pacy of his son, and knowing all that, when he heard of this matter—we are told that he was a good, christian gentleman—yet, when he hears of the ending of this relation, of this trouble, of this sorrow, knowing the woman as he did, when he hears all this, what does he send out here at once? The message is, to let loose, the dogs of war, un-chain the bloodhounds and set them upon y of his son, and knowing all that, when

Let Them Tear Her | lesh

from her limbs, and limb from limb; de from her limbs, and limb from limb; de-bounce her character, blacken her reputa-tion. Aye, more, see to it that this great power, this, engine that moulds public opinion and forms public judgement is fixed —the press. See that the press is fixed, and attend to and see that it hurl its thunder-bolts at her, and speak the name of King in golden letters. Aye, let not the name of our royal household be attached to her, but call her Miss Blechler. Evidently King knew what moved the world. Now, gentlemen, let us pass over this. I

Now, gentlemen, let us pass over this. I found this woman, I believe, on the morning of the 17th of last November. I found her -of the lifth of last November. I found her tossed from an ocean of trouble and of sor-row and landed a wrock upon the shores of an uncharitable world. I found her in the hands of the inw. In this case, kind, it is true, but stern, also. I found her a

Mental and a Physical Wreck.

Mental and a Physical Wreck. I saw, rather than heard, the cry for help; and I reached out my hand; and, be there that man or woman living, no matter chris-tian or infidel, who has one word to say to me, who seeks to pass judgment upon my conduct for rushing to the rescue of this woman when I saw her in trouble, I want to tell him that I will have it to my credit when independent is passed upon me by our final udgment is passed upon me by our final ourt. These delicate,

Gold-Laced Ladies of Society,

many of them who will take into their mar ble halls the libertine of the world and intro duce him to innocent girls and give him an such that the second se image of my mother and my sister, and I tell you gentlemen if Christ walked on this foot-stool of His in this generation, instead of 1,800 years ago, He would be at this bar to-day defending this woman; and His teach-ings from the beginning to the end of the gospels are a plea in her behalf.

We are told that King is a christian gentleman, that he was brought up in the church, that he teaches the principles of Christ, and yet, as I say, What does he do? I want to refer here to that teaching of Christ-words that have thundered down the ages for eighteen hundred years-the grandest sermon that ever was preached-when

Christ.Spoke Upon the Cross

ie saw those who had placed Him there and driven the nails through His hands and His feet he raised his voice, he raised his eyes to His Father and said, "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do." Christ mid, "Father, forgive them;" King said "prosecute." And if there is one principle that gives to the teachings of Christ the great prorogative over the teachings of all moral philosophers, over all other moral teachers, it is the great and the sub

Doctrine of Forgiveness.

Who in this vast audience, what one in this vast assembly can say, "I am safe," if you take away the doctrine of forgiveness? Now, gontlemen of the jury, we are told here that we have put in no defense, that is, that we have introduced no testimony in de-

fense. I do not suppose that there is one of you but what understands exactly the nature of a criminal prosecution. It is not the purpose of the state to convict. What is your path '- "true deliverance make." Ascertain the facts in the case; and that is what the state is doing here-presenting the facts in

It is Not to Convict.

but it is to give you the facts connected with this unfortunate tragedy; and, if those facts on the part of the state show that the deis not guilty, then as a matter of course, the state is satisfied, and better satisfied than if the facts had shown that she is guilty. More than that: it is within the power of the defense to require the state to put in evidence every particle of testimony connected with the prosecution, although that testimony will show conclusively that the party is mocent. Because, as I say, this great state does not ask conviction. The state wants to know the facts, and like the mother to her child, if she finds her child blameless, thanks God and lets her go. We concede, as I stated in the opening,

that our defense would be that of

and deliberate murder, with malice afore and deliberate inqueer, with inside a low thought. Have your ever imagined to your-self, gentlemen, what a murderer would be, one who would deliberately, in his proper senses, intentionally with malice aforethought take, for revenge or gain, it may be, the life of a fellow being! You expect to find there a monster in human shape. You expect to find a wicked, vicious spirit. The law, I believe says of malice that it is evidence of a heart

Reckless of Social Duty.

Reckless of Social Duty. Gentlemen of the jury, this is the mur-deross. Do you find murder, do you find any indications of morder about her anywhere! Do you find any indica-tions of a depraved heart about her any-where in her conduct? Gentlemen of the jury, all these go to the first considera-tion that i shall prosent in this case, and that is, What was Libble King? What was her character! What was her disposition? What was the bent of her mind? Because we must analyze that first, so that we may after-ward meliigently apply the facts in the case

ward intelligently apply the facts in the case that touch directly upon this homicide. Then, let us look at her conduct generally; if she is a murderess, we will expect some evidence of a murderons disposition in her life before Won't we? If she is what the district attorney called her, virtually a biackmailer, and you might as well apply that term to an angel from heaven as to her, under this testimony-if she was that, you will find some evidence of it in her record, won't you Will find some of it in her record, won't you' If she was revengeful to Harry King, you will find something of that in her record, won't you' If at any time she sought the destruction of a life on account of any of the grievances that sho suffered at his hands, you will find some of it somewhere in her life, won't you?

won't you! I take up her life from the time that it necessary to take hold of it, and am not afraid that the stain shall attach to that. I would that all men, I would that those who would sneer at her could present before us the purity of heart, the purity of devotion,

