

# Morse's Moving Sale.

We feel the necessity of reducing our present stock to merely nothing before we move. In our new store we shall open

## Many New Departments,

In fact, entirely revolutionize our business, and we want a clean sweep of our present stock, notwithstanding the fact that it is by far the largest and finest we have ever had and was bought for our removal.

# Special Glove Sale.

### Tan Mosquetaire Gloves, \$1.39.

30 dozen 8-button length Real Kid Tan Mosquetaire GLOVES, \$1.39, worth \$2.00.

### Ladies' Chamois Gloves \$1

Real chamois skin oil dressed Mosquetaire Gloves, can be washed same as a dressed chammois skin; very fashionable.

### French Satines 15c

Again Monday, a small assortment of choice patterns best French Satines, 15c, the regular 35c and 40c goods.

MORSE DRY GOODS CO

### Child's Ribbed Hose 15c

### Plain Hose 15c

Some heavy Ribbed Hose that were 35c, and some nice plain Hose, all reduced to 15c.

### Outing Flannels 25c

We closed out from Parker, Wilder & Co., New York, 5 cases odd sample pieces of fast color Outing Flannels, and sell them at 12½c; they are worth 25c.

MORSE DRY GOODS CO

### MORSE'S

## Genuine Clan Tartan

Scotch Ginghams,  
**25c**

A fresh importation of the latest things in real Clan Plaid Ginghams, bright plaids at 25c; they are selling in New York for 35c to 40c.

### Unmade Combinations

## PARIS SUITS,

Cut Down to 3 Prices,  
\$10, \$12, \$15.

About half the usual price; all this season's goods.

### SILK

## Crepe de Chines.

Finest quality, imported to sell at \$2.00; all the new shadings, old rose, corn, tan, drab, etc., at \$1.50 a yard, reduced from \$2.00; this season's goods.

### LADIES'

## Balbriggan Vests, 50c

Silk embroidery trimmed—just like cut, worth \$1.00.

### MORSE DRY GOODS CO

### MORSE'S

## Children's

# Jackets

**\$1.98**

100 Children's Reefing Jackets, sizes 8, 10 and 12 years, made of fine navy blue cloth, finished with military buttons. Choice Monday at \$1.98.

### Children's

## Spring Cloaks

**\$3**

An assorted lot of Children's fine Spring Cloaks, sizes 8, 10 and 12 years—no one in the lot worth less than \$3—choice to-morrow \$3.

### Ladies' Wrapper

**\$2.50**

To-morrow we offer 100 Ladies' De Bo's Wrappers, three shades, neat patterns, princess back, Mother Hubbard front, belt and full sleeves. Price for this week only \$2.50.

### White Wrappers

**\$2.25 and \$4.50**

Ladies' White Wrappers made of fine Linon de Inde, Mother Hubbard, tucked yoke, only \$2.25.

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### MORSE DRY GOODS CO

### MORSE'S

## BLOUSE WAISTS

**\$1.25**

25 dozen Ladies' Blouse Waists, made of Outing Flannel, neat stripes, 30 to 38 inches, Monday at \$1.25 each.

### LADIES'

## TENNIS SUITS

**\$7.50**

Ladies' full Lawn Tennis Suits, skirt, blouse blazer and cap, skirt and cap of fine striped saten, blouse and blazer of cream flannel; complete suit for \$7.50.

### LADIES'

## Cutaway Jackets, \$3.50

### SILK CORD

## Net Wraps, \$5

Ladies' Black Silk Cord Wraps with deep silk fringe, new and stylish. Monday at \$5.00 each.

### MORSE DRY GOODS CO

### MORSE'S

## SATIN PARASOLS,

**\$1.39**

Monday morning we shall offer 150 32-inch Satin Parasols in coral, old gold, cream, navy, maroon, cardinal and black, at \$1.39 each.

### Ladies' H. S.

## Handkerchiefs, 5c

### LADIES'

## LACES, LACES.

25c a Dozen.

### MORSE DRY GOODS CO

## THE REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE.

Pointed Suggestions by Leading Members of the Party.

### ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN DEFINED.

The Railroads Must Go Out of Politics and Let the Rank and File of the Party Make the Nominations.

