PROPERTY NAMED 28,

Telegram.)—At 6 p. m. a heavy storm of rain and hall visited this vicinity, doing great good to the country. A great quantity of water fell and it was badly needed.

Type from Instructions. DENVER, March 27.—The worst wind-storm experienced in Denver in many years has prevailed today, the wind reaching a velocity of sixty-two miles an hour this

afternoon. The telegraph lines on all the railroads in the southern part of the state are demoralized. At Cripple Creek the chaft house on the Little Daisy mine blew down, killing John Hay and severely injuring John Hannon.

THIRTY-ONE YEARS IN PRISON.

How B. J. Cosgrove, Who Murdered His Sweetheart, Procured a Pardon. On the 14th inst. Mrs. H. L. Leavitt of Wilkesbarre, Pa., was handed the following telegram:

"March 12, Carson City, Nev., 1896 .- Mrs. H. L. Leavitt: Again I stand erect; many thanks. Will visit you so n.

"B. J. COSGROVE." The telegram means the pardon and resteration to eltizenship of a man convicted of manulaughter, who had been serving a life sentence within the walls of the state prison at Carson, Nev.

Thirty-one years ago, relates a dispatch to the Globe-Democrat, B. J. Cosgrove was a man aged 30, and a resident of Reno, Nev. He was keeping company with a young woman, and they were to marry. They went to a ball one night in the early spring of 1865, and the young man drank more than was good. He was of a jealous nature, and, on his return to the ball room, which he had left to indulge in further drink, he found the woman dancing with a stranger. It angered him, and he went to her and in-sisted that they should go home. She refused, and he pulled out a knife and as saulted her. Her death was almost instantaneous. He was promptly arrested, tried, convicted and was sentenced to end his days in state prison. He has served thirty-

Congrove owes his pardon to Mrs. Leavitt The latter accompanied her husband, who was then a manager of a dramatic company, on a tour of the Pacific coast in 1895.

Last October the company played in Renoduring the week of the state fair. Governor Jones was there, and made the acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. Leavitt. The following week the company played in Carson City, and, at the suggestion of Governor Jones, a performance for the pleasure of inmates of the state prison was given in the prison.

There were 619 inmates in the prison, and a stage was set up in the rear end of the Immense dining room, the company using some of the cells of the inmates for their dressing rooms. There, in the presence of the state convicts, with the governor and staff, and all the state officials as lookers, the performance was given for three hours. After the performance, a number of the convicts came up to Mrs. Leavitt and thanked her for the pleasure she had given them, and presented each member of the company with some trinket of their own

Among the number was Cosgrove, now man of 61, and he presented Mrs. Leavitt with a pair of fine singing canaries raised by himself, a privilege that the warden had granted him, and which he pursued for years. Mrs. Leavitt grew interested in him. and after a little persuasion she drew from his lips the story of his life. Every year for twenty-five years, he told her, his case same up before the board of pardons for clemency, but no favorable action could be had. This was due to the opposition of E. J. Stall, a newspaper man of Reno, who was a friend of the woman killed, and his pro-test had sufficient weight to prevent any clemency in his case by the pardon board.

Mrs. Leavitt's heart was touched, and she went to work with a will to secure the convict's pardon. A personal interview was had with the governor that night. The governor was much moved, but pleaded that to the protest of Stall of Reno. The latter tions of our credit, of our national honor, was seen, but he said he would do noth- Massachusetts owes it to herself, she owes it

up the brather and got his consent to the states within this wide territory—God's pardon. Then Stall was corresponded with, gift to an infant republic—in religion, in pardon. Then Stall was corresponded with, and relented. The pardon was then granted, and Cosgrove's telegram brought joy to Mrs.

STORIES OF STATESMEN.

Biggs on the Subject of Workingmen and Pleuro-Pneumonia. "But talking of blunders," continued the Washington Post, "did you ever hear the

in the Fifty-first congress. Biggs repre- New England cannot be said to sented a district in California, and his one hobby was pleuro-pneumonta. The symptoms were most violent in the governor at times, but somehow he could never get a chanco to be heard on it. Reed persistently refusing to recognize him. He was so fuil of his subject that one day he told the speaker on the floor of the house:

"I must be recognized on the pleuro-pneumonia bill, for I am going to California morrow and shan't be back for a month If I am not allowed to speak on it today den't know if the chance will ever come. den't know if the chance will ever sold and recog-"But Reed, with one of his freety Siberlan stares, looked over Biggs' head and recog-nized another member. The Californian was mad. He went west the next day and

had not yet cooled off when he returned.
"Reed happened to put Judge Payson in the chair one day, and had no sooner turned it reduction was the signal for a great ovation. Payson to recognize him. The payson to recognize him the chair one day, and had no sooner turned it reduction was the signal for a great ovation. Payson to recognize him. Payson promised and Biggs went down stairs to take a cur tea to tonic himself for the grea effort of his life, the long corked-up speech

"As soon as an opportunity offered Biggs asked for recognition, and was given the floor. As he proceeded he waxed eloquent and simultaneously thirsty. He asked Cluny, his colleague, to bring him a glass of water, and Cluny, under an overwhelm. water, and Cluny, under an overwhelming impiration of humor, set a glass of gin on Biggs desk. Biggs diank the gin and grew more garrulous still on his favorite subject, while Cluny and his circle of sworn confidents sat off and watched the tea, the gin and the pleuro-pneumonia working out their fatal destiny, like so many boys keeping guard

"Well, Biggs closed in a burst of pyro-technic eloquence. He had the cagle beat-ing his mighty pinions and mountain tops bearing witness to his assertions, and about time the combination of gin and cold tea-so completely monopolized him that he closed with a solemn declaration: "'I am, sir, in favor of the poor laboring man and of pleuto-pneumonia."

