left the office he saw her and King sitting together on a sofa.

"I passed them two or three times, and once thought I heard King say, 'What woman?'"

This witness was the first person to reach King after he fell on the stairway. "I tried to open his collar and hear what he had to say, but he was just about dead then."

For the first time, after the examination of witnesses begun, and when General Cowin was about to cross-examine Noggle, the prisoner leaned forward in her chair and whispered something into his ear.

"King's body," said the witness, "was taken first to room 63. We supposed there was a woman in 66."

"I could have gone in, but supposed the woman was there."

"As a matter of fact, she was in Council Bluffs that morning, was she not?" asked Mr. Cowin.

"I could not know that."

"She came from there during the forenoon?"

"I heard somebody say so."

A small woman with very black eyes and positive speech is Lizzie Wyrick, who said, as she dropped into the witness chair: "I live at the Paxton." She was there when the homocide occurred, but never saw King to know who he was.

"Did you ever see this woman before?"

"Yes, I did; but can't tell from looking at her now that I ever saw her."

"What was she doing when you saw her?"

"Firing."

"What did she say?"

"Stand."

This occurred in the parlor, but Lizzie could not understand from where she was what it was all about.

Court adjourned for dinner.

Afternoon Session.

The brief sensation created by Miss Biechler in the court room described elsewhere, must have been widely talked about outside, because the attendance in the afternoon was much greater than at any time since the trial commenced. A goodly number of society ladies dressed in silks and gay colors, pushed their way through the throng of rough, dirty-looking men and were admitted to seats reserved for them next to the bar rail.

"Wonder if she will act up again?" observed a tall, stub-nosed matron who, by her manifest expression and evident anxiety, was sorry she had not been present before, and desired to see the morning scene repeated.

County Attorney Mahoney received a telegram yesterday from Henry W. King, sr., saying that he had finally decided not to come if the prosecution could get along without him. "I would much rather have had him here," said Mr. Mahoney, "but I presume we can get through. He is a fine-looking old man, and his presence, I think, would have had some influence."

When Miss Biechler came in in the afternoon with Sheriff Coburn and sat down, Judge Baldwin inquired whether she felt fatigued.

Her reply was given with a shake of the head. Her handkerchief, however, was strongly saturated with some stimulating medicine, which by inhaling served to drown any fainting feelings.

Miss Wyrick, the pert and positive young woman, who was on the stand when court adjourned for dinner, took her own time to get back. After waiting about ten minutes for her, proceedings was resumed by calling P. J. Wheedon, a carpenter and builder, whose testimony had reference to the size, construction and plan of the parlor floor of the Paxton hotel. A map was offered with his testimony.

In the meantime Miss Wyrick arrived and came on.

"Think carefully and tell the jury all you heard the defendant say," demanded the attorney for the state.

"I can't think of more than two expressions. One of these was 'stand' and the other, 'My God, I have killed my husband.'"

Miss Wyrick was not where she could see the parties when she heard the command given by Miss Biechler to "stand."

She heard all the shots that were fired.

When the shooting commenced she ran to the banister and looked over into the office below. Then she looked around, saw Miss Biechler fire at a man near the head of the stairway and ran.

Rosa Slachnicht, a stolid-looking German girl, who spoke low and indistinctly, and whose most remarkable talent was telling what she didn't know, testified:

I worked at the Paxton house last November. I never saw defendant or King; heard shots that morning; was in the hall; saw King lying dead on the stairs and blood spots on the parlor and hall carpets in several places.

Cross-Examined—I heard four shots fired in quick succession, with a trifle longer interval between second and third shots.

George W. Scott, the Rochester traveling man, who figured more prominently on the day of the murder than any body else, got an opportunity immediately after the servant girls, to tell his story. He arrived at the hotel at the same time Miss Biechler did and registered right after her. The next time he saw her she was in the hallway on the third floor, sitting in a chair with head bowed down and hands resting in her lap. He went to his room, washed, put on a clean collar and went down stairs. When going into the dining room to breakfast he heard the first shot and ran back into the office. Less than a minute after the first shot, Scott had his attention called to a man falling down the stairs at the west end of the office. The man fell on the landing. Defendant (meaning Miss Biechler) followed close behind him. She stooped down, picked up his head and looked at him. "As I came up," said Mr. Scott, "she raised herself, looked at me and started back. I said, 'What have you done?' Her reply was, 'I have shot my husband, who is living in this house with another woman.'"