The Love that this Woman. has exhibited since the time that she con menced life with Harry King. And, in this regard, heretofore, I shall have to be tedious; but I can't help it. I want to show to you, and to show to you conclusively that there is not an element of malice in this woman's nature; that there is not an element of re-venge in this record; that there is not an element that goes to make up crime, to make up

murderess. Gentlemen, let us take her character erally before I go into it in detail. The learned district attorney said, and that is all there is in this case, as to her record before she became the spouse of Harry W. King that, before she commenced her life with him, she was not wholly without sin. How serious a charge have I made against her in that! Who says that bauishes her from my society, that makes her an outcast; she was not without sin? Christ said, "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone at her." There was not a stone cast. I said further than that, gentlemen, and this is all there is in this record in regard to her life. I said further than that, that she was a poor girl, thrown upon her own resources, laboring as a common servant; that

She was Sought in Marriage

By a lover, that she felt his honeyed words raining down upon her heart, gentlemen, and this is no triffing matter. It is our organthis is no triffing matter. It is our organ-ism. God gave it to us, and we have got to take it as it is. It is not sentimental slush, in the elegant language of the assistant at-torney. She found, I say, his noneyed words dropping upon her heart with the glee and joy that the parched desert received the drops of rain from heaven. And, under his promise and under his sway she erred. Man was the cause of her error. Man was the cause of her first misstep; and now, gentle men of the jury, you will find I want to apply a word that I do not generally use, but I want to apply it here. You will find a gang of reprobate libertines around this city who would raise their hands against her and smite her, and who want to convict her, although they make it the boast of their lives that they have turned the channels of virtue into vice. A man may spit and scorn upon you, But There is a Living Jesus,

who has promised you protection. Aye, she Fell. Is said that she had never become a de-praved woman. Nor did she. Now this, gentlemen of the jury, is all the testimony in the case, is it not, my friend Mabohey? Nothing else will be referred to by me; nothing else, I believe, will be referred to by the district attorney, because, all I want of you, of you, of you, of any of you, gentlemen, is to pass upon the testimony in this case. And if you do that, then there is not the shadow f a doubt of the result of her case. If you will pass upon the testimony. I said that gentlemen, and now then we find here, her in the happy hopes of life, not on that day before yesterday that so many can refer heart-burning sorrow; not the day be fore yesterday, at a time when she stood before the world a pure maiden robed in chastity-and there is not for the earth a lovlier vision, and there is not for the skies a more angelic candidate than that little woman before she was touched by the ruthless hand of man. Then we find the deceased, what? A mil ionaire's son, with gold back of him by the millions, who raises his banner in society and says, no matter what my sin, society must take off its hat and bow to me. No matter what I may do, I have a place on the dias and in the drawing room, and you Must Bring Innocent Maidens up and introduce them to me, and make me a reception center. I demand it. What In the name of manhood! in the name of qualifications of the twelve men that ist picked out as his twelve disciples Christ No. I demand it in the name of gold, o position. For I tell you that society says that kings may commit all the sins that they will please. We will plate them over with gold and send them out into society as the genuine thing gentlemen, gold. I have a right to do as I please; I am wealthy; my folks are respect out able. Society bows its head when they ap proach. So, I do as I please. I want to know-I, Harry W. King-I want to know what rights a seventeen, or eighteen, or nineteen-year-old laboring girl, working girl, has with respect to my desires. I would like to know what rights? Why, none at all 1 am a walking champion of my profession of that profession of which there are some followers, obedient followers, in the city of Omaha. This is the man. Why, Mr. Adams, or Johnson, I don't know which, says

taken as his wife, that she was introduced as his wife, and that she recognized him as her husband, and he recognized her as his

wife. Now, I say another thing, and Johnson Chicago, shrewd lawyer, could not deny it, that that evidence, and the letters wherein he called her wife and wherein she called him husband, constituted a common law marringe. That is undisputed. Johnson ad-mitted that upon the witness stand: that it constituted a common law marriage. Now. then you ask: Why do these letters teem with expressions of "You promised to marry

me." I will tell you why they did. This marriage, while a common law marriage, was not a marriage that would be recognized by society, was not a marriage that would be recognized by the church. And you will bear in mind, gentlemen, that i want to call your attention to this: that when she first talks of this Solemn Promise to Marry

it is at a time when there is growing in the bed of creation fostal life, and when she looks forward to the hour when there shall be born to her a son or a daughter, and she wants it born into the church, in the love of Christ, recognized by the church, and recognized by the Christian world. And she says as she took her brother, and made her husband walk up to the church and be god father to the baptism, in the name of Jesus she wants her child the same, when that child is born. her child the same, when that child is born. "I cannot baptise the loins of Henry W. King under the name of Le Garde, and I will not do it. I will not bring into this world a boy child or a girl child that shall have upon its mind to carry through this wicked, cruel world, slits that I have caused it In infancy. The burden is great enough anyway." That is what she wanted, gentlemen, That is what the murderess wanted. These are the promises, and when I read these letters

over I will show as I say, it is a matter of law here; it don't make one bit of difference Now, then, lot us go further. I have shown that at least she was a true and faith-ful wife during all this time. Now, then, let us see what she generally did again. One of the first things that you would look for from a woman of the character that this preserve a woman of the character that this prosecution, and particularly the private prose-tion, would represent her to be would that

She Would Be After Money.

"Henry W. King, your father, is worth illions. I am starving here. Why don't millions. you go to your father and make him give you you go to your father and make him give you money! Why don't you tell your father that he must give us money, or 1 will go there !" Years roll on, and do you find her anywhere asking him to go to that millionaire father for money! We will see waan we come to for money! We will see when we come to the letters. There is one thing we do not find. Then how did they start in that life! Stating in Chicago and soon gathering under a little home roof in the city of Quincy, respected by all. Let us see: Henry W. King is nearly ten years her

senior, a college graduate, a man of the world. She has nothing, as she says in one of her letters, but her own soul's devotion and love. They lived together. How did they come to go! Henry W. King walks out of his father's house an outcast. Henry W. King is banished from his father's and his mother's hearthstone, and driven out pon the world, and the home denied him

Henry W. King walks away from the King

mansion a disinherited son, on account of the proffigate and corrupt life that he had led-nearly ten years this woman's senior. What did this woman do!