Seared Politician.

George Drake, the well known mountain detective, who has spent much of his time in the mountains of eastern Kentucky on missions attending his profession, is authority for the following amusing story, which he relates in the New York Recorder

was an actual occurrence:

"In Letcher county," says Captain Drake.

"there is a stretch of country about fifteen miles quare where the ignorance of the natives is astonishing. In the winter of 1894 had occasion to travel through this country. being on the lookout for moonshiners. Riding along one afternoon I chanced to stop in a blacksmith shop-the only one for miles around—to have a thrown ship re-placed. The blacksmith who fitted the phoe, I learned later, was the intellectual giant of that section. It is fame among his fellows was due to the fact that he could read a newspaper. As he hammered away at the herseshee a lanky specimen of the mountain type rode up, and, after greeting us with 'evenin',' secured his horse, and took a seat upon a broken plowshare in the After sitting in silence for minutes chewing a ponderous quid of to-bacco, splitting at intervals and eyeing me the meanwhile, he offered the question:

" 'Sam, have yer paper cum yit?'
" 'Come yisterday,' replied Sam.
" Is them follers still up ter congress?'

'Wut hev they er dun this trip, Sam?' "Why, Iry, they durn fools hes made tew more months ter ther year, and them tew is winter months." "By durn! ejaculated Iry. 'en me Hirum is a both short er fodder, tew!"

Free from Instructions.

ENTHUSIASM FOR THE MAN FROM MAINE

Republicans of Massachusetts Define Their Attitude on National Policies Without Mincing Words.

BOSTON, March 27 .- Accompanied with enthusiasm that rocked the great music hall, the state convention for the election of delegates to the republican national convention at St. Louis was held here today. The delegates came with only one name in their ito manage the treasury and which has alminds as their choice for the presidential ways provided the needed revenue and procomination. It was that of Hon. Thomas delegates came with only one name in their minds as their choice for the presidential B. Reed of Maine, consequently any reference to the man or his sentiments was the signal for cheers and applause; and again and again the building trembled with shouts and handclapping, cheers and waving of hats, as the delegations contested with each other in manifesting their appreciation of their favor-

Long before the hour for calling the convention to order the delegates began to assemble in the hall, which was elaborately decorated. The delegates killed time, pending the call to order, by cheering whenever a prominent member of the party made would oppose jobbery with all the ruggel strength of his nature, and who would not

his appearance upon the platform. The first grand volley of cheers came when the officers of the state central committee, led by financial question is free from all doubt. The cause of protection never had a more chairman George H. Lyman, made their appowerful champion in the halls of congress. pearance on the pintform, while the band layed "Hail Columbia." Mr. Lyman called the convention to order

at 10:15 and the call for the convention was read by Secretary Talbot. Rt. Rev. Wil-liam Lawrence, Episcopal bishop of Massa-chusetts, offered prayer, and eloquently re-ferred to the Justice and purity of the life of the late Governor Greenhalge. Chair-man Lyman then addressed the delegates as

GAVE REED A SENDOFF.

"We are assembled in convention empowered by the suffrages of the republican oters of Massachusetts to outline and determine the policy of this commonwealth, when she shall meet the representatives from her sister states at perhaps the most im-portant national convention in the history of the great American party. We meet after a lapse of four years, to select good men and rue, who are to speak for the commonwealth at the convention, and also to agree upon and fermulate such rules of government as shall best tend to represent and interpret the principles of the party we honor-the foundation of our best citizenship. Let the national convention stand true to the best interests of the republican party, an honest foliar and the institutions of our country, and that party's defeat is an impossibility. "Gentlemen, our position is a very re-consible one. In thought and name and sponsible one. In thought and name and being, we are one with that New England sisterhood of states whose proudest record has ever been for loyal support of those institutions. Why has no New England state yet met in convention? Is it not because they demand first to hear the voice of Massachusetts? Toward the decline of the eighteenth century, with sword and pen, in council and on the field, New England with united purpose was the foremost in establishing this great government under which we live, and foremost of them all in freedom's cause, with brain and arm fought Massachusetts. Then was given birth to that great hulwark of the American people—the New England man.

MANY VITAL ISSUES. "Today, though blessed with peace, ad with the governor that night. The have issues no less vital that must be dis-overnor was much moved, but pleaded that tinctly met. They involve the very founda-tion of our civil etructure, of those instituing until he heard from the murdered girl's to those who fashioned her in earlier and brother, who was located in New York.

