

BOTH GIVEN THEIR LIBERTY.

Mrs. Sheedy and Monday McFarland Found Not Guilty.

VERDICT WAS RECEIVED WITH CHEERS.

Some Hisses, However, Were mingled with the shouts—the Court in an Uproar for a Few Minutes.

Lesson, Neb., May 29.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.] At 3:25 this afternoon the jury in the great Sheedy murder case filed into the court room and it was then known that they had agreed upon a verdict.

All day an eager crowd of people had been waiting in the hall outside the courtroom. The verdict was received with such cheering and shouting as to cause the court to adjourn for a few minutes.

The clerk then read the papers through and announced the verdict for both, "Not guilty."

A wild cheer went up at this and it was some time before the court could resume its session.

A number of hisses were mingled with the cheers.

Mrs. Sheedy's sisters grasped her hands and cried for joy, while Monday McFarland showed more emotion than he has displayed throughout the trial.

The judge then asked the jurymen one by one if this was their verdict and each responded in the affirmative. The judge then declared that Monday McFarland and Mrs. Sheedy were released from custody. The two were immediately surrounded by their friends and tendered something of an ovation.

The verdict was as follows:

"We, the jury, duly impaneled and sworn in the case of the State versus Mary Sheedy and Monday McFarland, find the defendants not guilty as they stand charged in the information filed by the State."

Both of the jurors were sworn over to the majority. Robertson was seen and he said:

"There was no evidence to convict the woman, and if she escaped the dastardly deed also. Outside of the confessions of McFarland there was nothing to convict."

The confession so far as it affected the facts of the case was not admitted. It was merely an extra evidence against her and had to acquit her, according to our oaths. The judge further instructed us that unless we could believe beyond a reasonable doubt that the confession had not been extorted from Monday McFarland, through threats or promises that were never made, we were to acquit her. She was never taken from her body by that kind of man."

The acquittal of Mrs. Sheedy was expected by most citizens who were watching the trial, but the acquittal of the negro was a surprise. It is generally conceded by many persons who have been seen that the negro should be acquitted since Mrs. Sheedy, in an affidavit, stated that she was never taken from her body by that kind of man."

The acquittal of Mrs. Sheedy was expected by most citizens who were watching the trial, but the acquittal of the negro was a surprise. It is generally conceded by many persons who have been seen that the negro should be acquitted since Mrs. Sheedy, in an affidavit, stated that she was never taken from her body by that kind of man."

The acquittal of Mrs. Sheedy was expected by most citizens who were watching the trial, but the acquittal of the negro was a surprise. It is generally conceded by many persons who have been seen that the negro should be acquitted since Mrs. Sheedy, in an affidavit, stated that she was never taken from her body by that kind of man."

The acquittal of Mrs. Sheedy was expected by most citizens who were watching the trial, but the acquittal of the negro was a surprise. It is generally conceded by many persons who have been seen that the negro should be acquitted since Mrs. Sheedy, in an affidavit, stated that she was never taken from her body by that kind of man."

The acquittal of Mrs. Sheedy was expected by most citizens who were watching the trial, but the acquittal of the negro was a surprise. It is generally conceded by many persons who have been seen that the negro should be acquitted since Mrs. Sheedy, in an affidavit, stated that she was never taken from her body by that kind of man."

The acquittal of Mrs. Sheedy was expected by most citizens who were watching the trial, but the acquittal of the negro was a surprise. It is generally conceded by many persons who have been seen that the negro should be acquitted since Mrs. Sheedy, in an affidavit, stated that she was never taken from her body by that kind of man."

The acquittal of Mrs. Sheedy was expected by most citizens who were watching the trial, but the acquittal of the negro was a surprise. It is generally conceded by many persons who have been seen that the negro should be acquitted since Mrs. Sheedy, in an affidavit, stated that she was never taken from her body by that kind of man."