Scott says he led Miss Biechler down into the office and took the revolver from her. Later she wanted to go back and see King, but was told that this would be impossible. Then she said, "I did not come here to kill him. God knows I did not."

The witness described rather graphically the scenes that followed, both in the hotel office and at the police court. All the time she moaned and was prostrated, but he succeeded in getting her to talk, and in answer to his question she told him of her marriage with King, why they lived at Quincy under an assumed name, how she got acquainted with King, his persistent urging that they get married and many other incidental events.

When I asked her whether she had the papers to show that she was King's wife, she said: "Why, I had a meeting with him and his father and lawyers in Chicago, and we had a settlement. I gave up all the papers I had, and also signed a paper they presented to me, the contents of which I was not acquainted with."

She told me nothing about the terms of the settlement, only that she had received $1,500, and something about having received some other money, $500 I think, at a previous meeting. She told me her maiden name was Elizabeth Biechler. This was in answer to a question put to her by a reporter in the chief's office. She said the revolver had been given to her by Mr. King, he remarking that he was so much away from home that she could take it as a sort of protection. She said when she came from Chicago she hurried home, threw some things in her satchel hastily, and the revolver was wrapped up in the night clothes, and at night when she retired she put it in her pocket. This conversation took place in the Paxton, in the carriage on the way to the station and at the station in the presence of the reporters. Her condition all this time was hysterical, crying and moaning and struggling to get out of the seat. She talked ramblingly and incoherently, but always expressed great sorrow for what had taken place. She asked one or two of the reporters whether King was dead and they assured her that they did not know. Some gentleman from the Paxton afterwards told her that he was dead. I have never seen her since until yesterday, here in the court room.

On cross-examination Mr. Scott stated that he came into Omaha on the Milwaukee road, and boarded the train at Marietta, Ia. He first saw Miss Biechler at the hotel register, and saw her put down her name. She then went away with a bell boy, presumably to go up stairs in the elevator. Ten minutes after she left the office he went up in the elevator and saw her in the hall on the third floor. She was walking back and forth, with head bowed and hands crossed in front of her. A little bit later he again saw her sitting in a chair. He didn't notice anything peculiar about the woman, other than that she snapped the pen rather abruptly out of his hand. He was bid to repeat the story first told up to the time that he reached the spot where King lay, and saw the woman.

General Cowin asked the witness to state what her manner was like.

"She looked very pale."

"Was she not in a dazed condition?"

"She was."

To this question Mahony raised an objection on the ground that it was getting an opinion out of the witness.

"I have a right to his opinion," retorted Cowin.

"I think so, too," said the court and overruled the objection.

After regaining consciousness and recovering from a fit of hysterical sobbing, the woman wanted to talk about her affairs and tried to tell them to everybody she saw. While in the small office of the hotel she first made use of the assertion that King had clutched her by the throat, and referring to the Duffy woman, said, "My God, that poor girl, what will she do; what will become of her!"

"He took me by the throat and then I don't know what happened," were her words.

While going to and at the police station, she was hysterical, and violently emotional.

The long, tedious narration of Mr. Scott, repeating over and over what the woman said at the time and immediately following the killing, worried her so much that she became faint, gave way to her feelings and caused an interruption in the proceedings. Judge Groff ordered a twenty minute recess, during which the little woman was supplied with stimulants and given a brief rest in the judge's private room.

After the recess Scott reopened the story by saying that Miss Biechler commenced talking about her married life while in the carriage going from the hotel to the police station. She said that King met her in Chicago three years ago. They were married in Missouri and lived in Quincy under the name of Le Garde, in order to keep his father from finding out that they were married. The father sent a man down from Chicago to break up their married life. He succeeded in inducing Harry to return to Chicago and leave her there. She got $400 from the old man to break off, and went herself to Chicago. This money was taken from her later on by the young man to pay his debts with. She also spoke of a letter written by him at one time, when the fight to separate them was going on, in which he said, "Hold the fort till I come. We are man and wife yet."