The Father Disinherited Him of father's love, of mother's company, of home, of all. She [the defendant] inherited him with a love that mocked at cruelty, with a love that mocked at starvation, with a love that mocked at deprivation. She in-herited him with a purpose that stood like the rocks of Gibraltar against the dashing waves of adversity. That is what she did She gave him more, aye more than all that his father and his mother had disinherited him of. She found him unworthy to enter his father's house, and she took him and made a home for him. She taught him the devotion of love; she taught him to kneel beside the child and

say, "Our Father which art in heaven." She led him into the church on the high road to heaven's door. That is what this murderess "Our Father which art in heaven " did. When his own family had driven him out, she gave him love, she gave him devodid. tion, she taught him christianity, she led him into the church. That is what this murderess aid, gentlemen.

So much to do for her general conduct. Is this the conduct of a murderess? Is this the conduct of a vicious woman? Now, then, as said, this is general conduct. entlemen, I want to be tedious now, f anything is tedious to you that nvolves the character, life, and the liberty of this woman. You sit in a position the im-portance of which you never occupied before, and will never perhaps again so long as you shall live. I want to go now into the private life of Libbie King, as shown by the state itself, and I want to say here that these

Here, again, we have a wondrous display of this woman's solf-sacrificing patience and faithfulness. He had treated her very badly. He assaulted her in the street, draged her by the hair of the bead, yet she only felt bad because Harry shauld go to Henry Wool-worth King and lie about bis promise, his bible oath to tell the truth about promising to marry her. That was her grief. That's the grief of a murderess! But, it was not a profligate who did this it was a petted,

courted favorite of society. She says, '9 hope you are not angry at me

at me." "Not angry at me,'" exclaimed the speaker. "After being dragged by the hair and knocked down in the street, 'I hope you are not angry at me." To prevent the fact becoming known that the man Le Garde Bwing in Quiney was Harry King, is what she'struggled to avoid. Also to prevent the bills due being pressed to a suit which would expose him. When the sheriff was knocking at her door, and she had had

Not One Cent to Buy Bread

with, she went to Chicago to get her ring and pawned it for money that she could purchase the necessaries of life. With the creditors hounding her and the little brother crying with starvation, she writes, "It nearly drives me crazy." But he was proud, and rather than hurt his feelings, she was will ing to suffer. But she kept everything to herself, and it is the retention of such agon-izing strains in the mind without reflexaction that distracts the brain. 'I know he has done his best and could no more.

"Here is what she says of the man who had taken her diamond ring and pawned it for money to spend in dissipa-tion. She didn't think that Heary would tell Mr. Adams, but, because he gave her \$50, she thought probably that it was for the best. Had some one not given her that money, with which she paid some of the bills, it would have been impossible for her to lo prevent Harry from his father finding I want evidence to show that I have not de-ceved her; I want it known that that his son was the Garde. But all through this DIAD we find her constantly chaining "I don't care for myself." What a good example, gentlemen of the jury, and what a noble ex-hibition of solf-sorrifics. It is the end.

Then came the letter written after she had returned to Quincy from Chicago and before Johnson, the lawyer, went down to see her. She had been at home five days, and had not yet heard from Harry, who had promised to write her every day. She not stand it any longer. What does She could not stand it any longer. What does that mean! It means that the poor distracted mind must give way. She says,

"1 Pen't Want Money,

want you," and this is the mercenary

The agents of Mr. King have done their work. They were employed to go to Quincy and broke up the home, as dear to her as any home on earth. It was among friends, where she had a standing in the church and in good society. But they go down, and it falls upon her like a thunderbolt.

In another letter she says, "God knows l have done my best to provent your mother and sister from knowing this,,' and she wrote it to ask his forgiveness, and to ask him to think well of the little girl who had always loved him and who loved him still.

Afternoon.

The attendance, if anything, was larger in the afternoon than before. Many new faces were noticed among the lady specta-tors. Those who were dealed admission in the morning waited until adjournment and took advantage of the opportunity to get in and secure sents. Some brought lunches, but others denied themselves refreshment, preferring to fast rather than lose a sight of one act in the now celebrated case.

Miss Biechler was in much brighter spirits and came in with a smile on her face. She chatted with Julgs Baldwin and looked more pleased than at any time since the trial commenced. General Cowin resumed his argument,

from that to the pedestal of n one day. Is that human nature! Is that with further reference to the istters, taking the last one to read and comment upon. He said that in some respects it was different so! Is there any other way to account for this? Do you believe that that is done with reason acting: do you beli ve that that is from the others. They were written under mental strain and, during stormy times, done with will power in operation? You can-not, and if you are honest men you will not; and I know you are. After the Quincy separation King tele-graphed her, "Hold the fort, we are man and wife just the same." He also wrote her Now, then, with this bright light, we will proceed to another feature of this case. We are told that self defense and the defense of a letter saying, "Leannot give you up." In that letter he dictated a telegram, for her to send him, saying: "Libbic has not heard Insanity are inconsistent in the same case. Now, let us see. If it is self defense it is not insanity; that is true. If it is insanity it is

send him, saying: "Alabbio has not heard "Insulity are incontaistent to the same case." from you. I understand and agree," and asked her to sign it "Lige," so insulity; that is true. If it is self defense; it is not self defense; that is true. But it may be not self defense; that is true. But it may be not onderstand. In that letter he made a new declaration of love. She went then the true the she to be her or not this defendant to a set the she of King the she her or not the bedy of King the she her of the she her of King the she her of the she her of King the she her of the she her of King the she her of King the she her of the she her of King the she her of the she her of King the she her of the she of the she her of t