The acquittal of Mrs. Sheedy was expected by most citizens who were watching the trial, but the acquittal of the negro was a surprise. It is generally conceded by many persons who have been seen that the negro should be acquitted since Mrs. Sheedy, in an affidavit, stated that she was never taken from her body by that kind of man."

The acquittal of Mrs. Sheedy was expected by most citizens who were watching the trial, but the acquittal of the negro was a surprise. It is generally conceded by many persons who have been seen that the negro should be acquitted since Mrs. Sheedy, in an affidavit, stated that she was never taken from her body by that kind of man."

The acquittal of Mrs. Sheedy was expected by most citizens who were watching the trial, but the acquittal of the negro was a surprise. It is generally conceded by many persons who have been seen that the negro should be acquitted since Mrs. Sheedy, in an affidavit, stated that she was never taken from her body by that kind of man."

The acquittal of Mrs. Sheedy was expected by most citizens who were watching the trial, but the acquittal of the negro was a surprise. It is generally conceded by many persons who have been seen that the negro should be acquitted since Mrs. Sheedy, in an affidavit, stated that she was never taken from her body by that kind of man."

The acquittal of Mrs. Sheedy was expected by most citizens who were watching the trial, but the acquittal of the negro was a surprise. It is generally conceded by many persons who have been seen that the negro should be acquitted since Mrs. Sheedy, in an affidavit, stated that she was never taken from her body by that kind of man."

The acquittal of Mrs. Sheedy was expected by most citizens who were watching the trial, but the acquittal of the negro was a surprise. It is generally conceded by many persons who have been seen that the negro should be acquitted since Mrs. Sheedy, in an affidavit, stated that she was never taken from her body by that kind of man."

The acquittal of Mrs. Sheedy was expected by most citizens who were watching the trial, but the acquittal of the negro was a surprise. It is generally conceded by many persons who have been seen that the negro should be acquitted since Mrs. Sheedy, in an affidavit, stated that she was never taken from her body by that kind of man."

The acquittal of Mrs. Sheedy was expected by most citizens who were watching the trial, but the acquittal of the negro was a surprise. It is generally conceded by many persons who have been seen that the negro should be acquitted since Mrs. Sheedy, in an affidavit, stated that she was never taken from her body by that kind of man."

The acquittal of Mrs. Sheedy was expected by most citizens who were watching the trial, but the acquittal of the negro was a surprise. It is generally conceded by many persons who have been seen that the negro should be acquitted since Mrs. Sheedy, in an affidavit, stated that she was never taken from her body by that kind of man."

The acquittal of Mrs. Sheedy was expected by most citizens who were watching the trial, but the acquittal of the negro was a surprise. It is generally conceded by many persons who have been seen that the negro should be acquitted since Mrs. Sheedy, in an affidavit, stated that she was never taken from her body by that kind of man."

The acquittal of Mrs. Sheedy was expected by most citizens who were watching the trial, but the acquittal of the negro was a surprise. It is generally conceded by many persons who have been seen that the negro should be acquitted since Mrs. Sheedy, in an affidavit, stated that she was never taken from her body by that kind of man."

The acquittal of Mrs. Sheedy was expected by most citizens who were watching the trial, but the acquittal of the negro was a surprise. It is generally conceded by many persons who have been seen that the negro should be acquitted since Mrs. Sheedy, in an affidavit, stated that she was never taken from her body by that kind of man."

The acquittal of Mrs. Sheedy was expected by most citizens who were watching the trial, but the acquittal of the negro was a surprise. It is generally conceded by many persons who have been seen that the negro should be acquitted since Mrs. Sheedy, in an affidavit, stated that she was never taken from her body by that kind of man."

NOTED NEBRASKAN'S DEATH.

Hon. Alex H. Connor Numbered Among the Silent Majority.

STORY OF HIS BUSY AND USEFUL CAREER.

Another Aid Suffering From Unearthed—Working the Missouri—Poverty Leads to Suicide—Drank Poison.

