woman and in the light of inferences drawn by the defense put the most charitable inter-pretation upon her misdoings. When man-kind comes to administer human and fallible law, it is counselled to perform the duty in its best judgment. The dictates of our own preservation, the well being of society and demand that, until the human race shall have so far progressed in its great evolution as to eliminate crime, wrong do shall be punished. When the millenium comes, and men and women will not arm themselves with deadly weapons and shoot down other human beings, and the rights of all are respected, then i twill be opportun-

Say 'Go and Sin no More.' But, in the meantime it is absolutely necessary that the courts protect society by the

punishment of the guilty.
"I have never clamored for conviction and
never shall. General Cowin told you that
he had no laurels to win in this case. I am sure that I am not seeking the conviction of making of the state a storn master. titude is for the protection of society. If should stand otherwise I would ask not only that my name be stricken from the rolls of the bar of Douglas county, but from those of respectable society. The state has nothing to gain by the conviction of an innocent man or woman. On the contrary, the state, so ciety, humanity, civilization, everything that goes to the makeup of life, demands that no innocent person shall be contaminated by the

garb and surroundings of convicts. "Therefore, all I ask of you is that you weigh carefully the evidence in the case and that you listen attentively to the instructions the court and apply the facts as you find

And Render a True Verdict thereon. If the defendant was of diseased mind at the time of the firing of the fatal shot, on your oaths, and in the protection of humanity and civilization, you must acqui But, unless there is some symptom mind deceased, something to indicate that the act was brought about by disease and not by passion, then, gentlemen of the Jury, you cannot in the discharge of your duty, acquit her on that ground. If acquittal is to be brought in on what are termed general principles, that a person has a right to usurp the function of law in punishing real or supposed grievances, there would be little use in trying any criminal case in little use in trying any criminal case in a court of justice, because there is no criminal but can conjure up some real of fancied jus

"Now, gentlemen of the jury, I ask that you fairly and impartially consider this case and that, if there exists among you such a doubt as to the guilt of the defendant as to denominate reasonable, you will use that presumption of innocence and the charities of the law and acquirt the defendant but of the law and acquit the defendant, but that, if no such doubt obtains with you, you will perform the duty imposed upon you on the law and find her guilty

At the conclusion of Mr. Mahoney's address, Judge Groff, in a low voice, yet distinctly audible in all parts of the court room read the following

Instructions to the Jury. The court instructs the jury:

1. The defendant is informed against as required by law with having, on the 17th day of November, in the year 1889, within Doug las county, Nebraska, unlawfully, purposely and feloniously, and of deliberate and pre-meditated malice, assaulted one Henry W. King, jr., purposely and of deliberate and premeditated malice to kill and murder the said Henry W. King, jr., with a certain pistol then and there charged with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, and that she did in such manner and by such assault kill and murder the said Henry W. King, jr., which charge is for the crime of murder in the first

degree,
2. The court instructs the jury that the in formation referred to in the foregoing in-structions embraces the lesser offences of homicide, of murder in the second degree

and of manslaughter. Before defining the different degrees o homicide, the court instructs you that every person accused of crime is presumed to be innocent until proven guilty by competen testimony beyond a reasonable doubt; and, before you can find the defendant guilty of any of the grades of homicide as defined in these instructions, you must be satisfied from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt of her guilt, and if you do not become so satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt, you must acquit.

3. The statute under which the accused is informed acquist provides that "If any new reasonable doubt," and the statute under which the accused is a statute under which the accused is a second acquist, provides that "If any new reasonable doubt," and the statute under which the accused is a second acquisity provides that "If any new reasonable doubt," and the statute under which the accused is a second acquisity provides that "If any new reasonable doubt," and the statute under which the satisfied from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt of her guilt, and if you do not become so satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt of her guilt, and if you do not become so satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt of her guilt, and if you do not become so satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt, you must acquire the satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt, you must acquire the satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt, you must acquire the satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt, you must acquire the satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt, you must acquire the satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt, you must acquire the satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt, you must acquire the satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt, you must acquire the satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt, you must acquire the satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt, you must acquire the satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt, you must acquire the satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt and the satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt.

informed against provides that, "If any per-son shall purposely and of deliberate and premeditated malice kill another, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of murder in the first degree, and, upon convic tion thereof shall suffer death. 4. You are further instructed that before he defendant can be convicted of murder in

the first degree, you must be satisfied by the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, not only that the act of shooting was prompted by malice toward the person whom she is alleged to have shot, but also that the shooting was done with the specific intent and pur pose then existing in her mind to kill the said Henry W. King, jr. Not only must this be Henry W. King, ir. Not only must this be shown, but the state must go further, and convince you that her intent to kill was preand deliberate, as defined in the next instruction

5. The court further instructs you that to premeditate means to think on, to revolve in the mind beforehand, to contrive and design previously; while deliberation means to weigh in the mind, to consider the reason for and against, to reflect upon and consider maturely. If, therefore, you find that the defendant fired the shot and inflicted the wound from which King died, that she was prompted by malice, and that she intended to kill King, and had in cool blood premeditated and deliberated upon the act and the purpose to take human life; if all these elents are found against her and are shown to exist beyond any reasonable doubt, there is guilty of murder in the first degree and such should be your verdict. But, if any one of the foregoing elements necessary to constitute murder in the first degree is no proven beyond a reasonable doubt, then the defendant cannot be convicted of the degree

or grade of homicide.