When Mrs. Leavitt came east she hunted her birthright in the councils of states. All her birthright in the councils of states. enterprise, in culture, in refinement, in its sphools, in the fervid and intense spirit of patriotic Americanism, by tradition, and by

example stands first and foremost the old Bay "Then let your votes send such men to St. Louis as shall best represent Massachusetts, that at this last convention of the minsteenth century she and all New England shall stand member of congress, reminiscently, to the no cipher, but a mighty unit and with such resolutions as shall receive the endorsement of all Americans who own a country, and story of Governor Biggs of California and demanding such a leader as truly American his pleuro-pneumonia fad? Well, it was as the principles he is called upon to defend. worthy of teadership today than in the old days of thirteen original colonies when she tesents her chosen chieftain, the name of Thomas Brackett Reed.

When the speaker mentioned the name of Reed the audience burst into loud applause, women among the spectators in the balconies

Following Chairman Lyman's address, con mittees on credentials and on permanent or on resolutions and on ballots were When Senator Lodge rose to preent the motion for the appointment of a reso committee he was given a greetin that lasted geveral minutes, the hall ringing again and sgain with cheers.

The committee on oredentials reported tha

the convention was entitled to 2,002 delegates, and that 1,851 delegates were present.

Congressman S. W. McCall of Winehester

Chairman McCall addressed himself first a statement of the business situation. The pression prevailing he attributed to th democratic party.

"The caution imposed upon our business men by the democratic restoration," he said, "was increased by the first acts of the administration. Mr. Cleveland put the Treas ury department in the hands of a gentleman who, however distinguished by parliamen-tary talents, brought to the discharge of his duties a degree of incapacity never fore known in financial circles of that high office. When first confronted with the prob-lem of maintaining the gold reserve, which had been so laboriously built up and so sacredly guarded by republican statesmen, the administration refused to Iscu bonds to secure gold and Mr. Carlisle threat the administration refused to Iscu ened to pay our obligations in depreciated silver. This attitude, in view of his pre-vious record upon the silver question, rudely disturbed the confidence of everybody ested in having our money standard main tained, or owning American securities. run was started upon the treasury; the gold reserve, left defenseless, was trenched upon for the first time since its creation; cur stocks and bonds came back to us across the were in the midst of a financial panic which, cas. But their possessions must not be ex-compared with the panic of 1873, was as the tended. The Monroe doctrine, as declared in of a few bonds would have averted the first danger, but when the great dike for the preservation of a sound currency was once bloken, tens of millions of bonds were

almost useless when throws in the breach. The vicaker proceeded with a review of national finances since 1861, deducing from it the statement that the republican policy of protection had given the country a prosperity which had been interrupted as the principle of protection had been threatened. "To rum up the whole matter," he said, "it is enough for us an Americans to know that the na-tional policy of protection, established by

George Washington, has achieved for us an independence as necessary as that which he won by his sword." NEED OF SOUND CURRENCY. Reverting to the subject of the currency,

Mr. McCall said in part: "No country can be surely prosperous, however beneficent its policies in other respects, which does not recognize in its coimage and currency laws the principles of honesty necessary to the conduct of any private business, and which does not provide trade with a sound circulating medium. * It is not desugh that we should have a dollar which represents for the time being every element of value, but it should be so solidly placed upon that basis as to stand there without fear of alteration or change. Any uncertainty as to curstandard is a most disturbing factor. It is a conservative estimate that the cardings of the people of this country in good times are the people of this country in good times are

BAY STATE SPEAKS FOR REED \$13,000,000 each year and that any serious would reduce these earnings at least 10 per cent, or by \$1,300,000,000, a sum equal to our entire public debt, even with the vast demo cratic accretions of the last three years.
Compared with this enormous sum, how
utterly trivial the cost of maintaining our
gold reserve at a point that shall dissipate

all doubt.
"We have had," the speaker continued "an unsteady and unskillful administration of the treasury, which has permitted our gold reserve to go below the point of danger before replenishing it, and has either produced some grave international situation or awaited a disturbed market, as a prelim-inary condition to the selling of bonds. Our public credit has thus been impaired and our vast business interests have been held trembling over the precipice of silver monometallism

CALL BACK THE REPUBLICANS. The obvious remedy for this financial condition is to call back to power the party that has shown that it possesses the capacity

But this is not enough. We owe it to the friends of silver, as well as to the country, to frankly and unequivocally define our posi-tion. While we should exert our influence with foreign nations for their co-operation in securing any necessary broadening of the financial basis upon which business rests, we should not, notwithstanding that co-opera-tion, add a single ounce of silver to the 6,000 tons of that metal under which the treasury vaults are now groaning."

Mr. McCall closed his address with an sulogy of Thomas B. Reed as a caudidate for the presidential nomination. "Mr. Reel," swerve from the straight path of public duty for the presidency itself. His position on the If, my fellow republicans, you want a leader who will make not only a great candidate, but a great president, whose administration will strengthen his party through the signal bene-fits it will confer upon his country, then ask the republicans of the nation to join hands with you and put at the head of their column in the battle of 1896 that man of dauntless courage and unstained honor, that great parliamentatian who beat down the obstruction that paralyzed the house of repre-sentatives, that broad-minded and enlightened statesman, Thomas B. Reed of Maine Senator Lodge, as chairman, presented the report of the committee on resolutions. He was frequently interrupted with applause. This was especially marked when the Cuban and gold standard planks and the section referring to the separation of church and state were read, but all previous demonstrations were not to be compared with the roar that followed the mention of Reed's name as the nominee of the republicans of Maesachusetts for the presidency. Then the enthusiasm arose to a climax, and round after round of applause rolled up through

The resolutions are as follows.