She also stated that he abused her. Another Henry W. King, it was claimed, knew of their marriage. At one time he abused her by striking and shaking her in such manner as to produce serious results. The trouble between them in Chicago originated because of her refusal to let the Duffy girl come and live with them, as he wanted her to do. In the effort to get her to release her hold on King, his father asserted that he had disinherited the young man, and advised would do well to take $1,500 and let him go. On account of his bad character they proposed sending him away. Luther Laflin Mills had told her that she was legally married and only the divorce court could separate them. At the time they induced her to sign a spaper, she knew nothing of his marriage to another woman. A man by the name of Adams offered to get a ficticious decree of divorce which would set every thing right, so far as her people were concerned. Her first knowledge of Harry's marriage to Miss Duffy, was obtained from a Kansas City paper. Even then she wouldn't believe it, and went to ask his father about it. The old man declared that he knew nothing about it, but advised her to be satisfied with the $1,500 she had received. Mills also advised her to take the money, go home to Cleveland and let the man go.

"Is there any question in the world, Mr. Scott, that she was insane when you saw her coming down the stairs?"

To make objections, all the prosecutors were on their feet in an instant and trying to get in arguments.

"Cowin contended that the witness had been brought on to prove that this woman shot King and was responsible for it."

"But only experts can testify as to insanity," suggested Montgomery. "Well we will see," replied Cowin, "and show you that no Chicago expert can be run in on us."

This little sally brought the general a round of applause from the spectators, and a severe reprimand from Judge Groff, to the effect that another demonstration of feeling at any thing said by the attorneys would be sufficient for him to order the room cleared. Mahoney argued briefly his points of objection, and all the attorneys said they would like to present their authorities. In order to give them an opportunity and him time court adjourned to 9:30 this morning.

W. T. Johnson, J. McGregor Adams, Mrs. N. F. Graham, Mrs. J. De Vere, J. M. Chapin and Martin Nolan, the Chicago witnesses, arrived yesterday and are at the Millard hotel.

Other Court Matters.

Edward G. Humphrey, Hugh H. Griffith, Oscar F. James, George Brush, James H. Phillips and Sidney Smith commenced suit against the Nebraska Tile and Pottery company. The plaintiffs are stockholders in the concern and ask that the books of the company be put in charge of the sheriff until an accounting can be had between them and the corporation. They set forth in their petition that the tile and pottery company began business in 1885 with a capital stock of about five hundred shares, representing $100 each; that in 1887 the company was doing a successful business and its capital stock was at par; that in the fall of the same year one J. H. Collins, of Philadelphia, bought part of the stock and thereby secured the appointment of his brother, D. J. Collins, as secretary and general manager of the concern, which position he still holds. The plaintiffs aver that he is not capable of transacting the business, and that he has no financial interest in the company. His brother, who secured the position for him, is now dead, and D. H. Collins has been distributing the stock belonging to his brother's estate to certain parties in order that they might become officers of the company to the exclusion of the actual stockholders. As a consequence, these people, by proxies, have control of the business. It is also asserted that at the annual meeting of the stockholders, which was held in April, 1888, there were 100 shares of stock voted, but had been declared null and void by the district court. The plaintiff's further claim that Collins has never made a report of the business transacted, as required by law, and has neglected to comply with the order of the stockholders made at the annual meeting, requiring him to make a quarterly report. The books have been kept in such a shape that no one is able to decipher who are the stockholders, or what business has been done. An attempt was made to hold a meeting of stockholders the first of the present month, but when the stockholders gathered Collins stated that the time had arrived when he was going to freeze them out, and would not present the books. There is $15,000 worth of property, consisting of steam boilers, engines, brick machines and kilns, all of which are in the possession of Collins. The plaintiffs ask for the appointment of a receiver and a general accounting.

William E. Hawley and others brought suit against Richard C. Patterson to recover $2,000 on a land contract involving about $20,000.

Reuben Ross filed fourteen petitions for suit yesterday in the district court to foreclose mortgages on lots in Mayne's Place addition. The amount due on the mortgages is $15,875. Eleven of the debtors each owe $1,325 and the others range from $9.75 to $325. The defendants to the different suits are Morris Jones, Charles R. Wooley, Gust Icken, A. Houser, Henry H. Meyer, James G. Miner and Jennie E. Bloomer.

In the ejectment suit of John Schmidt against Peter Lyon, wherein the plaintiff sought to get possession of a lot in Nelson's addition, the jury returned a verdict for Schmidt, and gave him damages in the sum of 5 cents.

The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway company began suit against the American Waterworks company for $5,000 damages, and for the possession of some lots in Florence which the railway company claims is its right of way and that the Motor Works company has taken possession of the property.

County Court.

Louisa Nobling, mother of an illegitimate child, applied to Judge Shields yesterday, asking that she be permitted to let Charles W. and Elizabeth Olcott adopt her offspring. The name of the child is Eva. It was born December 11.