Kearney, Neb., May 29.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.] Another of the veteran statesmen of Nebraska breathed his last this afternoon. It was Hon. Alex H. Connor, who died at his home at 1211 Second street, at 11:30, and was buried at the practice of law at Nebraska, Ind., in 1854. In 1850 he was made chairman of the Indiana state republican convention, and it was principally through his influence that the state went for Lincoln. Later he was appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. From 1832 to 1871 he was editor of the Indianapolis Journal. In 1871 he located in Kearney, and in 1873 he became the general counsel of the state. During his life in the state he was a prominent man in the republican party, and he died two years ago. By his death the legal fraternity loses an efficient member, and the city one of its most liberal and broadest minded men.

Connor, as he was called, was born on a farm in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1815, and was educated in the common schools and the academy at Noblesville, Ind. In 1832 he was made chairman of the Indiana state republican convention, and it was principally through his influence that the state went for Lincoln. Later he was appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. From 1832 to 1871 he was editor of the Indianapolis Journal. In 1871 he located in Kearney, and in 1873 he became the general counsel of the state. During his life in the state he was a prominent man in the republican party, and he died two years ago. By his death the legal fraternity loses an efficient member, and the city one of its most liberal and broadest minded men.

Connor, as he was called, was born on a farm in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1815, and was educated in the common schools and the academy at Noblesville, Ind. In 1832 he was made chairman of the Indiana state republican convention, and it was principally through his influence that the state went for Lincoln. Later he was appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. From 1832 to 1871 he was editor of the Indianapolis Journal. In 1871 he located in Kearney, and in 1873 he became the general counsel of the state. During his life in the state he was a prominent man in the republican party, and he died two years ago. By his death the legal fraternity loses an efficient member, and the city one of its most liberal and broadest minded men.

Connor, as he was called, was born on a farm in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1815, and was educated in the common schools and the academy at Noblesville, Ind. In 1832 he was made chairman of the Indiana state republican convention, and it was principally through his influence that the state went for Lincoln. Later he was appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. From 1832 to 1871 he was editor of the Indianapolis Journal. In 1871 he located in Kearney, and in 1873 he became the general counsel of the state. During his life in the state he was a prominent man in the republican party, and he died two years ago. By his death the legal fraternity loses an efficient member, and the city one of its most liberal and broadest minded men.

Connor, as he was called, was born on a farm in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1815, and was educated in the common schools and the academy at Noblesville, Ind. In 1832 he was made chairman of the Indiana state republican convention, and it was principally through his influence that the state went for Lincoln. Later he was appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. From 1832 to 1871 he was editor of the Indianapolis Journal. In 1871 he located in Kearney, and in 1873 he became the general counsel of the state. During his life in the state he was a prominent man in the republican party, and he died two years ago. By his death the legal fraternity loses an efficient member, and the city one of its most liberal and broadest minded men.

Connor, as he was called, was born on a farm in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1815, and was educated in the common schools and the academy at Noblesville, Ind. In 1832 he was made chairman of the Indiana state republican convention, and it was principally through his influence that the state went for Lincoln. Later he was appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. From 1832 to 1871 he was editor of the Indianapolis Journal. In 1871 he located in Kearney, and in 1873 he became the general counsel of the state. During his life in the state he was a prominent man in the republican party, and he died two years ago. By his death the legal fraternity loses an efficient member, and the city one of its most liberal and broadest minded men.

Connor, as he was called, was born on a farm in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1815, and was educated in the common schools and the academy at Noblesville, Ind. In 1832 he was made chairman of the Indiana state republican convention, and it was principally through his influence that the state went for Lincoln. Later he was appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. From 1832 to 1871 he was editor of the Indianapolis Journal. In 1871 he located in Kearney, and in 1873 he became the general counsel of the state. During his life in the state he was a prominent man in the republican party, and he died two years ago. By his death the legal fraternity loses an efficient member, and the city one of its most liberal and broadest minded men.