A convention of republicans will be held at Bohannon's hall in Lincoln, on May 29, 1890, at 7.30 p. m., for the purpose of consultation and to devise the best method of wresting the control of the republican party from the hands of railroad corporations of this state. To prevent, if possible, a repetition of the outrages perpetrated by the railroad corporations at the Hastings convention last fall, in controlling the convention through the proxy system; and to transact such other business as may be necessary to give effect to this object and benefit the masses of the state by providing a remedy for existing evils.

All republican voters in sympathy with this movement are invited to be present. Republican papers please copy this call.

D. M. NETTLETON,  
CHARLES K. RECKLEY,  
WILLIAM LEASE,  
J. R. SUTHERLAND,  
J. R. BALLARD,  
Committee.

## What the Conference Should Do.

Lincoln, Neb., May 10.—[Special to THE BEE.]—State Representative C. L. Hall was asked: "What do you know about the purposes of the conference of republicans called to meet in Lincoln, May 29?" and replied as follows:

"I have no special knowledge, and only that general knowledge obtained from the call signed by Lease, Nettleton, Sutherland and others and published early in April. I may add, however, that it has been intimated that the party was drifting into difficulties this year, regrettable to me, and if this conference can in any legitimate way map out a line of action advantageous to our party as beneficial to the state, I shall be heartily glad of it."

"What difficulties do you refer to?"

"I mean this: The low prices of our leading crops of 1889 have brought very prominently into the political arena the ever recurring railroad question. Not to be diffuse and only for example, let me recall that last fall the republicans elected but three sheriffs and scarcely a dozen treasurers in the whole state; and in the county therefore strongly republican, notably Custer, whose 1,700 republican majority vanished entirely and the whole opposition ticket was elected. I do not attempt to say that the railroad question caused this disastrous result to the party, but emphasize the fact that, under the existing circumstances, that question at the present time attracts more general public attention than any other. From my observation it seems as if the republicans in this district had better call to act within the party upon the state ticket, but upon the legislative tickets to act independently. If this be so a legislature will be elected over which our party may possibly not have control. From my standpoint this would be of no great good to the state. From twenty years of observation, and as much close reading of our history as a nation, I have yet to learn of any great reform in nation or state brought about through the agency of the democratic party."

"Again, the large railroad corporations of Nebraska, in their political business, heretofore, have recruited but two classes of men as tools, those who stand for them, and cranks, those opposed to them, and because opposed, so cranks. Now, in the state at large there seems to be a feeling of revolt, and if the party and state disaster therefrom, I feel that the people of Nebraska do not wish to injure the roads, and will not unless driven

into excesses by continued denial by railroad practices of the right of the people by law to regulate their property, if trouble is to come, however, the roads will have themselves only to blame for excessive measures against them."

"I do not know, but some ought. My wish is that the conference may be numerously attended, and if so I would like to see a resolution passed commanding our congressional delegation to unanimously oppose McKinley's tariff bill. I am a believer in protection and in 1888 upon the stump advocated its principles upon the basis of the national republican platform, as I understand it, that the tariff should be revised and reduced; and all we asked was that revision and reduction should be made by friends, not enemies, of protection. Not a Nebraska republican supposed that the outcome of the success of our party would be a McKinley tariff. I understand, however, that here in the New York legislature considering a bill to permit the savings banks of that state to loan their surplus funds in Missouri and Colorado, but not in Nebraska. More than all other agencies the protective tariffs of the past twenty-five years have contributed to the filling of the vaults of those eastern savings banks with surplus money. We of the west have stood it on the 'general good' idea, but when we are discriminated against by a state whose money vaults we have filled for one year for retaliation and will kill their golden egg producing tariff."

"The question of an early or late state convention is a matter of indifference. A conference possibly can do the party much good, provided only that it is representative of the party and its aspirations and does not become an instrument in the hands of designing men for personal ends merely. From the character of the rank and file of the party, only good may be expected, and in this time of party emergency, let that character shine out, abide and control, and fear need come to no man or corporation."