"Massachusetts has always given an unwavering support to the national candidates
of the republican party. We now pledge its lectoral vote to the candidates to be chosen by the convention at St. Louis.

overnment without disaster to the country. Thirty years of rule have shown that the republican party, both in war and in peace, is able to govern and to legislate. For this reason alone the national administration should be taken away from those who have failed and returned to those who have been "We believe the government should have

an ample revenue with sufficient surplus over ordinary expenditures to provide for coast defenses, for the steady building up of the "We believe that the present tariff with

its lowered rates and its destructive and dishonest system of undervaluations should be replaced by one framed on protective ciples, and arranged to give ample proection to American wages and American in ustry and to restore the reciprocity policy f James G. Blame. 'We have always given protection to our

ship builders. In late years we have neg-lected to protect our ship owners. We be-lieve the time has come to return to the pilley f Washington and Hamilton, which, by dis-riminating duties in favor of American ottoms, secured 90 per cent of our carrying trade to American ships, and which, if now restored, would again revive our shipping and cause American freights to be paid to

OPPOSED TO SILVER. "We regard the silver agitation as hurtful to business and destructive of confidence and, as has recently been shown, hostile to all tariff legislation designed to give protection to our industries and revenue to our treasury. "We are entirely opposed to the free and dimited coinage of silver; and to any change in the existing gold standard, except by international agreement; each dollar must kent as good as every other dollar. The of the United States must be mainnined at the highest point, so that it canget be questioned anywhere at home or abroad. Every promise must be rigidly kept and every obligation redeemable in coin mus

te paid in gold. "We are opposed to the unsound and dan-gerous system of state banks. We support he national banking system and believe that should be so amended as to give it room for expansion and opportunity to meet the demands of the growing business and popuation of the country.

"The civil service laws which remove the blic service from the control of favoritism, patronage and politics should be honestly and horoughly enforced, and the classified service extended wherever it is possible.

"Immigration should be restricted and the republican party should pledge itself to pass

at once a law to exclude at least the totally ignorant and illiterate. 'The United States should adhere rigidly to the American principle of the entire separation of church and state and no appropriamoney for sectarian schools whether for the Indians or for others, should

STRONG FOREIGN POLICY.

"We believe in a foreign policy which shall be at all times and with all nations firm, vigorous and dignified. Our interests in the American continents must be carefully guarded and for the protection of those interests we should maintain our influence the Hawaiian islands and build and contro the Isthmian canal.

"We have never interfered and shall no

now interfere with the long-established pos-sessions of any European power in the Ameri-

compared with the panic of 1873, was as the tended. The Monroe dectrine, as declared in hurricane to the nummer's breeze. The sale 1823 and enforced in 1865 and in 1895, must niwayo be upheld.
"We sympathize with the Cubans in their ptruggle for independence. As friends of freedom everywhere, we wish them success and believe the United States should use it influence and good offices in the interest

humanity to bring to an end the useless and

bloody war now devolating Cuba and to

the people of that island peace and self-Massachusetts republicans have never un dertaken to pledge or b'ad their delegates to a national convention. We do not intend to de so now. But we think it fitting to decare our decided preference among the didates for the republican nomination to the presidency. We product to the national con-vention for nomination as president and we urge all our delegates to give their earnest, united and active support to a fearless leader, tried in many hard conflicts, a man

field, Dr. S. B. Courtney of Boston. FREMONT WOMEN IN POLITICS.

Determined to Be a Factor in the School Board Election. FREMONT, March 27,-(Special.)-The women of the city are likely to be an important factor in the election of members of the school board. At an informal meeting Temperance! Union temple yesterday aftercoon a resolution was adopted not to support any candidate who was in favor of employing Superintendent Miller for another year. A committee of the women also called on a couple of the hold-over members of the board to give them their views on the ques-tion. Considerable opposition is develop ing against the superintendent, and thoughe has been a capable and efficient officer his employment for another year is doubt ful. From present indications several o the present corps of teachers will not be

mployed next year, BROKEN BOW, Neb., March 27,-(Special.) -The republicans of Broken Bow are actively engaged in making preparations for the accommodation of the delegates to the congressional convention of the Sixth district, which is to be held in this city April 13 The McKinley club, which now numbers 100, has secured special train service over the B. the slate was endeavoring to get a place or & M. railroad from the east, so that delegates the delegation. He failed. This was coming from the east on the Ucton Pacific to Grand Island on the day of the convention can arrive in Broken Bow at 6 o'clock the same evening. The passenger train that now runs from Lincoln to Grand Island will, on that date, be run to Ravena by 3 p. m., where the local freight will be held to accommodate the delegates and others who wish to attend the convention. A sufficient number of passenger coaches will be attached to pro-

vide for all.

The delegates can leave for Omaha on the regular passenger train on the morning of the 14th, to attend the state convention. Committees have been appointed, who will have in charge the reception of the delegates and all matters pertaining to their comfort and welfare while in the city. FAIRBURY, Neb., March 27 .- (Special.)