Connor, as he was called, was born on a farm in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1815, and was educated in the common schools and the academy at Noblesville, Ind. In 1832 he was made chairman of the Indiana state republican convention, and it was principally through his influence that the state went for Lincoln. Later he was appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. From 1832 to 1871 he was editor of the Indianapolis Journal. In 1871 he located in Kearney, and in 1873 he became the general counsel of the state. During his life in the state he was a prominent man in the republican party, and he died two years ago. By his death the legal fraternity loses an efficient member, and the city one of its most liberal and broadest minded men.

Connor, as he was called, was born on a farm in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1815, and was educated in the common schools and the academy at Noblesville, Ind. In 1832 he was made chairman of the Indiana state republican convention, and it was principally through his influence that the state went for Lincoln. Later he was appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. From 1832 to 1871 he was editor of the Indianapolis Journal. In 1871 he located in Kearney, and in 1873 he became the general counsel of the state. During his life in the state he was a prominent man in the republican party, and he died two years ago. By his death the legal fraternity loses an efficient member, and the city one of its most liberal and broadest minded men.

Connor, as he was called, was born on a farm in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1815, and was educated in the common schools and the academy at Noblesville, Ind. In 1832 he was made chairman of the Indiana state republican convention, and it was principally through his influence that the state went for Lincoln. Later he was appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. From 1832 to 1871 he was editor of the Indianapolis Journal. In 1871 he located in Kearney, and in 1873 he became the general counsel of the state. During his life in the state he was a prominent man in the republican party, and he died two years ago. By his death the legal fraternity loses an efficient member, and the city one of its most liberal and broadest minded men.

Connor, as he was called, was born on a farm in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1815, and was educated in the common schools and the academy at Noblesville, Ind. In 1832 he was made chairman of the Indiana state republican convention, and it was principally through his influence that the state went for Lincoln. Later he was appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. From 1832 to 1871 he was editor of the Indianapolis Journal. In 1871 he located in Kearney, and in 1873 he became the general counsel of the state. During his life in the state he was a prominent man in the republican party, and he died two years ago. By his death the legal fraternity loses an efficient member, and the city one of its most liberal and broadest minded men.

Connor, as he was called, was born on a farm in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1815, and was educated in the common schools and the academy at Noblesville, Ind. In 1832 he was made chairman of the Indiana state republican convention, and it was principally through his influence that the state went for Lincoln. Later he was appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. From 1832 to 1871 he was editor of the Indianapolis Journal. In 1871 he located in Kearney, and in 1873 he became the general counsel of the state. During his life in the state he was a prominent man in the republican party, and he died two years ago. By his death the legal fraternity loses an efficient member, and the city one of its most liberal and broadest minded men.

Connor, as he was called, was born on a farm in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1815, and was educated in the common schools and the academy at Noblesville, Ind. In 1832 he was made chairman of the Indiana state republican convention, and it was principally through his influence that the state went for Lincoln. Later he was appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. From 1832 to 1871 he was editor of the Indianapolis Journal. In 1871 he located in Kearney, and in 1873 he became the general counsel of the state. During his life in the state he was a prominent man in the republican party, and he died two years ago. By his death the legal fraternity loses an efficient member, and the city one of its most liberal and broadest minded men.

Connor, as he was called, was born on a farm in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1815, and was educated in the common schools and the academy at Noblesville, Ind. In 1832 he was made chairman of the Indiana state republican convention, and it was principally through his influence that the state went for Lincoln. Later he was appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. From 1832 to 1871 he was editor of the Indianapolis Journal. In 1871 he located in Kearney, and in 1873 he became the general counsel of the state. During his life in the state he was a prominent man in the republican party, and he died two years ago. By his death the legal fraternity loses an efficient member, and the city one of its most liberal and broadest minded men.