## Cranks Give Their Views.

Chas., Neb., May 10.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Hon. H. M. Wells, editor of the State Vidette and a member of the republican state central committee, said:

"I should say: 1. They should adopt a series of ringing resolutions expressing as best as possible the true sentiment of the great mass of the republicans of Nebraska on the question of transportation and favoring a reduction of the tariff. 2. They should insert blank firmly protesting against any further dictation in our party conventions by purchased proxies and the republican and democratic hired men of the railroads. 3. They should uphold the action of such men as Judge Reese, General Lease and Governor Thayer and plainly inform the railroad commission candidates who they intend to support and long enough. 4. They should exact a pledge in the nominating convention from officers who are to compose the railroad commission that they will give the Nebraska shippers a rate, perhaps not quite so low, but approximating that of Iowa. This is the prevailing sentiment of the republican party and no outstanding alliance should be made with the democratic party, whose leaders are too clearly allied with the great corporations. In my opinion, if the anti-monopoly republicans will leave the question of prohibition and anti-prohibition entirely out of their platform, adopt resolutions as above indicated, nominate honest straight-forward men, they will not only receive the support of four-fifths of the republicans, but also a large per cent of the democratic farmers of Nebraska."

"Ex-Governor J. W. Dawes was seen, and although he received the correspondent very cordially, he had nothing to say on the question."

Hon. Geo. H. Hastings, the well known attorney of this city, and who was a prominent candidate before the Hastings convention, last fall for the nomination of congressman from this district, leaned back in his chair when approached by your correspondent and said: "In my opinion, the first great need of our people is that the policy of dictation which has so largely pre-

valued in our conventions in the past, be strangled once for all; that the people be given an opportunity to express their wishes as to measures and men, and that those wishes be not only given a respectful hearing but adhered to. The men who compose the railroad commission should be of such a class and character as will stand pledged to the measures which are demanded by the rank and file of our people, the producers and shippers of this state, to the end that adequate relief may be afforded to that large class of our people who are now complaining of unjust treatment and who are most keenly feeling the oppressive burden of an unequal and discrimination. In other words, place the railroad corporations of this state upon the basis of 'live and let live.'"

"H. Miller, ex-mayor of this city and the leader of the German wing of the republican party, said: 'I am in favor of it, and the conference should express in strong terms the sentiment of the people against the exorbitant rates of transportation, so that the people will get some relief from railroad monopoly, and the farmer receive a fair remuneration for his labor. I am strongly against prohibition being made a political issue. The farmer should have relief, and I am in favor of anything and any party who can give that relief.'"

Hon. Cenek Duras, senator from this district in the legislature of 1887, said: "The people of Nebraska being almost entirely dependent on exporting all the surplus farm products and importing all manufactured goods from other states are left at the mercy of the railroads, and therefore it behooves the conference to devote all its labors to one issue only, and that is the recommendation to the republican voters to nominate through their primaries only such men to the legislature as will promise, if elected, to comply with article XI, section 4, of our state constitution, providing for the regulation of transportation charges. Let them also recommend the election of only such delegates to the republican state convention as will favor the establishment of equitable transportation rates as our party platform."

## Expressions from Wisner.

Wisner, Neb., May 10.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The leading republicans of Wisner expressed themselves as follows:

G. W. Howe—They should take such action as will best secure the nomination of honest men for office and keep railroads from electioneering. He recommended the support of the board of transportation. While I have no desire to cripple the railroads, I want them to keep out of state politics and allow the people to choose such officers as treat all interests fairly.

William Nicholson—I should recommend 1. Early conventions; 2. A full vote at the primaries; 3. The nomination of men on the republican ticket who will be acceptable to the people, and work at the polls for their election.

E. M. Kilton—I favor neither monopoly or anti-monopoly. Republicans should favor an early convention and the selection of delegates who will nominate men of business experience for the various offices—men who will deal wisely with all classes and interests.

L. C. Krueger—I don't favor the holding of such a conference. It will be made up of disgruntled elements whose chief aim will be to do the defeat of the republican ticket. The straight republicans are competent to take care of the people's interests.

N. C. Sears—The convention should recommend an early state convention, unless the delegates to attend the primaries to select delegates so as to insure the nomination of the very best men for the legislature, and select their platform to be the state convention who will favor the state constitution and the transportation question.

A. R. Graham—The conference should recommend the importance of an early state convention; good attendance at caucuses and primaries for the selection of delegates; the nomination of representative and reliable men for the legislature; also request the state central committee to recommend that no proxies be allowed, and that the majority of the delegates present be authorized to cast the full vote of the delegates. The natural result of such action will be the nomination of a state ticket that will be acceptable to all

voters desiring the best results to all concerned, including alliance and labor voters. Such a convention will rejoice to hear all denunciations and 'wolves in sheep's clothing' who have done the state great damage during the past year, in misrepresenting the condition of our grand state without bringing any relief to the people.