purest here; there was a time when she nestled on her mother's bosom; there was a time when she was taught to pursue the path that led to heaven. She was dragged therefrom by a man, whether Mr. King or not we do not know, and I would not charge. God knows, and fense is not a human law. It is not a law of the statute book. The law of self defense is a law of God. It was given to man at his creation; it was given to every beast and every fish; it was given to every living thing, the right of self defense. And the right of self defense cannot be taken away whether Air, King or not we do not knows, and I would not charge, God knows, any-thing against him that we do not know, be-cause there is enough. Whether or net, I do not know: so I say I have nothing to say against her. Poor, racked soul. After this, then, and at this very time, although she have nothing about it no one told her are knew nothing about it, no one told her any-thing about it, although Mr. King had heard about it-after this she writes this letter.] don't know what the date of this is; it bears no date, but probably not a great while

fore this last expression. (The last letter was then read and commented on.) Now, gentlemen, this is the last letter they gave us; this is the last chapter we have of the life of this poor child, except as It is given by evidence, until we get down to the transaction on the 17th of November, Now, we find her again, then, finally making this settlement, heartbroken and alone; again she is cast upon the world, and she tells Mr. Adams, and I believe Mr. Adams is a kind hearted man-she tells Mr. Adams that if Harry is taken from her, all is and she will place herself in a convent. Her sister is there; her little brother is to be taken care of; heartbroken now and alone, she is cast upon the cold charities of the world. Now continued world. Now, gentlemen, bear in mind this, that all she has sacrified here is for the sake of mother, father, and Harry to the extent of his comfort, but not to the extent of allowing him to marry another woman. Because it was often talked about at that time that some proceeding or other for divorce would be taken, and while they did not want a display about it, she told us that she took Harry to her mother's house and crossed her humble threshold, and there introduced him, as he was, as her husband. "My mother," says she, "has always believed it, believes it now; powers of resistance that I have would have

1 Am His Wife

e taken.

Days and years

human law, no matter what is in your atute books. The rights God has given statute books. you cannot be taken away from you by man. And the right of self defense is a God-given right, and cannot be taken away by human law. I have no occasion to stand by and submit to an assault on me whereby I may Inve. receive great bodily injury, or where my life may be in danger. God gave me mind, power, and strength to defend it to the best of my ability, and I have a right to do it; and no man has a right to assault me and say "I would only have hurt your throat a little. It might have annoyed you for years, but you had no right to resist, because I did not mean to hurt you but a little." No, sir. I have a right to protoct my person; it was given to me. This is a hard world to live in, at best. It is for poor folks, anyway; and we need every muscle, every power, every voin, every artery, every nerve, of our body to work our way through the world, and we are entitled to it, and no man has a right to take it from us. If a man assaults me, and I am liable to lose my little finger by there are other considerations.

that assault, he cannot complain, and the law cannot complain if I take his life and save my hand. On the law of self-defense Whether of not the danger is imminent is to be governed in a great measure by the disposition of the assaulting party, by the conduct of the as saulting party, and by the relative strength and skill of the assaulting party and the party assaulted. Bear that in mind. I might not have the right to use a gre arm i defense of an assault that any of you would make upon me; still another person not as strong as I am, not having the same natural

a perfect right to. Now, then, I would have the right to use my pistol m self-defense when assaulted by overwhelming forces, while another person stronger than I am

might not have the

might not have the **Right to Use It.** Here the story of Miss Blochler's ar-rival at the hotel November 17, how she went up the elevator to King's room, where she expected to find him with Miss Duffy, how the main the ball with Miss Duffy, how and there must be some proceedings for di-vorce taken; or, if there is to be a legal eparation, let some proceedings for divorce Now, gentlemen, I want to say this right here before we go any further in regard to that, that I have no doubt in the world that she paced the hall while waiting for come down, and their interview in the parlor hope still rested in nor heart, that it had not flown, that it had not departed. I have no doubt in the world that where her life was was graphically pictured, and the General continued: Did she, upon sight of this man, as a deliberate murderess would have done, and where her devotion was that there also blow his brains out at sight? No, she did not come there to kill him. We have proven was hope, and that notwithstanding this ep-aration, Harry and she would come together again, and that she could turn over that money that she had received to help him and to aid him. I have no doubt at all. But we that they sat together in the parlor, and that while standing at the elevator the fatal shot that cost Harry King his life was fired. Afwill let that pass now, gentlemen of the jury; I leave this branch of the case. I have shown terwards, while in the office, she said he took her by the throat, and we have the testimony you her life for three years; I have shown you that there is not in that life from the be-ginning to the end an element of malice; I of two reputable witnesses that they saw the marks of his fingers on the side of her neck. I spoke of this thought before in the unraveling of this thought before in the unrav-eling of this transaction. On the one hand Harry King, six feet high, a strong, power-ful and violent man, who had demonstrated that he was capable of no respect for this woman, possessing an abandoned heart, striking her in the side when he knew that she was with child. The brutes will not pernave shown you that there is not an element of crime, there is not an element of revenge. I have shown you that that life consists of a ontinued stream of devoted love, self-sacri-cing, humbing herself, bowing herself, to help her lord and master. This is the history of the woman; this is the history of this poor detendant. When beaten about the head, and beaten about the she was with child. The brutes will not per mit themselves such abandonment, but with strong jaws and open mouths will protect body, and knocked senseless on the street, she still churgs to him, and tells him: "I will their young. This man King knocked her down and dragged her by the hair of the be your friend; I love you still." I say, then, when all this is done, we enter upon the final head, not once, not twice, not thrice, but many times. This usage was impressed on her brain, and doubtless the situation in the scene of this transformation with a woman free from malice, free from revenge, pare in thought, pure in act. Tell me if such a woman is made in a day. Crime lingers long; a mardorer is not a murderer in a day. elevator caused a realization of the possibilities that might ensue, to flash through her brain. On the other hand Libbie King is a small, frail woman, strong only when hor will power is called into requisition. She leaves Chicago in the middle of last November with the pis-You are, then, to say, gentlemen of the jury that from the pedestal upon which this de