Connor, as he was called, was born on a farm in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1815, and was educated in the common schools and the academy at Noblesville, Ind. In 1832 he was made chairman of the Indiana state republican convention, and it was principally through his influence that the state went for Lincoln. Later he was appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. From 1832 to 1871 he was editor of the Indianapolis Journal. In 1871 he located in Kearney, and in 1873 he became the general counsel of the state. During his life in the state he was a prominent man in the republican party, and he died two years ago. By his death the legal fraternity loses an efficient member, and the city one of its most liberal and broadest minded men.

Connor, as he was called, was born on a farm in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1815, and was educated in the common schools and the academy at Noblesville, Ind. In 1832 he was made chairman of the Indiana state republican convention, and it was principally through his influence that the state went for Lincoln. Later he was appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. From 1832 to 1871 he was editor of the Indianapolis Journal. In 1871 he located in Kearney, and in 1873 he became the general counsel of the state. During his life in the state he was a prominent man in the republican party, and he died two years ago. By his death the legal fraternity loses an efficient member, and the city one of its most liberal and broadest minded men.

Connor, as he was called, was born on a farm in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1815, and was educated in the common schools and the academy at Noblesville, Ind. In 1832 he was made chairman of the Indiana state republican convention, and it was principally through his influence that the state went for Lincoln. Later he was appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. From 1832 to 1871 he was editor of the Indianapolis Journal. In 1871 he located in Kearney, and in 1873 he became the general counsel of the state. During his life in the state he was a prominent man in the republican party, and he died two years ago. By his death the legal fraternity loses an efficient member, and the city one of its most liberal and broadest minded men.

Connor, as he was called, was born on a farm in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1815, and was educated in the common schools and the academy at Noblesville, Ind. In 1832 he was made chairman of the Indiana state republican convention, and it was principally through his influence that the state went for Lincoln. Later he was appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. From 1832 to 1871 he was editor of the Indianapolis Journal. In 1871 he located in Kearney, and in 1873 he became the general counsel of the state. During his life in the state he was a prominent man in the republican party, and he died two years ago. By his death the legal fraternity loses an efficient member, and the city one of its most liberal and broadest minded men.

Connor, as he was called, was born on a farm in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1815, and was educated in the common schools and the academy at Noblesville, Ind. In 1832 he was made chairman of the Indiana state republican convention, and it was principally through his influence that the state went for Lincoln. Later he was appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. From 1832 to 1871 he was editor of the Indianapolis Journal. In 1871 he located in Kearney, and in 1873 he became the general counsel of the state. During his life in the state he was a prominent man in the republican party, and he died two years ago. By his death the legal fraternity loses an efficient member, and the city one of its most liberal and broadest minded men.

Connor, as he was called, was born on a farm in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1815, and was educated in the common schools and the academy at Noblesville, Ind. In 1832 he was made chairman of the Indiana state republican convention, and it was principally through his influence that the state went for Lincoln. Later he was appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. From 1832 to 1871 he was editor of the Indianapolis Journal. In 1871 he located in Kearney, and in 1873 he became the general counsel of the state. During his life in the state he was a prominent man in the republican party, and he died two years ago. By his death the legal fraternity loses an efficient member, and the city one of its most liberal and broadest minded men.

Connor, as he was called, was born on a farm in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1815, and was educated in the common schools and the academy at Noblesville, Ind. In 1832 he was made chairman of the Indiana state republican convention, and it was principally through his influence that the state went for Lincoln. Later he was appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. From 1832 to 1871 he was editor of the Indianapolis Journal. In 1871 he located in Kearney, and in 1873 he became the general counsel of the state. During his life in the state he was a prominent man in the republican party, and he died two years ago. By his death the legal fraternity loses an efficient member, and the city one of its most liberal and broadest minded men.

Connor, as he was called, was born on a farm in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1815, and was educated in the common schools and the academy at Noblesville, Ind. In 1832 he was made chairman of the Indiana state republican convention, and it was principally through his influence that the state went for Lincoln. Later he was appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. From 1832 to 1871 he was editor of the Indianapolis Journal. In 1871 he located in Kearney, and in 1873 he became the general counsel of the state. During his life in the state he was a prominent man in the republican party, and he died two years ago. By his death the legal fraternity loses an efficient member, and the city one of its most liberal and broadest minded men.