Catherine Hayden brought suit against Egbert E. French for $400, alleged to be due for failure to comply with a land contract on the sale of two lots in Arnold's park addition.

Poverty in Panama.

NEW YORK, April 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A Panama newspaper of March 15, just received, says: "Jacquier yesterday morning received a cable dispatch from Brunet, the official liquidator of the canal company in Paris, in which the latter stated that the Slaven contracting company has terminated its labors and that the canal company will take charge of all the contracting company's factories, work and materia The other great contracting firms have already had their contracts rescinded and the company is taking possession of the shops, the materials and the work which has been executed." Steamers leaving the isthmus have carried away Jamaicans and other West Indian islanders, Venezuelans and others to the number of 6,000. It is believed an equal number of others will leave as soon as means of transportation is offered them. Owing to the great poverty and the scarcity of fuel the empty houses along the line of the canal work are being torn down and the lumber in them is being utilized for cooking purposes.

Favor the Sioux Bill.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., April 2.—[Special to THE BEE.]—John Duck, Ponca, Chasing Crane and Buck Antelope, Indians from White river camp, passed through this city to-day to attend the United States court at Yankton. Your correspondent interviewed them in regard to the acceptance of the Sioux bill. They were all in favor of it, and say the rest of their people also favor the measure.

Fatal Fight With a Moonshiner.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 3.—Three detectives went to Tug River yesterday to arrest a desperado and moonshiner named William Moran. A fight ensued and Moran was killed, not, however, until he had severely wounded all three of the detectives. Trouble is anticipated.

CONGRESSMEN GOING HOME.

They Expect An Extra Session In October.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

On Monday the Cabinet Will Begin Their Reorganization—Southern Federal Offices—Mrs. Harrison Disappointed.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.

More than a dozen republican senators were at the white house to-day to say good-bye to the president, and quite as many republican members of the house. They are going home to get rest and freedom from the office seekers. By the end of the week there will not be fifty republican members of congress here, and probably not more than half that number. Some of them are getting ready to go abroad, while others are on committees which are to junket over the country for investigation purposes. All of the old men in congress are heartily tired of their public work. They have been in Washington almost continually since November, a year ago, and their duties have been of the most exacting character. The republicans have, in the parlance of the street, had "a roast of it" from the first to the last. The demands of the office seekers have not been much more exhausting than those of their congressional duties and campaign work. Most of the republicans are leaving here to return from time to time during the summer, and fully expect congress to be called in extra session in October. All of the candidates for the speakership of the Fifty-first congress say there will be an extra session of congress in October.

REORGANIZING.

Commencing next Monday, the cabinet officers will begin vigorous work for the reorganization of their executive departments. They intend to have changes made first in the higher offices, and then completely reorganize the minor forces. The collectors of internal and import taxes are to be recomended for appointment by Secretary Windom, while the interior and postoffice departments are to produce recommendations for special agents to be appointed at once. The attorney general intends to have a new complement of special agents in the field before the next session of the federal court begins.

WANT TO FILL THE PENS.

There are probably two hundred southern republicans in Washington making the most ardent efforts possible for changes in the federal offices in their sections. They do not especially demand that the democratic postmasters shall be turned out, except in instances where they have taken an offensive part in elections, but they are laying siege upon the attorney general and ask that judges, district attorneys, marshals and special agents be changed at once. They say that if these offices are put into the hands of republicans before the next session of the federal courts begins the penitentiaries will be filled with scoundrels who have interfered with the freedom of the ballot and who have been counting republicans out of office for years. Attorney General Miller says that he will lay the proposition before the cabinet for instructions.

MRS. HARRISON DISAPPOINTED.

Mrs. Harrison was greatly disappointed to-day because she could not go south with her daughter, Mrs. McKee, and ex-Senator Henry G. Davis and family, of West Virginia. She was said to be sufficiently recovered from her recent illness to get away, but when this morning dawned she was advised not to attempt the trip. Mrs. Harrison is suffering from sewer gas poisoning and general exhaustion. It was not until Mr. and Mrs. McKee were on the point of leaving the executive mansion that she abandoned her trip. Baby McKee, who has also been under the weather for some time, remained at home. He was permitted to see his papa and mamma off at the railway station, but he returned to his nursery and toys at the white house, where he appears to enjoy himself. It is likely that the President and Mrs. Harrison will go out of the city for two or three days at the end of this week, probably to some point on the coast to spend a quiet Sunday and get a change of air, water and scenery. This they may do frequently every week or two till they leave for their summer jaunt. The white house plumbing is undergoing repairs, and there will be a better atmosphere around the place soon.