6. If you find, under the foregoing instructions, that the defendant is not guilty of murder in the first degree, your next inquiry should be directed to ascertain if she be guilty of murder in the second degree. The statute defining murder in the second degree provides that, "If any person shall purposely and maliciously, but without deliberation and premeditation, kill another, every such person shall be deemed guilty of murder in the second degree, and on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the penion thereof, shall be imprisoned in the penion thereof, shall be imprisoned in the penion that the penion of the penion quiry should be directed to ascertain if she centiary not less than ten years or during life, in the discretion of the court." 7. The court further instructs you that

murder in the second degree is the killing of a human being purposely and maliciously, but without deliberation and premeditation. The distinguishing feature of murder in the second degree is that the killing is done purposely and because of malice entertained by the slayer toward the person whose lite is taken. In this case, if you find from the evidence that the defendant, because of a previous malice which she entertained against the deceased, Henry W. King, jr., shot and killed the said King, and that her act was not done in any sudden passion, proked by some adequate provocation, then she would be guilty of murder in the second degree. But malice being the essential element which dis-tinguishes murder in the second degree from nslaughter, you must be satisfied from the dence beyond any reasonable doubt that shooting was caused by her malice and ill feeling previously entertained toward the person whose life she is alleged to have taken, and was not the result of a sudden and violent fit of passion provoked by adequate cause and provocation

8. The court instructs the jury that malice is defined to be that condition of the mind which shows a heart regardless of social duty and fatally bent on mischief, the existce of which condition is inferred from acts ne or words spoken; and the court further instructs you that if you should find that a reasonable provocation was given, and that the act of shooting was the result of such evocation, then such provocation should be provocation, then such provocation should be accepted by you as proof tending to show the absence of malice. And in this case, if you should find from the evidence that the defendant previous to the shooting had no ill will or malicious feeling toward the deceased, but that her act was the result of sudden passion aroused by an assault on her, committed at the time of or but a few minutes previous to the shooting. assault on her, committed at the time of or but a few minutes previous to the shooting, and before a reasonable time for her blood to coel and passion to subside had elapsed, this would be sufficient to justify you in finding that her act of shooting, if you should find that she did the shooting, was not malicious, and she would not be guilty of murder in the second degree, even though she shot with the specific intent and purpose of killing the deceased. But, on the other hand, if you should find from the evidence beyond a nable doubt that she did purposely and maliciously kill the decased, then she would be guilty of murder in the second degree. 9. If you find, under the foregoing instruc-

tions, that the defendant is not guilty of murder in the first or second degree, your next inquiry should be directed to ascertain next inquiry should be directed to ascertain
if she is guilty of manslaughter.
The statute defining manslaughter
provides that, "if any person shall unlawfully kill another without malice, either upon
a sudden quarrel, or unintentionally, while
the slayer is in the commission of some unlawful act, every such person shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter, and, upon convic-tion thereof, shall be imprisoned in the peni-tentiary not more than ten years nor less

than one year."

10. The court instructs you that in this case if you find that the shot from which King died was fired by the defendant under the influence of passion produced by an adequate or reasonable provocation and before a reasonable time had clapsed for the blood to than one year.' cool and reason to resume its habitual con trol, and that such shooting was the result o temporary excitement by which the control of her reasoning powers was disturbed rather than any wickedness of heart or reck lessness of disposition, then her offense is manslaughter only, and not murder in the first or second degree.

11. In order to reduce the crime from mur-

der to manslaughter, it is only necessary that the evidence should show that at the time of the shooting the reason of the de-fendant was distracted or obscured by pas-sion to such an extent as would cause an average person of fair, average disposition to act rashly or without due deliberation or reflection and from passion and anger rathe than judgment.

12. The defendant in this case relies upo insanity as one of her defenses, and the cour instructs you that in the absence of evidence to the contrary the law presumes every per-son to be sane, and that the law in this state is that where a defendant has introduced evidence tending to rebut such legal presump tion, it then becomes incumbent on the state tion, it then becomes incument on the state to satisfy the jury by competent testimony beyond a reasonable doubt that the alleged crime was not the result of mental disease; and the court instructs you that if in this case you should find from the testimony of the witness Scott sufficient evidence tending to rebut the legal presump-tion of sanity, then it became and was incumbent on the state to satisfy you by betent testimony beyond a reasonable that the act complained of was not produced by mental disease, and that the defendant was, at the time of the commission of the alleged crime sane; and unless so satisfied would be your duty to acquit the defendant 13. The nature, character and degree of