Connor, as he was called, was born on a farm in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1815, and was educated in the common schools and the academy at Noblesville, Ind. In 1832 he was made chairman of the Indiana state republican convention, and it was principally through his influence that the state went for Lincoln. Later he was appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. From 1832 to 1871 he was editor of the Indianapolis Journal. In 1871 he located in Kearney, and in 1873 he became the general counsel of the state. During his life in the state he was a prominent man in the republican party, and he died two years ago. By his death the legal fraternity loses an efficient member, and the city one of its most liberal and broadest minded men.

Connor, as he was called, was born on a farm in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1815, and was educated in the common schools and the academy at Noblesville, Ind. In 1832 he was made chairman of the Indiana state republican convention, and it was principally through his influence that the state went for Lincoln. Later he was appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. From 1832 to 1871 he was editor of the Indianapolis Journal. In 1871 he located in Kearney, and in 1873 he became the general counsel of the state. During his life in the state he was a prominent man in the republican party, and he died two years ago. By his death the legal fraternity loses an efficient member, and the city one of its most liberal and broadest minded men.

Connor, as he was called, was born on a farm in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1815, and was educated in the common schools and the academy at Noblesville, Ind. In 1832 he was made chairman of the Indiana state republican convention, and it was principally through his influence that the state went for Lincoln. Later he was appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. From 1832 to 1871 he was editor of the Indianapolis Journal. In 1871 he located in Kearney, and in 1873 he became the general counsel of the state. During his life in the state he was a prominent man in the republican party, and he died two years ago. By his death the legal fraternity loses an efficient member, and the city one of its most liberal and broadest minded men.

Connor, as he was called, was born on a farm in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1815, and was educated in the common schools and the academy at Noblesville, Ind. In 1832 he was made chairman of the Indiana state republican convention, and it was principally through his influence that the state went for Lincoln. Later he was appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. From 1832 to 1871 he was editor of the Indianapolis Journal. In 1871 he located in Kearney, and in 1873 he became the general counsel of the state. During his life in the state he was a prominent man in the republican party, and he died two years ago. By his death the legal fraternity loses an efficient member, and the city one of its most liberal and broadest minded men.

Connor, as he was called, was born on a farm in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1815, and was educated in the common schools and the academy at Noblesville, Ind. In 1832 he was made chairman of the Indiana state republican convention, and it was principally through his influence that the state went for Lincoln. Later he was appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. From 1832 to 1871 he was editor of the Indianapolis Journal. In 1871 he located in Kearney, and in 1873 he became the general counsel of the state. During his life in the state he was a prominent man in the republican party, and he died two years ago. By his death the legal fraternity loses an efficient member, and the city one of its most liberal and broadest minded men.

Connor, as he was called, was born on a farm in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1815, and was educated in the common schools and the academy at Noblesville, Ind. In 1832 he was made chairman of the Indiana state republican convention, and it was principally through his influence that the state went for Lincoln. Later he was appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. From 1832 to 1871 he was editor of the Indianapolis Journal. In 1871 he located in Kearney, and in 1873 he became the general counsel of the state. During his life in the state he was a prominent man in the republican party, and he died two years ago. By his death the legal fraternity loses an efficient member, and the city one of its most liberal and broadest minded men.

Connor, as he was called, was born on a farm in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1815, and was educated in the common schools and the academy at Noblesville, Ind. In 1832 he was made chairman of the Indiana state republican convention, and it was principally through his influence that the state went for Lincoln. Later he was appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. From 1832 to 1871 he was editor of the Indianapolis Journal. In 1871 he located in Kearney, and in 1873 he became the general counsel of the state. During his life in the state he was a prominent man in the republican party, and he died two years ago. By his death the legal fraternity loses an efficient member, and the city one of its most liberal and broadest minded men.