the middle of last November with the pis-tol given her by Harry in her valise. And what a troubled night was that on the car between Chicago and Omaha, with move-ment confined to its narrow limits and sleep banished by the misdoings of Harry. Arrivfendant is placed by her record, a pedestal of virtue of honor, of self-sacrifice, of love, of devotion, that she leaps ng in Omaha, she puts the pistol in her

pocket. On the Ouestion of Self Defense the statement of Libbie King is put in evidence by the state, and the state can offer her but as a witness whose statement is to be accepted as absolutely true. I regret exceedingly that the assistant district attorney should seek to reflect on his own witness, and I still adhere to the position taken by the defense that there was no call for accumulating testimony. General Cowin read the testimony of Dr.

Rebert, using Judge Baldwin as a subject on which to illustrate, to show that King was

bullet

greatest German scientists tells us that the first question to be put to a patient entering an insane hospital is, Have you had recent trouble or misfortune!

To define the different phases of insanity the General read a number of definitions from noted authority, and the methods adopted by them for ascertaining the con-dition of the mind. Ideas are formed in the brain after it has received impressions, but no living being can tell how these ideas are formed or what operation the brain passes through. As a matter of course, we have different kinds of insanity, and it is wonderful how a person thus afflicted may avoid showing evidences of his in-sanity. For a long time the test was the knowledge of the patient concerning right and wrong, but that is no onger any test at all. Instances were shown where men confined in hospitals, who knew as well the difference between right and wrong, had plotted for months to kill, either the warden or doctor, and had succeeded, They knew it was wrong, but did not have the power to resist the temptation. The actions of the insane are dependent on that over which they have no control.

At 4:30 o'clock the general said he was very tired, and asked the court to adjourn until this morning. Said he: "I would like to talk about an hour longer," and the judge accommodated him by adjourning.

ARCHITECT MEYERS ARRIVES.

The Roaring Commissioners Become Mild as Sucking Doves. Mr. E. C. Meyers, architect of the new

ounty hospital building, arrived in the city cesterday.

For a long time now, that is for three or four weeks, the honorable board has kept the wires between Omaha and Detroit Mich., the home of Mr. Meyers, hot. The honorable board desired to censure Mr. Meyers, not mildly, but severely.

Mr. Moyers arrived yesterday, and m ad-vance telegraphed the board to meet him at the Paxton hotel. In response, Messrs, Mount, O'Keeffe and Anderson took their way to that hosterry at half-past 10 o'clock, and finding Mr. Meyers there, had a consultation with him and it was decided to consultation with him, and it was decided to

visit the hospital in the afternoon. At 2 o'clock Mr. Meyers and Commissioners Mount, O'Keefe, Anderson and Corrigan took carriages and drove to the incipient hos-pital, and a careful examination of the building was made.

Mr. Meyers found a considerable portion of the work below the standard called for by the specifications. Where brick arches had been placed he found that the centers, or supports, had been removed too previously, and that they were consequently weakened. and that they were consequently In conversation with a reporter h he said that enough had been done and lett undone to throw the walls, whether intentionally or through ignorance he was not prepared to say, but if it were the latter, the ignorance was inexcusable upon the part of the men who claimed to have a sufficient knowledge of building to undertake such a contract. An end wall in building No. 6, he found, would of necessity have to be removed, and other portions of the work will have to be done over again. While at the building Mr. Meyers took ce-

casion to give Superintendent Ross some in-structions, and talked to him so plainly that he says he thinks there will be no misinter Among other things here will be no misinter-Among other things, he told him that he should not take orders from individual mem-bers of the board of commissioners, and that if an order came from the board as an official body, to obey it, but at the same time see

that it was in writing. Mr. Meyers told the board that it would be necessary for him to visit the hospital at least once a month while it is being completed and the board thought so too and ac uiesced.

Under the orders made by Mr. Meyers yesterday the contractors. Messrs. Ryan & Walsh, will find their profits on the job much smaller than they would have been other-wise, but for this, Mr. Meyers says, they can blame themselves. In removing the sup-ports to the arches so prematurely they hoped to save a few hundred dollars. but instead, they find themselves put to an additional expense and so is is with smaller matters in which they have failed to abide by the provisions of the speci fications.

Returning to the court house Mr. Mever gave the board, the superintendent and the contractors some additional instructions and courteously bade them adieu.

And all the time the commissioners kept

Self-Defense and of Insanity

We are told that these are inconsistent. If they are, I have new law to learn. A witness is put upon the stand and testifies to facts sufficient, I think, when I shall come to analyze that testimony, to warrant you in saying she was perfectly justified, provided she was in that condition. They claim she was fully conscious of what she was doing. That testimony was introduced by the state. A thou-sand witnesses could not make it stronger, because there is no conflict of testimony. We put in the plea of insanity, and, gentiemen. I will talk some of the plea of insanity when I come to that branch of the case. Pass it over now. In other words, we say this: We say that Mr. Henry W. King, the deceased,

Assaulted This Woman's Mind in its citadel; that he bombarded it for nearly three years until he finally prostrated The testimony of Johnson, the testimony of Adams, shows that he assaulted, as I say, her mind in its citadel. The testimony of Scott shows the final shot that entered that citadel and swept away the last vestige at that time of will power. No number of witnesses could make it stronger. Then this is what we say: Why should we put in testimony as long as every word of testimony that is in is as strong as testimony can be for the defense!. Had it been in my power to call these witnesses for the state, I would have called every one of them and put them on to give testimony showing absolutely and unqualifiedly that this woman did not comrime. And I will say, gentlemen, I that if my friend, Mr. Mahoney, had mit a crime taken this case before a grand jury, and had this same testimony, that there would have been no ind, etment, nor would he have advised an indistment.