NEBRASKA POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

Ezra J. Gallogby, Chapman, Merrick county, vice Jonathan Kessler, removed; E. L. Ingalls, Dampton, Hamilton county, vice Martin F. Mansfield, removed; Gerald Dallon, Jackson, Dakota county, vice Frank Priess, removed; T. H. Reasoner, Litchfield, Sherman county, vice George H. Pearson, resigned, and John S. Ray, Napanee, Franklin county, vice Dennis P. Chubb, resigned.

IOWA POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

John Matthewson, Astoria, Fulton county, vice Jacob Darling, removed; H. D. Harrell, Covington, Madison county, vice James T. Cash, removed; James T. Thrasher, Dexter, Dallas county, vice J. L. Meek, removed; B. B. Grover, Grimes, Polk county, vice S. W. McClaim, removed; G. G. Scott, Wadena, Fayette county, vice C. Herling, resigned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

George M. Christian, of Iowa, is at Wormley's, and L. Richardson, of Omaha, is at the Ebbitt.

First Lieutenant Montgomery D. Parker, Ninth cavalry, has been ordered to examination for retirement by the board at Omaha.

Senator Paddock and family leave for Atlantic City to-morrow to remain ten days or two weeks. The senator is almost worn out with his official duties. He will go to Beatrice as soon as he returns here.

Senator and Mrs. Manderson leave for Cincinnati on Monday to be absent about a week or ten days.

Representative Connell left for Omaha to-day. PERRY S. HEATH.

Hastings Sewerage.

Mr. Andrew Rosewater returned yesterday from Hastings, where he took a casual survey of the various outlets of the city available for a complete system of sewerage. His surveyors have been at work there for a week past, and will complete the work this week. Mr. Rosewater will be prepared to submit his report to the Hastings council the latter part of next week. This will embrace his ideas of the most practicable sewerage system to be adopted by that city, together with the estimated cost of the work.

Anxious About Senn.

Mrs. Sallie Senn, of Wilmington, Del. writes to Chief Seavey for information concerning her son, John Senn, who has been in Omaha the past winter. About a month ago he wrote home that he was very sick, and wrote to his parents asking for enough money to come home on. The money was sent to him in a letter on March 16, but the missive lay in the postoffice for two weeks and was then returned to Wilmington. The young man's parents are very much alarmed and fear that he has died penniless and neglected among strangers.

The Election In Florence.

At the election held in Florence Henry Hall, was elected mayor; L. E. Haybarge, police judge; Jacob Webber, jr., clerk; Jacob Webber, sr., treasurer; Stephen Brown, councilman from First Ward; E. H. Walker, councilman from the Second ward.

The defeated parties have declared their intention to contest the election, basing such action on the refusal of the judges to allow men employed on the water works to vote.

Must Build a Drain.

The stumbling block in the way of the proposed paper mill at Cut-off lake is the matter of drainage, as it is anticipated that property holders in the vicinity of that sheet of water will object to the refuse being dumped into the lake. This will necessitate the building of a drain to the river. The proposed building is to cost $60,000 and will employ about sixty men.

His Old Byk.

In the great bicycle races a year ago Tom Roe loaned his fine wheel to one McCurdy, a candidate for championship honors. After the races the wheel disappeared and had not been seen since until yesterday when Roe found out it was in J. J. Hardin's store, where it had been all this time. Roe has got out a writ of replevin to recover it, and the case is to be heard before Justice Kroeger.

A Collector's Trouble.

Martin S. Svacina, Thirteenth and Williams, has caused the arrest of John F. Fush on the charge of embezzlement. Fush says that he has been in the employ of Svacina five weeks and the latter owes him $30 for his services. He has collected about $10, but Svacina has demanded all the bills entrusted to his care and the money he has collected. He returned the uncollected bills but kept in part payment of his wages the $10 collected.

Edwin Forrest's Secret.

The great tragedian, Forrest, had a secret which everybody ought to learn and profit by. Said he, "I owe all my success to the fact that everything I have undertaken I have done thoroughly. I never neglect trifles." That's the point—don't neglect trifles. Don't neglect that hacking cough, those night-sweats, that feeble and capricious appetite, and the other symptoms, trifling in themselves, but awful in their significance. They herald the approach of consumption. You are in danger, but you can be saved. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will restore you to health and vigor, as it has thousands of others. For all scrofulous diseases, and consumption is one of them, it is a sovereign remedy.