A call is out for the free coinage democrats to hold a county convention April 11 to select April 22.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., March 27 .- (Spe cial.)-This was the last day for filing petitions of the various candidates for offices to be filled at the coming spring election. For alderman, Andrew Cash, Fred McIntire, H. C. Miller, Robert H. McAllister, Charles Rief, James R. Chaney, Robert A. Kelso, Henry W. Potter, Board of education, Henry W. Potter, Board of education, George E. Everett, Henry S. Ferrar, Galvin H. Geddes, Henry Rosswick, Thomas C. Shaw; police judge, Joseph Fox, Edward J. Patch and M. Murphy. Political lines are not drawn, and the individual merits of the various candidates are the only issue.

BASSETT, Neb., March 27.—(Special.)—
The republicans of Rock county held their convention here today and selected the fol-

lowing delegates to the state convention Hon. E. L. Myers, James Hall, Isaac Peterson and J. A. Douglas; district convention, Thomas Hutton, George Vargason, C. P. Wiltse and W. A. Selden. The delegates were instructed to support McKinley men. ALBION, Neb., March 27.—(Special.)—Two tickets are to the field for city offices this year, the lines being practically drawn on vention will declare the principles and policies upon which the republican party will go to the country. As the representatives of the republicans of Massachusetts we desire to not only promise the national convention our faithful support for the candidates they shall nominate, but also to set forth the country. erick J. Mack, treasurer. Anti-license ticket: Arista Harris, mayor; F. S. Thompson and Frank B. Pettibone, aldermen, First ward; lean state as to the questions of and the policies to be pursued.

"Two years of uncontrolled democratic years of uncontrolled democratic Second wars; Paul A. Krause, clerk; D. Second wars; Paul A. Sec

police judge, SPRINGFIELD, Neb., March 27.—(Special Telegram.)—The Sarpy county republican convention met this afternoon for the purpose convention met this afternoon for the purpose of electing seven delegates each to the congressional and state conventions. Congressional, C. K. Spearman, William Robinson, C. E. Keys, H. W. Eddy, A. L. Spearman, J. M. Martin, Zh.T. Jarman; state, Thomas Dolan, C. D. Brown, J. J. Bishop, J. M. Ward, W. H. Davidson, M. A. Lunn, John Dune.

S. Raker offered the following resoluion, which went through with a whoop; Resolved. That the delegates elected to at end both the state and congressional con-centions be instructed to cast their ballot or only such delegates to the national convention as are known to favor the elec-tion of Hon, William McKinley for presi-

BLAIR, Neb., March 27 .- (Special Telegram.)—The republicans held their county convention here today. Everything passed off harmoniquely. Delegates to the congressional convention March 29: W. J. Cooke, Giles Meade, J. W. Boggs, William Frahm, G. P. Dtempe, R. Blaco, A. O. Pound, W. J. Crane F. H. Mathelsen, J. H. Davidson, V. D. Mc-Pherson, Rodell Root, L. W. Osborne, H. D. Schneider; state convention, L. Crounse, H. Sprick, F. H. Claridge, W. O. Hatch, R. Blaco, H. B. Taylor, H. Noble, H. Bowerman, W. R. Williams, William Gray, J. W. Boggs, W. F. Green, R. O. Willis; congre sional convention, July 9, in Omaha, B. F. Monroe, A. L. Bresler, W. J. Cook, L. C. Webber, F. M. Castler, Dr. J. M. Hardy, W. W. McKinney, N. B. Webber, B. P. M.1-ler, Isaac Coon, A. T. Johns, J. W. Taylor, W. F. Green, H. T. Weksa.

The following resolution was passed, which riginated from the country delegates who had votes enough to carry it: "That it is the wish "That it is the wish of this convention that the delegates elected here today shall use their influence to elect delegates to the national convention whose first choice for nominee for president is Hon. William Mc-Kinley. Henry Sprick was selected chairman

county central committee. PENDER, Neb., March 27.—(Special Telegram.)—The regularly called county convention of the republican party convened at the opera house this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Hon. A. C. Abbott was chosen as temporary hairman and Judge J. G. Downs secretary. Delegates were chosen to represent the county in the Omaha convention, in the Lincoln convention and in the congressional convention at Columbus August 27. Resolutions favoring McKinley were adopted, together with resolutions that the delegate to the national convention should vote for Charles F. Manderson if, in their, judgment, it would not prove antagonistic to McKinley or according to the McKinley-Manderson agreement. Resolutions were also adopted instructing the delegates to vote for Hon. W. E. Peebles first, last and all the time This was followed by three rousing cheers for McKinley and Peebles. Hiram Chase was named as the republican nominee for county attorney and Thomas Ingram for county commissioner from the Second discommissioner from the Second dis-The convention then adjourned with renewed cheers for Peebles. One hundred Pender republicars, headed by the Pender Cornet band, assembled at the Peebles hos-tlery to show their respects to Mr. Peebles. The gathering was honored with a sumptu our spread and the usual good time fol-

KEARNEY, Neb., March 27.—(Special Telegram.)—At the republican primary election held this afternoon for the city of Rearney an opportunity was given for the voters to express their choice for presi-dent. There were 144 votes cast, giving McKinley 143, Reed 1, Manderson 1.