I want to call your attention to a case or is point that is probably now fresh in the minds of all of you. A short time ago a Mr. McCauley, a married man living with his wife and two little children, was a book keeper in one of the large establishments in Chicago. As this occurred but a short time ago, I refer to it now. Mrs. McCauley was a nervous woman, a good woman, a faithful wife, a devoted mother. On a visit one day she learned of the infidelity of her husband beyond question. She brooded over it two or three days. She finally went out upon State street. She entered a store, bought a pistol, and returned to her room where her asband was. At that time a reporter of the Tribune was present in the house interviewing the husband. She talked with the hus-band for a few moments, went back into the other room, and, while Mr. McCauley was talking to the Tribune reporter she came into the room where they were, placed her pistol at the back of her husband's head and fired, killing him instantly. You will say, "Hang her." If she had been hung, as it was shown what the condition of her mind

Have Been Judicial Murder,

the most horrible of all murders, the mur-der that comes from the courts. If she had been imprisoned an hour, it would have been a judicial crime. The case was investigated before the grand jury and no indictment was found. The anxiety, the worry, the trouble, the hysteria, the emotions, had all been beatthe any start is the endotons, had all deen beat-ing against the heart and nerve centers for three days, steadily, steadily, until finally at this time a tidal wave of blood poured in upon hor mind and submerged and destroyed for the time being all will power. She was simply acting with the body, without one tithe of a sound mind. Some months after that, one morning, she was found in bed. On her right arm was her little boy, on her left arm her little girl - the girl about a year and a haif, all lying apparently asleep. A rubber tabe connected from the gas, placed it under the clothing. She had deliberately placed the tube is the gas, placed it under the clothing on the gas, ing against the heart and nerve centers for

They Awaited Death.

They Awaited Death. She was what the law and scientific med-icine say is insane. The three were buried together. She was not insane from her act in shooting her husband. She had loved her husbaud with all her soul, with all her heart. There was nothing left in her heart but love and devotion, and when that vessel was shattered, reason itself swung on its pedestal and finally tottered over, a broken mass. And if my friend, Mr. Mahoney, had phoend this prosecution before a grand jury, he grand tury would ever have indicted acr no grand jury would ever have indicted aer

She Got Him in Her Clutches.

She got him in her clutches? She, a woman twenty years of age; he nearly ten years older. She, a ziri that had not re-ceived the assistance of man or woman scarcely from childhood, and had only depended upon that Great Father who prom-sed to be a father to the fatherless; she bring into her clutches the college graduate the world-experienced Harry King this you would send her to the gallows? Or to imprisonment in the penitentiary, which would be worse than the gallows? The gal lows will take her life, and there an end of it. The penitentiary will only be a racking machine upon which her already broken mental powers would be stretched like the inquisition until death must come in that way. Aye, hang her, hang her, hang her; den't put her on the mental rack. Bear in

Now there are two persons. Bear in mind now what my object is in discussing this question as I do: I want to see whether or not Libble King, when she came to Oma-ha on the 17th of November was the murderess and the revengeful tigress that it is claimed for her. That is what I want to see. I will then, as I say, speak generally of her conduct toward him before I speak in detail. Now then, lot me say this: Is there any question in the world, that from the time she question in the world, that from the time sne took up with that life with Henry W. King, whether as his wife or his promised wife, I want to say to you here, gentlemen, I care not, because it does not figure in this case— from the time she took up her life with him until the time she received the message that uined her mind-she

Was as Faithful to Him,

aye, more faithful, than the disciples were to Christ! That is the first, that is the first. to Christ! That is the first, that is the first. A mistress, was she! Pity all men have not mistresses. A mistress, was she! There is proven beyond any question, centlemen, that when they went to live together they went to live together as man and wife. We have the testimony that they lived in Quincy as man and wife. We have the testimony that they were introduced everywhere as man and wife. things."

rian and wife. Now, as to the technical question as to whether she considered herself engaged, I want to say to the district attorney he need waste no time on that. On the question as to whether there was a legal marriage or not is a matter of perfect unconcern, and I will tell you why. I will tell you why when I course t discuss come to discuss

The Question of Insanity.

aced this prosecution before a grand jury, grand jury would ever have indicted acr the world. Now, she is charged with murder, willful

Letters Are a Monument

of glory. But I hear some of you say, "Why did you object to them Mr. Cowin?" I ob-jected to them because I knew they were six or seven letters out of hundreds. I wanted to see if I could get any more, I said, you will do that we will let them all go Now, here is a period of nearly three years to be covered by the private correspondence of Libble King, Hundreds of letters of devotion passed durng that time between herself and her hus But let me say to you, that with the examination of great lawyers, inspectors, and detectives, out of the hundreds of let ters, they have taken five or six or seven o the very worst. In these papers that I hold between that finger and that thumb is the worst thing that could be said against Libbie King during her life with Harry. What could have been said had the other letters been produced? Aye, more than that, genlemen, so scrupulous were they in regard to matter that one of these letters is mutilated.