osanity which exonerates a party from crin mal responsibility is not easily explained or understood. It is not necessary that it should appear that the defendant at the time of the commission of the act did not know right from wrong as to her acts in general the inquiry must be directed to the aced; if the defendant's act in shooting if she did shoot him, was caused by mental disease or unsoundness of the minwhich dethroned her reason and judgmen with respect to the act; which destroyed her power rationally to comprehend the nature and consequences of the act; and which, overpowering her will, inevitably forced her to its commission, then she is not in law guilty of any crime and your vergict should be not guilty. But, on the other hand, if you believe beyond a reasonable doubt from al the evidence and circumstances in the case that she was in the possession of a rational intellect or sound mind, or that from some real or fancied injury she allowed her passion to escape control, then, though passion or revenge may for the time have driven reason from its seat and usurped its place and urged the defendant with a force at the moment irresistible to desperate acts, she cannot claim for such acts the protection of insanity. The practical question for you to determine from all the evidence is whether passion and revenge or insanity was the ruling and con trolling agency which led to the commission of the act. If the shooting was the direct result or the offspring of insanity, you should acquit; if of passion and revenge, you should convict. If these acts were caused by a dis eased condition of her mind, which dethroned reason and took from her the power of exer cising her will, she is not responsible for them; but, if she voluntarily allowed her passion to be indulged until it got temporary control over her, she is responsible for the condition into which she thus felt.

14. The defendant claims that if she fired the shot which killed Henry W. King, jr., she did so in self-defense, and the court instructs you, that, if you find she fired the she which produced his death, and at the time honestly believed and had fair reason to be lieve from an assault which the said King made upon her, if you shall find an assault was made or was about to be made nent danger, or that she was in iminent danger of suffering great bodily harm at his hands, and had at the time no other means of averting such danger, or had reason to honestly believe that she had not other than by shooting, she was in law justified in so shooting, even though she shot with in tent to take the life of said King.

15. As to the danger mentioned in the pre ceding instruction and the necessity of shooting mentioned therein, the defendant under the law, was herself permitted to judge; nobody else could judge fer her. The law did not require her to judge infallibly nor as you might have judged under the same circumstances. The law only required her to judge honestly, and in such case the law does not with nicety and severity judge of her judgment, nor require you to so judg it. The law does not measure nicely the de gree of force which may be employed by person who has reason to believe that she n danger of loss of life or of suffering grea bodily harm; and, if you shall find that the defendant did honestly believe and had fair eason to believe that her life was in im minent danger, or that she was in imminen danger of great bodily harm, as stated in the preceding instruction, and in the situ-ation supposed in said instruction, and sit-employed more force than was strictly necesemployed more force than was strictly neces-sary, or resorted to means which may not have been strictly necessary to defend her life or her person from great bodily harm; she was not responsible for so doing unless such force or such means was so dispropor tionate to the requirements of the occasion as to show wantonness or a malicious pur-pose to injure the deceased.

10. And in judging of the necessity to use such force as it is claimed was used by the defendant, you may take into consideration the respective skill and physical force of the parties, and the fact that the deceased was a nan and the defendant a woman, and if the disparity was such that the defendant might honestly have believed and did honestly believe that she could not, except by the use of means she employed, avert the imme-e danger of losing her life or suffering great bodily harm at the hands of the de eased, the law justifies her in the employ

ment of such means.

17. The danger mentioned in the preceding instruction need not be real; it is sufficient if it was only apparent, and the defendant had reason to believe and honestly believed it was real, and shot, as it is alleged she shot, under the honest belief that she could only

avert such danger by shooting as she did. 18. And in passing upon the question of the judgment of the defendant in having reason to believe and believing that such danger was imminent, you may take into considera-tion the merbid condition of the mind of the defendant, if any, the nervous condition of the defendant, if any, and the emotional condition of the defendant, if any, and also extreme nervous excitement and tension, if there was any, producing in the defendant of belief of the intent of the deceased to commit such personal violence; and you may also take into consideration previous assault or assaults, if any there were, upon the de

fendant by the deceased. 19. Under the information in this case you can convict the defendant of murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, or manslaughter, as you may find from the evi-dence before you she may be guilty of the one or the other of those crimes; but I should one or the other of those crimes; but I should state to you in this connection that the same rule which I have heretofore laid down to you relating to the defendant being entitled to the benefit of any reasonable doubt you may have of her guilt applies with equal force and should govern you in arriving at the degree of homicide of which you may find her guilty, and if you have reasonable doubt of the degree of offense which she is proved guilty, if proved guilty of any, you will only convict her of the lower degree.

20. Reasonable doubt is not a little difficult

20. Reasonable doubt is not a little difficult degree of proof which will entitle the prose-cution to a conviction in a criminal case, the teachings of the law may be thus briefly stated: Full and satisfactory proof is required; no mere weight or preponderance o evidence is sufficient unless it satisfies your minds beyond a reasonable doubt. A reason able doubt is not a forced or imaginary doubt manufactured, so to speak, from the sympathy of the jury; it is not cap-tious or sought after, but such a doubt as fairly and reasonably arises in your minds after a careful consideration and com-parison of all the evidence in the case. If, after such careful consideration and com-