### Fremont Republicans Interviewed.

Lincoln, Neb., May 10.—[Special to THE BEE.]—In the matter of the proposed anti-monopoly republican conference some expressions of opinion from prominent Fremont republicans have been obtained as follows:

L. D. Richards, chairman state central committee—I understand the object of the proposed anti-monopoly conference is to hold a membership within the republican fold, which is to be commended, as the republican party can and will enact all needed legislation in the people's interests. Any action taken in binding upon me, but a conservative treatment of affairs may result in good and have great influence with the next state convention.

Congressman Dorsey—The members of the conference ought to submit to the public their views on the anti-monopoly question, and then recommend to the republican voters who are in sympathy with the views thus submitted to make a contest for those principles in the coming year. He recommended calling for nominating members of the legislature and selecting delegates for the different conventions, and urge every republican to take part, letting the party conventions settle all questions. If this is done only men who are satisfactory to the anti-monopolists and republican party can be nominated.

## LITERARY NOTES.

In one day in Paris 45,000 copies of "La Botte Humaine," Emile Zola's latest and greatest work, were sold. The specialty of the work is a study of the French railroads and the hero of the novel is a locomotive engineer and a descendant of a royal family. The American edition of the book is from the press of T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia.

The long promised series of papers on "The Women of the French Salons," by Mrs. Amelia Gere Mason of Chicago, will begin in the May Century, with a professional illustration.

Two brief unsigned articles on Marie Bashkirtseff will be printed in the May Century. They are written by women. One critic is very enthusiastic, and the other is much less so.

"Midnight Talks of the Club" is the title of a volume shortly to be published by Putnam, Howard & Hubbert. It is made up chiefly of a series of articles under the same title from the Sunday issues of the New York Times, which excited a good deal of interest when they first appeared.

The Duc d'Orleans, the young son and heir of the comte de Paris, who a short time ago went to Paris in order to have the notoriety of being arrested, is engaged to marry the Princess Marguerite, daughter of the Duc de Chartres. In The Illustrated American this week there are excellent portraits of the young prince and his fiancée.

Mrs. Isabel Mallon, one of the brightest young women in New York, has taken charge of the fashion department of The Ladies' Home Journal.

A volume of prose poems by the late Emile Hennequin, the famous author of "La Critique Scientifique," is to be published in France under the supervision of Mme. Hennequin. The American public has an opportunity to judge of these poems before the French, for Mme. Hennequin selected six for Mr. Stuart Merrill to translate and include in the "Fables in Prose," recently published by Messrs. Harper & Brothers.

"Trying to Convince the President" is the title of the frontispiece of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper this week, and forcibly illustrates the caution and prudence exercised by our chief executive.

J. H. Haverthorn—I am a firm believer that the principles of the republican party are the true principles for the people of the United States to cherish, but I am equally firm in the belief that this grand party historically, has, unfortunately, been manipulated out of sympathy by selfish and impatient influences, with the great body of pro-

## PUT TO DEATH BY SNAKES.

Horrible Execution of a Pima Indian Accused of Witchcraft.

## FIERCE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

### The Awful Sacrifices on "Montezuma's Head" in Arizona—A Hand-to-Hand Battle with Thousands of Serpents.

It is an inexorable law of the Pima Indians of Arizona that whenever one of their number is pronounced to be bewitched he shall be put to death, as his presence threatens the lives of all with whom he comes in contact. A writer in the San Francisco Examiner gives the following realistic description of the execution of a Pima suspected of witchcraft. The writer was hidden behind a large rock some three hundred yards away, but was able to follow the minutest details of the horrible scene by means of his field-glasses.