And a Sheet Taken Out of It Not by the district attorney who, in his can

dor, said that that was gone when it came to So scrupulous are they, so infamous o damnabio. He here entered upon a review of his client's private life, taking the letters introduced as evidence as the basis of his argument. He read them to the jury, discussing each and every point at considerable length and re-We objected to their introduction sumed: because, in their pages is found the only thing that can be used against this poor woman, and because they give only a **One-Sided** Portion

of a mass of correspondence. The faithfulness of Libbie as King's wife

was shown to exist in every line and her great sacrifices in every word, action and deed. She would sell her diamond ring and go to Chicago, but not to get one dollar out of the coffers of the millionaire. Ah, the day may not be far distant when the head of the house of King may plead of

this persecuted woman For One Drop of Water

tol cool his parched tongue. "Marry me, Harry King, and I will be content, if neces-sary, to live in a barn." This is what she said, "You must marry me or we can't any longer live this kind of a life." Little did she think when asking him to send back her ring that King had pawned it and spent the money for his own dissipation. You must, gentlemen of the jury, digest rightly these letters, the thought, the soul,

the motive, the reason, to make up your con-clusions as to the state of mind she was in when she came to Omaha. After all that had taken place in Chicago, she still

Called Him Dearest Harry.

[The letter was read]. She had taken her little brother and sister Joe from a home of notice brother and sister foe from a home of poverty in Cleveland and cared for them, took them into the church where they were baptized and brought up, with all the tender care of a fond, a their the statistic motion. christian and charitable mother.

"Joe says to tell you, I am trying to be a very good boy," quotation from the letter. He must have a murderess for a mother, commented General Cowin. "Mr. Foot died. A poor girl whom I have visited was stricken down, and one of

our nearest neighbors has a little bady. And all this occurred the day I left." "Strange," quoth the general, "that a woman should take any interes. In such

The negotiations carried on in Chicago, all of which have been so many times repeated that they are thoroughly known, were also gone over, step by step, and their various phases characterized by the attorney. The incident where King met and assaulted her

on the street was made especially prominent. In all these letters, continued the gen-eral, we find that there is something she and Harry were trying to keep everyone class from knowing. What was it! Why, the

fact that They Were Man and Wife, that eventually it should come

Cleveland and wrote her letter from there, which was the last one until in November. In his letter he found fault with her for writing to Harry Woolworth King, for in her answer she says it was don ; for his (Harry's) sake and protection. Here, too, is where she uses the expression, "If you ever go back on me again God help you I W B Not Let You Live."

That was the natural result of a mind after going through all that had pre-viously occurred. She had repeatedly said "I am going erazy and can't stand it any longer." He had written her to come buck and al-ways he true to him and she said she would be true to him always. The first separation was made, not that he might marry another woman, but to bring peace to the home of his parents. I am writing the life of this woman so far as possible on the horizen, in letters of gold, and that you may take it with you into the jury room, and there learn of the character of the woman, who has been so tompest tossed upon the sea of adversity. When it came down to the time of the accord separa-tion, however, the agent of King found that she held a marriage contract, a document that her lawyer, Mr. Mills, told her was good, but it did not require the wisdom of a

Mills to tell us that. They thrust money upon her and it came about by their informing her that Harry had about by their informing her that Harry had written a letter saying that she was annoy-ing him and wanting money. They told her when they went to Quincy that Harry had told them that he was tired of her and wanted to get rid of her. He may have said that, gentlemen of the jury, because he was playing fast and loose-first with his father and then with his wife. The state's attorney ells you that she had the advice of a brilliant lawyer. That he was an able lawyer is true but that he gave her good advice I absolutel, deny. I regret to say it, for it may reac the office of Mr. Mills in Chicago, a gentle man I have known for a long time. But it is true and undisputed, and my own per-sonal knowledge tells me that this woman was not fairly dealt with. What says her lawyer! Why, he says, "What can you expect to do here against Mr. Kug with all his money and name? His word will be taken while yours will be repudi-ated." I have had occasion during a long ated." practice to be the attorney of many a poor man and poor woman, and I have never allowed such languge to pass my mouth or to be thought in my brain as, "You are poor, your opponent is rich, and you cannot there-fore get justice." Had I done so I would consider myself unfit to remain on the rolls of the Douglas courty has. If this woman had consulted me instead of the Chicago lawyer. I would have told her that all the gold of the Kings could not prevent against the justice of her case; that all the power and prestige of that royal household-scuid not bury her rights. And I would have stood before a jury of my countrymen and pleaded her case ntil I was hoarse. I kay it here, that the Kings

With All Taeir Goil and their attempted influence over the press cannot drown and biry the rights of this little woman.

little woman. Again she signs the paper, self-sacridcing again for the protection of Mr. and Mrs. King and their daughter. Bear in mind that she does not sign it so that Harry can marry another woman. She has been told that she can come out to Onaha and institute pro-ceedings for a diverge and the a hill for can tome on the biogeness and file a bill for alimony, but gives him up for the sake of the father, mother and sister and for the peace of her beloved Harry, but always, bear in mind, not to have him marry an-other woman. That was not thought of. other woman. That was not thought of. Had such a matter as that been mentioned she might well have said. "I can stand this no longer." If, as has been charged, the relation between the dead man, Harry, and this defendant was that of man and mis-tress, why did the breaking up of that relation require the aid of such men as Johnson and Mills!

Libbie King could feel for Miss Duffy and did feel for her, and when I say she feit for her I want to impress upon your mind that she had the delicate feelings of a sister toward her. I think that it was with these same feelings that she afterward acted, and acted, when she learned that he afterward acted, when she learned that he precented to be married to a woman in Council Hinfs, the Duffy woman. I say I do not want to say one word against her; let her go. Poor say one word against her; let her go. Pool child; I say of her as I say of this defendant

there was a time when she was as pure as the

fired the shot that entered the body of King and caused his death. Let us concede now. for the purpose of our argument, that it was the bullet from the pistol in the hand of this defendant that entered the body of Henry King and caused his death. Now, it is contended by the state that when she ifred that shot she 11 15 when knew what she was doing; she was perfectly sane; that it was the act of malice, - premedi

Build Up the Crime.

murder

tation, and deliberation. That is what they say, Now, they say this was the act o talice, premeditation, deliberation; when she raised the pittol and fired that shot she knew what she was doing. I concede that for my first defense. I concede for the purpose of the first defense that she knew just what she was doing, as they claim sne did. If she knew what she was doing, she is not responsible. It is plan now that she knew what she was doing when she that pistol and fired-I say she had a fight to fire it, and her reason was properly relsed. If she did not know what she was doing, then she is

Not Responsible For the Act.