parison your minds and consciences are not firmly and abidingly satisfied of the defendant's guilt, if your judgment wavers and ant's guilt, if your judgment wavers and oscillates, if moral certainty is not produced, the presumption of innocence and the charities of the law concur in requiring you to give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt, and to acquit her. But if such does not in fact exist, you should find her guilty. 21. You, gentlemen of the jury, are the ole judges of the facts in this case, and the responsibility of determining the guilt or in-nocence of the defendant under the evidence, and the law as laid down by the court, now rests wholly with you. It is proper that this court should say to you that the protec-tion of human life is the most sacred trust committed to the care of the state, and that when a person dies by violence all good citizens desire, and the peace and well being of the commonwealth demand most careful examination into the cruse of his death, so that justice may be done, th innocent exonerated, and the guilty, if any there be, punished. I trust, therefor, gentle men of the jury, that you will approach the consideration of this case as honest, intell gent, thinking men, charged with a respon-sible duty, and actuated solely by a desire to administer justice and render a true verdict according to the evidence and the law as

given you by the court. How They Appeared. During the reading the defendant maintained a listless attitude. Her right arm rested upon that of the chair, while her gloved hand supported her head, which was lightly turned on one side. Her eyes were bent upon the carpet from which they were not for an instant removed. At times there was a tearful expressiveness in the features which was not unmixed with remorse fear. She was listening to the words, but the mind seemed to be occupied

With Other Thoughts. What these were, of course could not be

Her attorneys sat between her and the judge's bench. General Cowin lolled eastly on the right side of his chair and intently gazed upon the judge as he read his charge. In front of him sat Judge Baldwin with a peculiar expression of doubt and self satis-faction upon his face. His chair was tilted back and was kept in continual oscillation during the reading.

The court room was hushed to silence

was impressive and almost painful eye was directed upon the Every eye was directed upon the reader and every ear was strained to catch the slightest sound of the instructions which were to determine the defendant's fate.

County Attorney Mahoney stepped dow to one of the large armchairs and reclined rather than sat in it, with his head resting upon the upper ridge of the back. His face was partially turned toward the de fendant and the court. He was thus enabled to comprehend both characters at the same moment. He viewed each how ever, without much evidence of interest.

The jury seemed in no way moved, some of

the members seeming to have considerable difficulty in following the reading, couched though it was in the plainest of English. At the close of the reading of the instruc-tions, Judge Groff turned to the counsel an inquired as to their further disposition eaking for defendant, General Cowin said Your honor, we have no complaint what ever to make. We are perfectly satisfied with the instructions."
Mr. Mahoney said: "I have no desire to

nter a single exception. It was subsequently learned that both sides had submitted certain points, and that his honor had incorporated ail of them in the instructions.

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT. Scenes in the Court Room During th

Jury's Absence. The jury then retired at 10:55 under the lirection of Bailiff Grebe. Their disappearance was followed by a buzz of excitement. Auditors, who had sat almost motionles from early morn, turned to their neighbors Each pair of eyes expressed the thought which hundreds crowded into words, "Wil they find her guilty?"

The strictness of the bailiffs and sheriff was relaxed, and a whispered conversation became general through the apartment. The judge remained upon the bench. General Cowin whispered to

His Client, Who Arose and accompanied him to Judge Groff's pri-

vate apartment. Near the entrance sat a number of ladies, and behind the judge's bench were packed many more. As she passed these, the witness drew her heavy olack veil over her pallid features, while General Cowin supported her as she tot tered toward the door.

Of course, the speculation in such cases indulged as to the verdict of the jury occupied general attention, some of the auditors going so far as to wager upon the result. Nearly everybody held that the prisoner would not be convicted, though

Verdict of Manslaughter would be returned.

The auditors, however, had scarcely had time to realize that the jury had retired for deliberation, when the courtroom experienced another scene of excitement Where the intimation came from is not known, but it was whispered in every quarter that the "jury is coming." Sheriff Coburn was seen at the entrance to and remain quiet. Grebe was engaged in the same manner in another part of the room, and finally, as the intimation of the verdict was conveyed to Judge Groff, that gentleman announced That He Wanted Silence

and admonished the people to indulge in n

demonstration.
Silence was restored. It was such a silence that the breathing of the interested specta tors could be distinctly heard.

Mr. Coburn signalled to Grebe. The latte disappeared. In a minute he returned, and sure enough he was followed by the jury The members slowly walked across the court room and filed into

Their Accustomed Places in the jury box.

Everybody was on the spur of expectation ad hundreds of sparkling, eager eyes told that their owners expected an acquittal. At this juncture the door of Judge Grof's room spened and on the arm of General Cowin the fair defendant appeared, walking into the court to hear her fate.

It was a solema spectacle, Here was a frail, weak woman, buffeted by the world despised of some, and in tears and weed the man whom her hand had sent unp pared into the presence of his maker, engag-ing the cavaller and sympathetic attentions of her able defender. A stifled sob, as she passed the ladies at the door, reached their ears, and immediately a dozen handkerchiefs were concealing The Glistening Tears

which were welling from kindly and sympa thetic eyes. The example was contagious It spread throughout the audience, and for the first time during the trial the ladies were not ashamed to pay to the defendant their eloquent tribute of sympathy and love.
The lady was escorted to her chair General Cowin placed his chair near her to upport her in the event of being overcom by the excitement. It was just II o'clock and the jury had

en out five minutes.
"Make way there, please," said Sheriff Coburn to a crowd which occupied the west part of Judge Groff's bench, through which Frank Moores, the Herculean clerk, was endeavoring to force a passage.