Disowns the Resolutions. DAVID CITY, Neb., March 27 .- To the Editor of The Bee: In justice to the democrats of David City and in the interest of fairness and truth, I desire, on behalf of the democrats of this city, to repudiate the set of resolutions sent in from here and signed "E. P.," under date of March 25. No democratic city convention has been held, conse quently no resolutions have been passed. The resolutions were stolen bodily from the republican congressional convention held in the Joplin, Mo., district, and sent to you by one Edward P. McCollom, who is not recognized as a democrat by either the democrats of David City nor by the democrats of But ler county. C. W. M'CUNE.

Their Choice is Levi Morton, BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 27.-Frank Engle of Tompkins county and E. M. Smithem were selected as delegates to the St. Louis convention at the convention of the republicans of the Twenty-sixth district. Green and Wealey are alternates. Talk of Fusion in Texas.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 27.-A report is current here that the leaders of the repubcurrent here that the leaders of the repub-of the congressional delegation, which is in licans and populists have a scheme to fuse, specting Boston harbor, said last night. the republicans to vote for the populist nom- cannot say positively that President Cleve-

well of Belmont, R. F. Hawkins of Spring- | inces for state offices and the populitate put republican electors on their ballots. If this fusion is accomplished, it may endanger Texas as a democratic state this year, Two years ago the democratic vote for Culberson was 207,107; populist vote, 153,171; black and tan republican, 54,520; Illy white republloan, 5,025. The figures show that the com-bined opposition two years ago had a ma-jority of over 5,000, and this has been the school board. At an informal meeting greatly increased since by defections from of women helds at the Women's Christian the democratic ranks. This fusion movement, it is said, was put on foot at Dallas come few weeks ago by Ed Green, W. K. Makenson and other prominent republicans and leading populists.

THEY RATIFIED THE SLATES. Republicans Choose Delegates to the

County Convention. The republican primaries to select delegates to the county convention, which will be held this afternoon, were opened at noon yesterday.

In some of the country precincts the primaries, by special arrangement, were held from 7 to 9 o'clock in the evening. As the primaries in this case amounted to nothing more than a ratification of slates previously agreed to, the vote was light. There was absolutely no contest except in the Second ward, where one man who did not get on This was the only deviation from the general monot-ony of the proceedings. Some of the Mc-Kinley leaders were in evidence at the various voting places during the afternoon, but as no contests were in sight they contented themselves with merely sizing up the situa-

The full lists of delegates elected are as follows First Ward-Anton M. Back, Harry Brandels, George Cathroe, David Cale, Joseph Fiala, Isaac S. Hascall, Albert P. Larsen, Morris Morrison, R. K. Paxton.
Second, Ward—John Anderson, H. J. Banker, Fred Bruning, Levi Cox, A. P. Houck, John Hoye, Joseph Kavan, Anton

Cment, D. R. Loring, Charles Southard. Third Ward-Nate Brown, Lew Burmester Seth T. Cole, Frank Heacock, Leon Levy John Lewie, J. T. McVittie, Henry Rhode John Wright. Fourth Ward-W. J. Connell, T. E. Cram-

Fourth Ward—W. J. Connell, T. E. Cramblet, Charles A. Goss, Beech Higby, Frank B. Kennard, Frank Planck, John M. Thurston, John L. Webster, Daniel H. Wheeler.
Fifth Ward—W. L. Fisher, A. B. Hunt, Will Lower, A. J. Lunt, Ed McEachron, W. H. Mallory, Dr. J. C. Moore, G. H. Parker, H. G. Recketallow. H. G. Rockafellow Sixth Ward-Carr Axford, F. C. Craig, J. M. Gillan, Elias Gilmore, J. W. Long, Ras-

mus Nelson, John Newlean, J. C. Wharton, W. O. Rodgers. Seventh Ward-G. S. Ambler, H. H. Baldrige, A. E. Boldwin, Carl B. Jorkman, H. L. Day, John Grant, I. O. Rhoades, B. F.

Eighth Ward-D. B. Allen, Lew Anderson, Robert T. Baldwin, S. L. Boyd, Frank Hurman, T. S. Crocker, James Hendrickson, John Man, I. S. Crocker, James Hendrickson, John Slack, John Wallace.

Ninth Ward—J. H. Chapman, John C. Cowin, E. P. Davis, J. H. McCulloch, E. G. McGilton, C. E. Malm, Andrew Peacock, George C. Thompson, Phil E. Winter.

South Omaha—P. J. Barrett, David Condron, T. J. Cooley, Lon F. Etter, Robert

dron, T. J. Cooley, Lon F. Etter, Robert Funston, L. C. Gibson, A. R. Kelly, Scott Kenworthy, Joseph Koutsky, D. L. Mc-Guckin, Axtel Peterson, W. H. Rosecrans, F. A. Stryker, Ivor Thomas. Jefferson Precinct-Henry Arp, Christ Backus, John Klinker, Hans Lebbert, Isaac

Union Precinct—C. C. Ducker, William Engle, S. H. Forsyth, S. C. Peterson, Thomas