After waiting for about an hour, he says, my vigil was rewarded by hearing the monotonous sounds of an Indian song, and about half an hour later some twenty or twenty-five Indians, who by the means of my glass I was able to recognize as chiefs, medicine men and prominent members of the tribe, made their appearance on the summit of the peak. It was then about 9 o'clock in the morning and very warm—the month being May—and the lazy Pimas seemed somewhat overcome as the result of their exertions in making the precipitous ascent. They sat down in a circle surrounding, as I was able to determine, the accused witch. For half an hour they made no movement, when the chief medicine man arose and started a little fire, which put forth little flame but a heavy volume of smoke. After the smoke arose in sufficient quantities, he began fanning it in different directions by means of a blanket, breaking forth in:

## A WILD, MOMENTOUS CHASE.

The refrain of which was taken up by all the Indians present. On the side of the peak which I was facing arose a sheer precipice fully 200 feet high from which at a distance of about forty feet from the top of the ledge, perhaps twenty feet in width, projected. As the smoke reached its height, two Pimas stepped to the edge of the precipice and began hurling rocks upon the ledge below, and I could also see that others were doing something with the prisoner. In a few minutes the unfortunate victim walked firmly to the precipice, standing as erect as a soldier on dress parade and giving no evidence of trepidation or dismay. He was entirely stripped of his clothing and was a beautiful specimen of physical manhood who, to my horror, I momentarily expected to see hurled from the mighty bluff into eternity. My surprise, however, was greatly excited when I saw him seat himself on the edge of the precipice and swing gently into the air, being suspended by a stout rope which was attached to straps around his breast, under the arms and over the shoulders, all fastened together at the shoulder-blades, where it would be impossible for him to reach the knot with his free hands. Several more rocks were

hurled down upon the rocky ledge and then all was silent. While I awaited subsequent developments in painful suspense in order to determine the object of the strange actions of the Indians, the unfortunate wretch was being slowly and carefully lowered to his fate, and when but a few feet from the projecting rocks I heard a sound resembling escaping steam from a distant engine. Fixing my glasses upon the place where he would soon step, I noticed that the little rocky shelf would not be in motion. Great heavens! Such awful depravity of human nature, such SICKENING AND HORRIBLE ATROCITY I could not witness, and I turned my head away from the revolting sight. The poor Indian was being lowered into a den of thousands and thousands of loathsome rattlesnakes, made blindly mad by the rocks thrown upon them and were waiting for revenge to strike his naked body when it came within reach—and the wailing sounds I heard 300 yards away, were their signals of warning. The poor creature, whose death I had been expecting by plunging over the cliff was doubtless the wretch, for the six stalwart bucks who held the rope above would never give play enough to permit of such action.

There is an indelible attraction about a scene of horror which few can resist, and just as the Indian's feet touched the ledge of rock my glasses were again fastened on him. Then ensued the most exciting though disgusting and unequal contest I ever witnessed in my life. The young fellow was as nimble as a cat, and he was constantly brushing away the angry serpents with his feet, so as to be able to stand on the rock, he moved with wonderful dexterity, born of desperation. Hundreds of rattlers he grabbed in his hands and threw them over the cliff without seeming injury to himself, and I began to hope that he would at last be able to clear a spot where he would be safe from their attacks. For two or three seconds his arms shot out like flashes of light, and he appeared to be able to look in all directions at one time, as he caught the reptiles in his hands and flung them from him. Suddenly a cry of derision arose from the group of savages on the peak, and as the gladiator arose I saw that an immense rattler had fastened to the back of his neck. Still he went on with his futile work of self-preservation, but his movements grew slower and slower. In a minute or two the time his feet touched the rattlesnakes' den.

## HE STAGGERED AND FELL.

and when the Indians began hauling him up to the top of the precipice I could see that fully a dozen of the poisonous reptiles had fastened their fangs in his flesh in a manner so as to be unable to extricate them. He was then in the cruel clutches of death and I hurriedly returned to my horse and rode home, being anxious to leave the spot where I had unfortunately witnessed such horrible barbarity, and to prevent which I was totally powerless.

Just afterward I told me that if the condemned wretch had succeeded in clearing a place around him where he could have lived for half an hour without being bitten by a snake his life would have been spared and the medicine men would have been the ones to suffer. I fancy, however, that being bitten to death by snakes is preferable to being bitten to death by rattlesnakes, and that none of the unfortunate who fall under the face of witchcraft law of Pima superstition ever resort to an appeal to the higher supreme court.

## Reduced Rates East.

via the Great Rock Island Route. Tickets sold at the new office, 1602, Sixteenth and Farman sts., Omaha.