Clerk Moores called the names of the jurors and each man answered his name in full and firm voice.

dict?" inquired the clerk. "We have," responded the foreman.

The document was handed to the clerk, who read it aloud. It was of the formulary order for such cases provided and concluded, with the words "we find the defendant not guilty.1

These words were shot forth with em-

Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a ver

phasis, and in an instant Like the Firing of a Mine, the court room was in a confusion. The pent-up feeling of a thousand sympathizers broke forth in one long, loud seroam and cheer. Men and women sprang to their feet. Handkerchiefs were waved. Hats were

thrown in the air. Strong men throw them-selves into each other's arms and hundreds of women shed tears of joy. Radiant coun-tenances everywhere bespoke the feeling of satisfaction which the verdict occasioned. Neither Judge Groff nor the officers of the court attempted to restrain the demonstra-tion of approval. At length, however, it sub-dued, and Clerk Moores polled the jury, and

Became a Solid Fact. Just as the clerk commenced to read finding, General Cosyin extended his left arm around the shoulders of the prisoner. The latter's face was partially obscured by her handkerchief, but the part which was dishandkerchier, out the part which handkerchier, out the losed was more than usually pale. When the last cheering words were read, the pristing words were read, the pristing words were all a shoulder. oner's head fell upon the general's shous if overcome by the announcement. face turned ghastly pale, but the instant became suffused with a deep red glow, as if the blood of her body were seeking lodgment there. And then the

Tears Began to Fall. They fell fast and copiously. General Cowin smiled, looked happy, whispered a few words to the prisoner, shook hands and congratulated ner. Judge Baldwin emulate the example of the leading council.

"Will you please make a formal order of dismissal?" asked the general of the court. The judge complied with the request and Lizzie Biechler passed out of the hands of the authorities into the freedom of every day life. The court expressed himself as pleased

The Defendant Was Overwhelmed with congratulations, and was again escorted judge's room, where she remained for some time with her counsel, Sheriff Coburn mounting guard at the en-

THE CAPTIVE PREE.

How Miss Biechler Enjoyed the First

Moments of Laberty. After Sheriff Coburn led Miss Biechler into the private room and gave her some stimulants, she soon recovered and mani fested a desire to know what was going or outside. By this time a great throng had surrounded the door eager to get another look at the little woman. General Cowin came out and said she wanted to meet the reporters, and they were admitted. shook hands with and thanked all of them Then came the jurymen, all of whom had words of consolation for her, and, grasping each by the hand, she exclaimed:

"Oh, how can I ever thank you, gentle men, for what you have done. From the very day I met Harry until now I have had Oh! you don't know now much trouble!" When the jury retired Sheriff Coburn said to Miss Biechler: "There is a number of ladies who want to

ome in and congratulate you."
"I will be awfully glad to meet them," she The scene that followed for five minutes was very affecting. The ladies were so choked with emotion that hardly any of them could utter an audible sentence. They all wept,

Embraced and Kissed her. The crowd outside clamored for admis sion. Again Sheriff Coburn came in and said to the little woman: "These men are as anxious to shake you by the hand as the Again Sherlff Coburn came in and the little woman: "These men are as

vomen."
In the midst of the excitement she turned to Judge Baldwin and inquired whether any body had telegraphed the good news to be "Yes, indeed, that matter has been at tended to," was the reply.

"I am glad of that, because it will greatly "How do you feel now, Miss Biechler?" asked a BEE reporter, "Oh, I don't know." "Do you feel happy!

"Yes, I do, and yet, I don't know what to Then she buried, her face in the white

handkerchief and sobbed, "It is more than "Do you feel different from what you have any time since this trouble commenced?" No. I can't say that I do, and yet I am happy

The poor woman was so beside herself that she could hardly realize what it all meant. Sheriff Coburn then; conveyed her to Judge Wakeley's court room, where she held a short levee and required the congratulations of the crowd that passed through in a pro-cession. The men shook hands with her and the women kissed her. An Aged Colored Lady

fairly lifted her from the floor and shouted "God bless you, my child."

Being weak and faint, these demonstrations were hard on her, but she stood the ordeal nobly, and to those whom she knew would say: "I am so glad and happy."

Directly Deputy Sheriff Grebe motioned o Coburn, indicating that a carriage had arrived to convey her to the hotel, and that of ficer so informed her, but she objected to going, saying; "I must go back home first?"

"Why, you have no home."
"I mean back to the jail. That is my "Not any more my dear girl," interjected a tall, matronly female, whose eyes were swimming in tears. But I must go back there and pack up my things.'

"We will attend to that for you," said the "Oh I am looking so dirty in these old clothes and must change before going any

where. Nothing could dissuade her from her our ose, and back to the jail she went.

After arriving there, she fell on her cell cot completely exhausted, and in less than five minutes was sound asleep. For two days and nights she had not closed her eyes. Nat Brown, of the Merchants hotel, has placed a room at her disposal in his house, and says she can stay there free of charge as long as she remains in Omaha.
At one time, Miss Biechler wanted to leave for Cleveland this afternoon, but her attor

JUDGE AND JURY.

neys would not permit it.