Connor, as he was called, was born on a farm in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1815, and was educated in the common schools and the academy at Noblesville, Ind. In 1832 he was made chairman of the Indiana state republican convention, and it was principally through his influence that the state went for Lincoln. Later he was appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. From 1832 to 1871 he was editor of the Indianapolis Journal. In 1871 he located in Kearney, and in 1873 he became the general counsel of the state. During his life in the state he was a prominent man in the republican party, and he died two years ago. By his death the legal fraternity loses an efficient member, and the city one of its most liberal and broadest minded men.

Connor, as he was called, was born on a farm in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1815, and was educated in the common schools and the academy at Noblesville, Ind. In 1832 he was made chairman of the Indiana state republican convention, and it was principally through his influence that the state went for Lincoln. Later he was appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. From 1832 to 1871 he was editor of the Indianapolis Journal. In 1871 he located in Kearney, and in 1873 he became the general counsel of the state. During his life in the state he was a prominent man in the republican party, and he died two years ago. By his death the legal fraternity loses an efficient member, and the city one of its most liberal and broadest minded men.

Connor, as he was called, was born on a farm in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1815, and was educated in the common schools and the academy at Noblesville, Ind. In 1832 he was made chairman of the Indiana state republican convention, and it was principally through his influence that the state went for Lincoln. Later he was appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. From 1832 to 1871 he was editor of the Indianapolis Journal. In 1871 he located in Kearney, and in 1873 he became the general counsel of the state. During his life in the state he was a prominent man in the republican party, and he died two years ago. By his death the legal fraternity loses an efficient member, and the city one of its most liberal and broadest minded men.

Connor, as he was called, was born on a farm in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1815, and was educated in the common schools and the academy at Noblesville, Ind. In 1832 he was made chairman of the Indiana state republican convention, and it was principally through his influence that the state went for Lincoln. Later he was appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. From 1832 to 1871 he was editor of the Indianapolis Journal. In 1871 he located in Kearney, and in 1873 he became the general counsel of the state. During his life in the state he was a prominent man in the republican party, and he died two years ago. By his death the legal fraternity loses an efficient member, and the city one of its most liberal and broadest minded men.

GROSVENOR TALKED TOO MUCH.

Opinions May Be All Right, but it is Impolitic to Express Them.

CONCERNING IMMIGRATION QUESTIONS.

His Language Considered Too Strong by Secretary Foster—Young Men Anxious to Become Society Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The city schools held their graduation exercises here this evening in Germania hall. The hall was packed to overflowing. There were eight in the class this year. Their names and subjects are as follows: Miss Lullie Schick, essay, "How to Make Life Successful." Miss Nellie Bradley, oration, "Right and Wrong." Miss Nora Carrigan, oration, "Formative Influences." Miss Blanche McLaughlin, oration, "Night Brings Out the Stars." Fred Kenney, oration, "The Value of Education." Miss Hattie C. Wheeler, oration, "The Value of Education." Miss Letha Cook and R. J. Wherry, Prof. W. L. Johnson gave a short address after which the diploma was given to the graduates by the president of the schools. Several colleges have sent certificates of life memberships to the scholars passing the highest in their studies. The three highest in standing were first, Nellie Bradley; second, Blanche McLaughlin; and third, Hattie C. Wheeler. The lowest average of any scholar was eighty-five. Many fine bouquets were sent in by friends.

It is likely that Secretary Foster will take some official notice of the interview with General Grosvenor of Ohio, reported in these dispatches here before. A few days ago the secretary announced General Grosvenor as chairman of the commission which is about to go to Europe and inquire into the sources of the immigration which comes into this country, but at the outset the chairman appears to have put his foot into it. In the interview alluded to he used strong language against the volume of immigrants which come to this country and some of their tendencies. He spoke particularly of Wisconsin, where he said, foreigners had possession of the state and controlled the political and social institutions and wanted to control the schools. This interview was published in Washington and reached the ears of Secretary Foster. While he may have views similar to those expressed by General Grosvenor, he considers it very impolitic to make such sweeping generalizations of the foreign element under the circumstances. One man said to the secretary today: "It was just such sentiments as those expressed by General Grosvenor which made the party lose one senator in Wisconsin and another in Illinois last year." Whether this is true or not, the secretary has been very tactful in making a serious mistake in talking too soon on a subject in which he was officially concerned. The secretary wants it distinctly understood that he does not endorse General Grosvenor's views, and that he considers them indiscreet as this time.