Now, for the first proposition, let us con ede she knew what she was doing. The revolution in criminal law for the past years ias been probably as great as in any other a lepartment of the law; more probably than a the civil department anywhere. There was a time when it was said if a person knows the difference between right a wrong he is not insane. And there used and be number after number of judicial murders committed on that theory, that if a man knew the difference between right and wrong, that then he was sane enough to be responsible for his act. Why, this matter came to be discussed, this matter came to be investigated, and it was only necessary to say, go to your hospital, and unless there is perfect index, and there is not one such case n ten thousand-unless there is absence of mind entirely, there is not a soul in the hospital but what knows the different between right and wrong. Not one. You deprive any one of those men of their break-fast in the morning, and they know they are wronged. You deprive any one of them of their dinner, and they know they are wronged. They disobey an order of the warden, and they know they are committing wrong, and those men are calculating from day to day and from month to month to parpetrate an act of murder and accomplish it. So I say in regard to this, the courts finally came to the conclusion that they had been guilty of judicial murder, because on the theory of right and wrong-the knowledge of right and wrong -you could execute every inmate in the asylum of this state if murder was committed.

We also used to have a doctrine of self defonse taught by the old Mohawks of the common law, that if a man was assaulted he common the to the wall, he must become a coward, he must ignore the God-given right of self defense, and he must files to the wall. That was the language of the books, ere he might turn and defend himself. And under this instruction given by courts to juries time after time, judicial murders were again per-petrated. We used to have another doctrine that advanced from this, that said it is not necessary to retreat to the wall. We say when your life is in danger or great bodily harm is threatened, that you may resist it with all the force that is necessary and com-mensurate with the force of the attack. We changed the law to that. Then as we changed onto this point, we used to have a doctrine which said, "you must not use the power of would say you ought to. You cannot use the power of self defense unless some reasonable person would have done so, under the circumstances." We have advanced from that, and we have left to the ince your to sup whether where a it to the jury now to say whether, when a party is assaulted, there was a firm con-viction in the mind of the person assaulted that his life was in danger, or he was in danger of great bodily injury; and if he had that honest belief, and that under the circumstances to be adjudged of, it was neces-sary to use the force that he did for the pur-pose of protecting that life, or for the purpose of saving his person from great bodily injury, that then he had a right to use that And that is the

Law of the Land To-Day.

Now then, gentlemen, the law of self de-

not shot by the little woman. The entered four or five inches from the top of the shoulder and its direction was down-ward at an angle of about 45 degrees. The general then continued: If she was holding that pistol outward, then she shot from heaven. The only explanation to be given is that while he had her by the throat sho threw her hand with the pistol in it over her

shoulder with the muzzle pointing down-ward, and it was discharged. Gentlemen, we must dwell on the scene at the elevator, where the fatal shot was fred. His grip is on her throat. This is shown to you by the testimony of a witness who said that the throat of the defendant was purple from contact with the fingers of some one, and this statement could have been contra And with all the rapidity of thought came the reflection that the man was capable carrying out his threat to kill her. I long must this woman submit to the grash ing of her throat by a powerful and recisies man ere she raised her arm in self defense

1 want to ask my friend, the district attorney, how long he would have this defendant, with her memory of the crucities of this man that ought to have landed him in the penitentiary, mactiv How long must right and weakness stand the throat-clutched power of tyranny! I might put that question to the spirit of Em-mett who was judicially murdered for the exercise of the sucred right of self defense o to our forefathers of the revolution. I might also interrogate the spirit of Mrs. Potts, of Pennsylvania, who not death from a blud-geon in the hands of her husband. She is not a man, but a weak woman, in the clutch of a strong man, and with a recollection of treatment calculated to overturn her reason, and yet the state would have her wait, al though the law says she was under no such

compulsion. Let us say that she fired the shot in full consciousness of the act, and, if she did, say that the law of the land, under the cir cumstances, would exonerate her. And it is not only the law of the land that would so declare, but that of God. Harry King

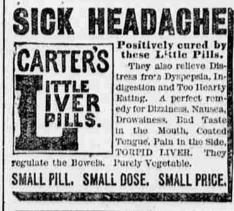
Has Her By the Throat.

Has ther By the Throat. She pulls the pistol from a pocket of her wrapper. The poor woman, in her trepidation, left Chicago with no other covering. Who shall say that, assum-ing the shot to have been leveled by her that struck him in the back, in the hundredth part of a second required for him to turn from

ilent Mr. Meyers will return next Tuesday to see how his instructions are being obeyed.

Dr. Gluck eye and ear, Barker blk.

Another Pilfering Postal Clerk. WASHINGTON, April 8 .- Postoffice inspec tors to-day arrested Harry D. Darby, regis try clerk in the postoflice in this city, for rifling valuable registered letters. When arrested Darby had \$70 in his hand which he had just taken from a letter. He is an old employe, having entered the office as a carrier in 1880. He was taken before a United States commissioner and held in the sum of \$3,000 to await examination to morrow. When arrested he had \$562 on his perso which, it is thought, was taken from other registered letters.



PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION. -Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, March 25, 1820.-Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef, ibids for beef must be sub-mitted in severated enveloped bases. Flore <text><text><text><text><text><text><text>