How They Acted and Brought the Case to a Close. "This is the greatest siege that I have eve undergone," said Judgo Groff, privately after he had given his instructions to the jnry, and had emerged from the seat of justice, which he has constantly occupied during the seven days' trul of Miss Biechler. "Since I have been on the judicial bench for this district I have never seen such crowds of curious people as on this occasion. They were eager and anxious to see a noor woman who had shot a man, and to hear what the attorneys would say for and against her. am nearly worn out, and trust I will never have a similar case. The prosecution has done credit to itself, and the defense was ably conducted. I was glad to see the caseget to the jury, and was in hopes that it would get out in his deliberations Tuesday night, but the prosecution wanted another hour, and as everybody—that is, the jury and counsel—favored an adjournment until to-day it was perhaps better to finish up this morn-

The woman's life is now in the hands of the jury. You will know whether she will the jury. You will know whether she will live, go to the penitentiary, or have her freedom if you remain around the court room long enough, if the jury does not disagree."

This is the fourth murder case that has been tried before Judge Groff. The first one was the state against Vollmer, who killed a man named Dwyer. This was about eighteen months ago. Vollmer was convicted of manslaughter and was given a heavy sentence, but he is now Vollmer was convicted of manslaughter and was given a heavy sentence, but he is now languishing in the county jail awaiting a new trial. The second murderer tried before the judge was William Ferguson, a negro who shot and kilfed a Swede named Ole Oleson in the beer saloon at the corner of Fourteenth and Hodge streets. For the murder, which was claffined to be accidental, the negro received a sentence in the state's prison of fifteen years. The next murder within Judge Groff's jurisdiction, and which created much excitement at the time, was that of Frank Ryau, who shot and and which created much excitement at the time, was that of Frank Ryan, who shot and killed Mrs. Heien Howard in a wine room attachment to a saloon on the corner of Fourteenth and Dodge streets, just opposite the oeer place in which Oleson was mur-dered. Ryan, as will be remembered, was securited on the ground of accidental shootacquitted on the ground of accidental shoot

The twelve men in whose hands the life of The twelve men in whose hands the life of Libbie Biechler hung as in a balance, were seemingly as happy as she herself. When the little woman burst into soba after the announcement of the verdict, tears of honest sympathy, in nowise unmanly, rolled down their cheeks. There seemed to be no man amongst them who did not feel that he had done his duty rightly.

rightly.
"I can go home to the wife and little ones now with a clear conscience," said big, hon-est Farmer Shipley, "and I know that they will feel none the worse if the fruit trees that lie shriveled in the depot don't bud and biossom and bear fruit. During all this long trial I know they have been reading of that little woman there and hoping papa wouldn't | \$368 on promissory notes. help to hang her."
Charley Westerdahl was still wiping tears from his eyes, and so was Frank Wagner, Morris Morrison and John Hensen looked solemn and yet there was a light begotten of recover \$591.75 on a bill of merchandise by shining from their eyes,
Frank Wagner grasped Miss Biechler's

hand. The Teuton's eyes were suffused with tears, his voice was husky with emotion. "Bless you, bless you, little child," he said. "May the good God keep you. Be They will probably never see Miss Biechler

again but the memory of that last scene in this epoch of their life will ever be with them, and from one heart at least, so long as it shall rob, prayers will ascend to heaven for ther

tud for theirs.

The jury did not care to talk about the ase, or how they were affected by the evience. As one of them said, "It is overnow; let it rest.

They all left the court house soon after shaking hands with Miss Biechler. Coming away from the building Juror Shipley said he had voted as he did on the grounds that he considered Miss Biechler insane, and even if she was not, he thought she killed King in ense. He said also that the killing was not proven. There was no discussion in the jury room chatever. Only one ballot was taken and

every vote was for acquittal. Sheriff Coburn.

Sheriff Coburn said he was more than glad the trial was over. He has been worried nearly to distraction during its progress trying to find room to stow away the thouinds of spectators. Two extra bailiffs, mak ing six in all, were employed to keep order and attend the doors. The shariff said that he thought the attendance during the trial had been larger than at any other murder case in the history of the county. The exuse, he said, would be comparatively

"What do you think of the verdict?" was asked "Oh, I am always satisfied with the verdict of a jury," returned he, but if appearances go for anything, the sheriff was more than satisfied with the one returned in this

WAKING THOUGHTS. Miss Blechler's Mind Begins to Com-

prehend Her Situation. Miss Biechler was seen about 2 o'clock at her quarters in the county jail. That mysterious air which, during her long confine ment, served as an excuse for Joe Miller and his assistants to keep all visitors at a distance and prevent communication with her, had totally disappeared. When loor was swuag open and Miss Biechle discovered on the balcony chatting with a lady caller.

After a sleep of an hour and a haif the lit woman arose greatly refreshed, discarded her neavy black for a light colored calico pper. Not until after her slumber, did wrapper. she seem to fully realize the fact that the bolts had been turned back, and that no parriers remained between her and the fre dom of the world. Her reply to all inquiries as to her condition were: "Oh, I am very happy, now, and for the first time in many years."