Adjutant General Kelton is being deluged with applicants for appointments from civil life. The rank of second lieutenant in the army. For the first time in many years there are about twenty of these appointments to be made. They are very desirable places, as they carry with them a life position, liberal pay, and a dignified social position. The last congress passed an act which requires a large number of appointments. This has made the demand for new material. The class at West Point will contain only fifty men, and this is the number which will be eligible for promotion. There is hardly a senator or representative in the United States who has not endorsed one or more candidates.

George L. Barney of Omaha is at the Ebbitt and banquet tendered to the traveling men of this city. The banquet was held at the Ebbitt and was assisted by the business men of this city, was pronounced by all as a signal success. A handsome bill of men has never before been seen in Nebraska gathered at the Ebbitt. The banquet was held at the Ebbitt and was assisted by the business men of this city, was pronounced by all as a signal success.

Eight of them operate. HASTINGS, Neb., May 29.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The seventh annual graduating exercises of the Hastings high school at the opera house this evening were attended by a crowded house. There were eight graduates and their orations were well presented. The six girls graduates, Misses Nettie C. Barker, Edith A. Ginn, Florence W. Dust, Bessie E. Nowland, Ella P. Taylor and Cora Woods, looked charming in their blue and white gowns. The four boys graduates were William H. Dungan and Fred E. Shurt. Selections from the Apollo club during the evening formed a pleasing part of the program.

ASHLAND GRADUATES. ASTORIA, Neb., May 29.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Tonight occurred the commencement of the high school. The exercises were held in the opera house, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The class motto, "Launched but Not Anchored," was beautifully worked in evergreen just above and in front of the stage. The salutatory was given by Harlow Deen and the valedictory by Miss Rose Stambaugh. After the orations, State Superintendent Gouley made a few appropriate remarks. Hon. H. H. Shedd presented the diplomas. There were eleven graduates.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING. O'NEILL, Neb., May 29.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A severe electrical storm occurred here last evening, and it resulted in the death of a man. Lightning struck in several places, and a woman, Mrs. Alois Bier, was killed instantly while standing in the door of her house. Two other children were standing near her, but were not seriously injured. Mrs. Bier was about thirty-three years old and the daughter of D. E. Davidson, an old and respected citizen of this place.

OLD SETTLERS ORGANIZE. COLUNGA, Neb., May 29.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The old settlers of Platte county organized themselves in a club at Fitzpatrick's hall this afternoon. Mrs. Jane North, aged seventy-one, who landed in Nebraska in 1856, was elected president. The club will have a picnic and social in the month of August and is certainly in the best condition as the Emeralds' bottom appears to be very good, which must affect her speedily. The club is a very interesting one and might not interfere to any material extent with her turning, etc., but of course she will have to be careful of her health. This place is very hot and uncomfortable and we shall be glad to get out, with the prospect of a warm engagement before us.

NOT OFFICIALLY INFORMED. WASHINGTON, May 29.—The state department has not been officially informed of any intention on the part of the Chilean government to bombard Valparaiso, as reported from Paris. There is no disposition on the part of this government, so far as can be learned, to "intervene" in the Chilean case for the meaning of this term in diplomatic language is sliding with one faction or the other. If the insurgents should attempt to establish a city government there is more than probable that foreign ministers would enter an energetic protest based on the fact that the foreign interest in that city is larger than the native Chilean interest. In view of this large interest it may be that the protest, if disregarded, may be enforced by foreign fleets in Chilean waters, but