Revival Meetings.

Revival meetings are being nightly held at the Newman Methodist church on St. Mary's avenue. The meetings are being conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. E. Ensign. He is being assisted by different ministers of the various denominations. Last night Rev. T. C. Clendenning, presiding elder of the district, preached. Thus far this week there have been about a dozen converts.

AMUSEMENTS.

There have been many lessons taught by the drama in Omaha, but none have been more pleasantly and effectively inculcated than those in "Fascination."

This play, at Boyd's, last night, attracted a large and discriminating audience. And yet the gathering was not greater than the piece deserved. It is undeniable that, in the setting, the acting, the costuming of the play, nothing finer has been presented in this city.

There are many scenes in the lives of mortals which may not be produced upon the stage without offense. There are many truths which may be told of human beings but may not be told upon the boards, unless a master hand commands the recital. Yet, all these scenes are to be found, all these truths are told in "Fascination." But their introduction brings no blush to the cheek. When the auditor retires, he feels within him a greater faith in human nature.

Miss Cora Tanner's dual role, Lady Madge Slashton and Charles Marlowe, was admirably rendered. It was a consistent and artistic impersonation, considering of course, the singularity of the disguise she assumes in which to ascertain the character of her affianced.

Not less polished, though the character is ungrateful, was the Mrs. Delamere of Miss Eleanor Carey. In no respect was the characterization ineffectual.

The Duke of Hurlingham by Lionel Bland was as clever an old roue as could be desired. Mr. Charles Coote's Rev. M. Colley; Mr. Bell's Lord Isley, were all very well enacted, especially Mr. P. A. Anderson's Count Ladrange, which was really an artistic piece of work. In truth, there was not a weak actor in the piece.

NO PROPOSITION AT ALL.

Acceptance of Planters' House Site Means a Year's Delay.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Judge Neville, J. J. Brown, Thomas McCague and John A. Horbach, in company with Senator Manderson, called upon Secretary Windom in the interest of the Planters' house site for the Omaha public building.

The secretary heard their argument, but gave no intimation as to what he will do.

The proposition on file at the treasury department for the Planters' house site is to the effect that the cost will not exceed $400,000. It is not made by all of the owners, but by interested parties who execute a bond for only $50,000 that the cost will be within the limit.

A ruling has been made by the department of justice which sets up a precedent against the acceptance of a proposition of this kind. The attorney-general held that a proposition to convey real estate submitted by any other than those in whom the title is vested is no proposition at all, and therefore is not binding or valid. Besides this, it is the belief here that the acceptance of the Planters' house site would involve a delay of perhaps a year in the beginning of the work.

SENATOR MORGAN'S UNKNOWN.

She is Matched to Race Lottie Stanley For $1,000.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Senator Morgan, the well-known Omaha sporting man, to-day covered the $250 deposit of Billy O'Brien, backer of Miss Lottie Stanley, who recently issued a challenge open to all lady bicyclists for $1,000 a side. Senator Morgan represents the backers of an "unknown," supposed to be Miss Emma Williams, winner of the six-days ladies' bicycle race at Omaha.

The Lydecker Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Lydecker court-martial adjourned this afternoon. It is believed that they have finally voted upon the case, but cannot dissolve until ordered to do so by the secretary of war, who may have other business to lay before them.

Thursday, April 4, 1889.

A Word About Celery.—With its crisp, blanched stalks, daintily trimmed with delicate green leaves, it is the most toothsome boquet that ever graces your table. And the healthiest, too. Pleasing the eye, tickling the palate, and improving the health, ought it not to be called the king of vegetables.

The great medicinal virtue of celery lies in the seeds, not in the stalks, and the choicest celery seed is used in the manufacture of Paine's Celery Compound. Combined with hops, dandelion, buchu, sarsaparilla, and other medicinal herbs, it forms a medicine of unequaled power for the cure of blood disorders, nervous diseases and rheumatism.

The medicine of to-day; every bottle sold sells two bottles more, for the users recommend it to their friends. Perhaps you haven't tried it yet. If not, take your spring medicine now, and see that it is Paine's Celery Compound.

At Druggists. $1.00 per bottle. Six for $5.00. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, B