She manifested no disposition to hurry away from the jail, and talked about remaining there all night. It was learned that she has offers from the axton people to come there and remain as heir guest until ready to leave the city

ad from Landlord Brown, of the Merchants which is elsewhere referred to.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Brown, of St. Paul, who are staying at the Murray, have invited her to come to that hotel as their guest. Bu she has not decided which of these offers to

The Bee's Extra Editions. Ten minutes after t he verdicthad been anunced The Bee was upon the streets with a full account of this morning's proceedings in the celebrated case.

In this bit of enterprise The BEE was one nour ahead of all would-be competitors, and was the only paper to publish in full the masterly charge of Judge Groff to the jury. Other Omaha dallies have THE BEE's consent to copy it from our columns.

Up to the hour of going to press with the regular edition over 2,400 BEE extras had een sold upon the streets of Omaha Throughout the entire trial THE BEE's re-

ports have been pre-eminently the best. No other Omaha daily attempted to give a ver-batim stenographic report of the principal arguments of counsel, and no other daily could give the complete and adequate re-ports which THE BEE daily presented before its readers. The public appreciate this fully, as is evidenced by the sales, which were greater than those of all competitors. THE BEE is a newspaper.

MINOR CASES.

Yesterday's Litigants Before the Various Bars of Justice.

Judge Wakeley heard the case of J. W. Bockstrom against the hardware firm of Nissen, Alford & Co. yesterday afternoon. The plaintiff brought the suit to recover \$6,000 damages by reason of being accidentally shot by George Nissen April 3, 1888, while in the employ of the firm. Nissen was handling the revolver from which the shot was fired. The ball passed through Bock-strom's left leg near the thigh. The evidence was concluded and the case will go to thel ury to-day.

Anna Maria Dickey filed a bill in the dis-

Anna Maria Dickey inca a bin in the dis-trict court yesterday for divorce from her husband George W. She wants a separa-tion on the grounds of non-support. They were married August 21, 1880, at Norwalk, Ia. On account of her husband's laziness she has had to support herself by working as a domestic in restaurants and hotels. Bo-cause he could not extort money from her, she alleges that he has set affoat slanderous talk concerning her character. On of this she has lost one position and her abil ty to provide a maintenance is endangered, she asserts. The wife also asks for the res-toration of her maiden name, Anna Maria

Black.

The plaintiff in the case of Zelpha Bowman against H. E. Cole was given a verdict for \$75 damages vesterday. This is the for \$75 damages yesterday. This is the amount she sued for on a contract for the sale of a lot.

In the case of George H. Bailey against C. E. Mayne and Donais Cunningham, the plaintiff was given a werdiet for \$4,237.94. This amount was due on a promissory note.

The marital relations existing between Alice and Oscar Patton have not been very pleasant to the wife. She commenced suit yesterday for divorce, alleging that on ac-count of her husband's ill treatment she had a miscarriage February 24, and that she was without food or fuel. The wife's other allegations for legal separation are cruelty and non-support. Aside from the divorce she wants alimony.

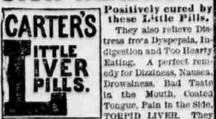
The jury in the case of F. A. Putnam against C. E. Mayne gave the plaintiff a verdict for \$125.70. Elmer W. Davis applied to the district court yesterday for an injunction restraining Henry Hempin, Krug Brothers and the Chi-

cago, Burlington & Quincy railway company from proceeding any further in the attackment suit amounting to \$24.40. County Court. The following judgments were rendered yesterday in the county court: Bank of Omaha vs Justisen, for \$311.37; Cook, et ai vs Higgins, for \$493.36; Stratton vs Hannon,

C. H. Sloman entered suit against William B. Murray to recover \$303 on a promissory John F. Flack sued George W. Buck fo

for possession of replevined property.

SICK HEADAGHE



tress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect ren edy for Dizziness, Nausea Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coate Tongue, Pain in the Side TORPID LIVER. The

regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE. Milton S. Lindsay was sued by Joseph Barker for \$300 on a note. Peters & Calhoun company, of Newark, N., brought suit against Mitchell & Haines to

It is a Curious Fact That the body is now more susceptible to benefit from medicine than at and other season. Hence the importance of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla now, when it will do you the most good. It is really wonderful for purifying and enriching the blood, creating an appetite, and giving a healthy tone to the

system. Be sure to get Hood' Sarsa-parilla, which is peculiar to itself. KILLED BY A STEET CAR.

Horrible Injuries Inflicted Upon Unfortunate Old Woman.

Mrs. Mary A. Goodson, an old lady, was un over by a horse car on the Farnam street line at the Twelfth street crossing last night, and received injuries that will, in all probability, prove fatal. The accident happened at 8:45 o'clock, C. L. Oakford, the driver of the car, was looking out for the motor which crosses on Twelfth street at that time, and did not see the woman until she was under the horses' feet. He stopped the car as soon as possible, but not until the front whee had passed over the right leg of the unfortu nate woman, breaking it in two places. Th woman was carried to Neimeyer's restau-rant at 1015 Harney street, where she had been at work, but was shortly afterwards removed to the hospital. Her right thigh was found to be broken and her hip badly crushed. The injured woman is fifty-eight years of age and has a daughter, thirteen years of age, living at Saratoga. Oasford, the driver of the car, was arrested.