Bennington-Henry Arp, Christ Backhus, John Klinker, Hans Lebbert, Isaac Wilt. Valley-W. G. Whitmore, Charles Carrier, J. J. Miller, A. T. Ackerlund, H. M. Puffer. The delegates will seek to have Whitmore go as a delegate to the national convention. Waterloo Precinct-J. C. Robinson, George Johnson, B. F. Bell, James Taylor, A. F. McDougall. Precinct-William Hopper,

Chicago Mockleman, R. J. McCormick, Ora Hollister,

Increase in the Harrison Talk INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 27 .- Leadng republicans politicians here note the increase in the Harrison talk. They hear that some of the general's political friends in the state have recently received letters from other states, suggesting that it looks more and more as if the general will be the choice of the St. Louis convention. who know the general best, and who say that he was sincere in his letter to Chairman Gowdy, declare that he will not de-cline the nomination if the convention should see fit to bestow it upon him. related that some time ago the general, in discussing the possible action of the St. Louis convention with his friends said: "It is one thing to callst; it is another thing to be drafted. I should not wish to

go through the Atlanta campaign again, but if I should be drafted I would go without murmuring."
An effort is to be made to prevent In diana's thirty-two votes going to McKinley on the first ballot. Anti-McKinley men in other states have suggested that if Indiana

will not give him a solid vote his nomina-tion can undoubtedly be prevented, and the convention "shaped up" for Harrison. The policy which the state shall pursue at the convention will be one of the things considered at the state convention. subject may not come before the convention, but the party managers decide at that time what is best to at that time what is best to be It is apparent that there will be to any effort to instruct

he delegates at large. General Agnus Out for Reed. BALTIMORE, March 27,-The Baltimore American, of which General Felix Agnus is ditor, will temorrow announce its advocacy of Speaker Reed for the presidency. In its eading editorial the American reverts to the erday witnesses the formal beginning of the Resd campaign. The sentiment in Maryland is for him." It also endorses the Mansachusetts platform, and says in conclusion: "On such a platform and with such a candidate, the party would carry the country by a magnificent majority. A recent poll of the republicans in the Maryland legislature showed a considerable majority for Reed."

Move to Shut Out All but Taxpayers GUTHRIE, Okl., March 27 .- Everything indicates that the republican territorial conven tion at Oklahoma City tomorrow will be ex citing from start to finish, both the Reed and McKinley factions claiming a majority. A movement has been started by the taxpayer of the party for a resolution declaring that no delegate shall be elected who does not own real estate in the territory, and there will be a hard fight on this. An attempt will be made to shut out Henry E. Asp, th Reed manager, by a declaration that Guthrie having the congressman and asking for hi renomination, is entitled to nothing more.

Looking for a Leader. TOPEKA, Kan., March 27 .- It became known today that efforts have been made by leaders of the national populist organization to induce John W. Breidenthal, state bank commissioner and se recognized leader of the Kansas populists, to undertake the direction of the populist organization during the coming national campaign. In an leter view today Mr. Breidenthal stated positively that he had refused to undertake the leader ship offered.

FAVOR McKinley and Sound Money, CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 27.—The republicans of the Third congressional district met here and chose two delegates to represent the district in the national repubican convention at St. Louis. The delegater and T. E. Houston of McDowell county. Th delegates favor McKinley, protection and sound money.

Two Delegates for Mckinley.

district republican convention selected A. D.

RUSHFORD, Minn., March 27.-The First

Gray of Preston and L. S. Swenson of Albert Les delegates to St. Louis. Both are Mc-Kinley men and the Minnesota delegation is now solid for the Ohio man. The resolu-Cleveland Has a Statement Bendy NEW YORK, March 28 .- A special to the World from Boston says: Congressman A. S. Berry of Kentucky, who is a member

paper of such a nature was prepared by him some time ago, but at the request of the national committee, who felt that it was not Japan's the most opportune time to give it out, he onsented to withhold it for a time.

TANNED ELEPHANT'S HIDE.

only comes on the market once or twice in a lifetime. The babies who were little when the first elephant skin was tanned are grown men and women now, and there have been but two in America since that time. One of these was exhibited at the World's Fair, mays markets as heretofore. the Chicago Tribune, the other came to Chi-cago about a year ago. There are about five there are really no wages in that country.

All of the skin which is coming to Chicago, and which will cost over \$500, is already ordere i made up, and much more could be disposed the of if it were to be had. Elephant skin, ac- it. cording to the dealers, never gets into the regular channels of trade at all; it is bought up, whenever it is possible to buy it at all, by two large manufacturing companies. The Chicago firm which has captured the coming skin over the heads of the New York companies is rejoicing in its first attempt, t never having handled elephant skin before. And a large number of pocketbooks, all new and shining for Easter, together with a prayerbook—if the heavy hide can be made to serve this purpose—will come out of the huge skin. It is only a small hide and will not last long. It is the scarcity of the skin which makes it so greatly in demand. Monkey skin has been sold for elephant skin several times since the advent of the first hide in Chicago, say the authorities, but none but the most casual observer is ever deceived; to the expert in leathers there is no resemblance whatever, and any who has ever seen the two skins together will never mistake one for the other.