Wants Back His Permit. The license commission mot yesterday afternoon to consider the application of revoked for selling whisky to a police spy for a permit to sell liquor. The matter was considered in executive session. The result

was not announced. A Manufacturing Company. The Bohn Sash and Door company, with

capital stock of \$100,000, filed articles of incorporation yesterday with the county clerk The purpose of the concern is to manufac ture, construct and repair buildings. The company is organized for an existence of thirty years. The incorporators are Conrad Bohn, William G. Bohn and William B.

Pears' soap secures a beautiful complexion.

John Goes Free.

John Boyle, who was arrested about a year ago and figured in a two-hours' fight with Sergeant Ormsby in the patrol wagon, with the team running away, was in fail vesterday charged with being drunk. The policeman who arrested him failed to appear for the prosecution, and Boyle was discharged Beecham Pills cures nervous and billious it

Public Works.

The board of public works yesterday ranted to the Omaha motor company perission to lay a side track on Seventeenth treet, from Izard to Clark. The Omaha street railway company asked ermission to lay a double track on Sixteenth trest, from Vinton north to the viaduct.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Between Wrangles They Manage to Transact Considerable Business. At yesterday afternoon's meeting of the board of county commissioners Chairman Mount and Member O'Keeffe got into one of their weekly squabbles over the passage of an appropriation of \$2,456.13 for expenses incurred by the county. The latter used some boisterous talk, saying that the meeting was not being held to make appropriations, but had been called for the purpose of hearing County Attorney Mahoney's opinion on the legality of the resolution which was referred to the county's legal adviser at last Saturday's meeting of the board. Mr. O'Keeffe desired that the appropriations be not allowed until the regular meeting, which will be held Saturday. The storm arose when Mr. O'Keeffe's motion to lay it over until that time was lost. He then moved that it be read in detail. This appar-ently did not gratify the chairman and Mr. Anderson. Mr. O'Keeffe then inquired if there were any claims in the appropriation that they were afraid to bring to light. They repoled that there were no "dark claims" in the appropriation. The sheet was read and

The quarterly report of County Treasurer Bolln for the first three months of the current year, showing the miscellaneous fees received to be \$325.29, was submitted and referred to the finance committee.

M. A. Upton, in a communication, stated that he had revoked the record of a plat of Upton place, and had vacated an alley designated in the plate. He asked the commissioners to approve this action. The matter was referred to the judiciary committee County Clerk Roche asked the boar appoint an assessor for Douglas precinct. He stated that John Toner, who was elected to that position last November, had failed to qualify

The plans and specifications for running graders No. 1 and No. 2, which will be advertised by the county clerk, were submitted. They show how the bids are to be

The finance committee recommended the payment of the following claims: Omaha Gas Manufacturing company, \$176.43; C. H. Denny, \$36; Nebraska Telephone company, \$22; L. A. Goldsmith, \$10; Creigh, Silkworth & Co., \$2.50; W. H. Ijams, \$218.93; Omana But, \$209.43. The bills were allowed and placed in the general appropriation fund. Mr. Mount introduced the following, which was referred to the county attorney: Resolved, That the county pay the city's

part of paving, commencing at Twentieth and Vinton, thence on Vinton to Twentyfourth, thence on Twenty-fourth to South Omaha; also on Thirtieth from Bristol north to Florence, to be paid as follows: Not to exceed \$5,000 for each street for the year 1889.

The amount applies solely to the paving of

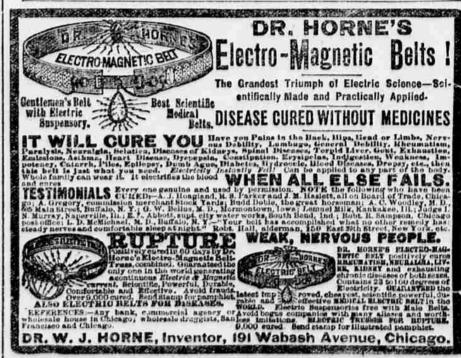
Twenty-fourth street to South Omaha, and Thirtieth street to Florence.
Another jaugle was had on adjournment. Mr. Anderson wanted to adjourn until next Wednesday, and Mr. O'Keeffe desired to meet again Saturday. He was victorious on this point.

Burglary Charges.

Pat Duffy, who was arrested, charged with the burglary of Gill & Purtelle's saloon, near Fort Omaha, was discharged yesterday. The three soldiers who were arrested on the same charge, are still in jail and will be given a hearing this morning. The owners of the saloon do not claim to have any evidence against the men and the police cannot convict them without Purtello's evi-dence. It is reported that the friends of the prisoners' have paid Purtelle for the five kegs of beer that were stolen in order to save the soldiers from further trouble.



Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers are Beware offering imitations which they claim to be Pearline, or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSEthey are not, and besides are dangerous. PEARLINE is never peddled, but sold by all good grocers. 139 Manufactured only by JAMES PYLE, New York



STRANG & CLARK STEAM HEATING CO. Steam and Hot Water Heating and Ventilating

Apparatus and Supplies. Engines, Boilers, Steam Pumps, Etc.

HIMEBAUGH & TAYLOR, Hardware and Cutlery,

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

1405 Douglas St., Omaha.