Elephant skin, although making a "beautiful skin" to the eyes of the leather dealers, is not especially beautiful to the untrainer eye, being coarse in grain and rather heavy The original skin, when first stripped from the animal, is several inches thick, and it takes three or more years in the tanneries and vats, together with special and costi treatment, to reduce it to a thickness which will admit of being made up. It is soaked, pared, pared, soaked, and so on for months at a time; then it is treated in various ways t give it pliability and all the daintiness o texture possible, then hammered and dver It is capable of taking exquisite colors, one of the purses now in Chicago being of a wonder fully lovely green shade, and the markings or the surface are unique if not positively beau tiful. This, of course, makes it greatly ad-mired, since anything new is always declared beautiful, and the woman who buys a pocket-book of elephant skin, or the man who makes her an Easter gift of one, may have the satis-faction of knowing that its value will not decrease. In all probability no more elephant skin will be purchasable for years to come,

and it may never be had again. The tanning of clephant skin can never be come a regular branch of the industry or of the long life of the elephant, th difficulty of procuring the skin, and the length of time necessary to prepare it for use. Many a man has taken a long journey merely in the hops of procuring a good skin, to come back disappointed. Human skin, the skin of a cassowary or estrich, the skin of a boa-constrictor, and the skin of the horned alligator, may all be procured year by year, if only the price offered is sufficiently large, but the skin of an elephant comes by chance. Then it takes no small sum to purchase it, and, since caly the finest work is ever put upon it, the best workmen employed, and the most costly materials used in its making up and finishing, it is an expensive luxury by time it is in the shops.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

The Electrical Journal announces that the temples of India are soon to be lighted by Hectricity.

Auburn, N. Y., is a great manufacturing center, having \$10,000,000 invested in these industries. The mower and reaper plant of D. M. Osborn & Co. is now employing 2,100 One of England's leading industrial jour-

nals admits that American made mechanics' tools are preferred in Great Britain to those of home make. A correspondent in com mer ting upon this fact adds that the better business methods pursued by American manufacturers constitute a formidable element A Japanese company has purchased a large tract of fertile land in the state of Chiapas.

Saved by Hood's Is the experience of many who take

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read the following: "I have been in poor health since I was 20 years old and I am now 51. Had it not been for Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills my days on earth would have ended.

At first I had catarrh in its worst form, then asthma. No medicine did me any good except Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has no equal as a blood purifier. I have not only been benefited in health but increased in weight from 100 to 172 pounds. I do all my housework without any help. and only Hood's is what I take and

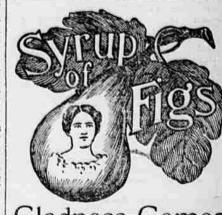
Hood's Sarsaparilla pays. We keep Hood's Pills on hand constantly." Mrs. R. A. GATTEN, Blue Springs, Nebraska.

Prices, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Sunday—EDDIE FOY in Strange Adventures Miss Brown. Hood's Pills cary in effect. Br cents.

tand is not in the race at all. I have good reason to know that when the time comes he will announce his position. In fact, a paper of such a nature was prepared by him

Japan's industrial awakening, about which some manufacturers in this country appear to be alarmed, is responsible for the closing up of an old established industry at Milford, Conn. For a considerable period a big straw Conn. For a consideration per in operation in matting manufactory was in operation in that place. A short time ago it was deter-An Extremely Rare Article Made Into that place. A short time ago it was determined to remove the entire plant and busi-An elephant skin is a decided rarity, which ness to Kobe, Japan, where labor and raw only comes on the market ence or twice in material are to be obtained at 2° enormous discount from the rates prevailing in Connecticut. Last week the final step in the removal was taken, and the Milford industry

cago about a year ago. There are about five pleces of it left, and they are made up as pocketbooks and purses, mounted and finished in the best of gold, for elephant skin is far too rare and precious to be treated with anything of less value. The tiniest coin purse costs \$17, and the prices range all the way up to \$85 or \$100 for a really nice purse. of small homes, naturally have no ambition As soon as they get a very little money they quit their employment and squander it. Many employers make money, but their prosperity is based on the degradation of labor. The men who do the heavy work in the mines of Mexico receive not more than 75 cents to \$1 a day in Mexican money, or 40 cents to 50 cents in actual money; for agricultural labor, there never is a quotable rate; hackmen and waiters at restaurants depend almost wholly on "tips," which cus om makes small, and the half money of the country smaller; house servants get from \$2 to \$5 a month—rarely the higher price. And let it be borne in mind that this is a silver money country, and that most things except labor bear high prices.



Gladness Comes With a better understanding of the

transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts-gentle efforts-pleasant effortsrightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction

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THIRTEENTH AND JONES STREETS. 140 rooms, baths, steam heat and all modern conveniences. Rates \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day. Table unexcelled. Special low rates to regular boarders. FRANK HILDITCH Mgr.

AMUSEMENTS.

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Sale opens Thursday. First floor, \$1 and \$1.50; calcony, 50c and 75c. BOYD'S. SUNDAY MAT., MARCH 29. WOODWARD THEATER CO "BESSIE, THE ROMP."

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Lower floor, 50c; batcony, 25c.
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for there isn't a shade or color-from blue-pink-to gold tints-but what we show. We just imported from Kobe an unusually large shipment-double dyed and inserted-yard wide goods--some 12c-up to fine linen warp and Japanese mattings at 35c.



Orchard & Wilhelm Carpet Co.,