THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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NO WAR IN KENTUCKY

Republican and Democrat at Louisville Reach an Agreement.

TAYLOR TO SEND THE TROOPS HOME

Order Convening the Legislature at London is to Be Revoked.

TO RESUME SESSIONS AT FRANKFORT

Believed Understanding Arrived at Will Result in Amicable Settlement.

DUAL GOVERNMENTS TO BE NO MORE

Leading Men of Parties Spend Most of the Day in Conference at the Metropolis—Left to the Courts.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 5.—If the agreement drawn up tonight at the conference of representatives of the democratic and republican administrations held at the Galt house in this city is accepted and carried out the strife which has rent Kentucky from end to end for the last few weeks will be ended.

The agreement was reached shortly after midnight and arrangements were immediately made to have it drawn up and signed. This was slow work, however, and it was after 2 o'clock when the conferees separated. The democrats gained nearly every point they contended for and the republican representatives, Lieutenant Governor John Marshall, General Dan Lindsey and Attorney David Fairleigh, gave assurances that the agreement would be accepted by Governor Taylor tomorrow.

The agreement provides that in order to leave no question as to the title of William Goebel and J. C. W. Beckham to the offices of governor and lieutenant governor, respectively, the general assembly shall pass a resolution in joint assembly validating the acts on that subject, since the legislature has been prevented by troops from holding its regular sessions at Frankfort. As soon as the legislature does this Beckham's title to the office of governor is not to be questioned.

The democrats grant immunity to Governor Taylor and his associates from prosecution for treason, usurpation of office or contempt of court for what has been done since the shooting of Goebel. These matters are to be held in abeyance until next Monday.

No Obstruction from Republicans.

The republican legislature is to be withdrawn from London immediately, and no filibustering or other attempt of this character is to be resorted to by the republicans to obstruct the carrying out of this agreement in the legislature.

The democrats suggested that in view of the great crowds expected in Frankfort during the Goebel funeral ceremonies, the soldiers should be withdrawn. The republicans asked that an adequate guard be left to protect Governor Taylor and his associates.

It was decided to leave to General Daniel Lindsey, one of the republican conferees, the decision as to how many troops should be used to prevent a clash at the Goebel funeral. As a result the republicans are to begin at once the withdrawal of troops from Frankfort. It was agreed that the board of election commissioners, sitting as a contest board, should be allowed to meet at Frankfort without molestation, the democrats agreeing that no summary action be taken on these contests and that nothing be done without the hearing of evidence and argument.

The republicans asked that some provision for a repeal or modification of the Goebel law be included in the agreement. The democrats agreed that to two leading republicans and two leading democrats should be left the matter of changes in the Goebel law. The acceptance of this agreement by the principals is the only element of uncertainty now remaining in the situation. Naturally there was no objection from the democrats and the attitude of Governor Taylor will certainly be known tomorrow.

Influenced by Senator Deboe.

How accurately the republican conferees represent Governor Taylor can only be determined by the events of the next twenty-four hours. It is probable that the republican policy was materially influenced by the following telegram:

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1900.—Hon. W. S. Taylor: The unanimous sentiment here is that you are wrong in preventing the legislature from meeting and that you should submit the disputed questions to the civil courts. Federal assistance cannot be given you on your requisition so long as the legislature is in session or can be convened. There is no doubt but it can be convened if you will permit. The democrats intend that if any violence occurs you shall be the aggressor. You will by forcible resistance alienate those who formerly sympathized with your case. No assistance.

"W. J. DEBOE."

Preparing to Agree.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 5.—A conference between accredited representatives of the two state governments was held at the Galt house in this city tonight as a step toward bringing about a peaceful settlement of the disturbed political conditions now existing. After four hours of preliminary talk the conference adjourned at 9 o'clock for one hour. Up to that time satisfactory progress had been made, considering the bitter estrangement of the factions and the seemingly irreconcilable differences in their contentions on the most important points at issue.

It soon became evident that the meeting could not deal with a question of the transfer of the state offices, or either with the respective claims to these positions. All it could hope to accomplish was the removal of some of the obstacles that stand in the way of securing an adjudication of these questions by some tribunal upon which the principals can agree. The democrats at first were inclined to press their demand to the limit, requiring the withdrawal of troops from the state buildings at Frankfort, the recognition of Beckham as governor without any further action by the legislature, on the reports of the contest boards by which Goebel and Beckham were declared to have been elected, after which the main points in the controversy were to be adjudicated by due process of law.

Something of sentiment moved the democrats to make the claim for the recognition of the legality of the actions of the legislature since Governor Taylor issued his proclamation adjourning that body to meet at London, Ky. They wish to establish the title of William Goebel as governor of Kentucky at the time of his death.

Republicans Will Concede Little.

The republicans showed no disposition to make such extreme concessions. They have

(Continued on Third Page.)

HOW LAWTON MET HIS DEATH

Had Just Assisted a Wounded Officer to the Rear When He Was Killed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The War department has received the report of Colonel Sargent of the Twenty-ninth infantry at Manila, detailing the action at San Mateo during which General Lawton lost his life. The report says General Lawton had ridden all night to be able to arrive on the scene at 6:30 in the morning, but he said: "Sargent, I wish to give you full swing; go ahead with your command and carry out your plans."

It was rather significant that Lawton added that he did not expect much resistance, considering that he met his death in that engagement. Between San Mateo and the troops lay a river which it was necessary to ford, and the location of the ford was ascertained with great difficulty, the enemy being strongly intrenched on the opposite bank, and volleying upon the troops. The report reads:

"At this time, about 8 or 8:15 a. m., the first firing began and I dismounted and started to the front. General Lawton had already arrived on the firing line, and as I descended the hill, in front of which was a rice field, General Lawton was coolly walking up and down the firing line, within about 250 yards of the enemy's entrenchments. A few minutes afterward Lieutenant Breckenridge was wounded and I saw General Lawton acting as one of the four litter-bearers helping to carry Lieutenant Breckenridge from the field.

"After helping to carry back Lieutenant Breckenridge to the general's headquarters during the battle he remained a few moments, asked Lieutenant Breckenridge how he felt, said a few words, to Major Rogers about my disposition for the fight and then, starting back to the firing line, was shot before he had advanced but a few steps. He was shot just above the heart with his face toward the enemy; he fell to the ground and lived but a few moments.

"Thus died on the battlefield this great and brave, heroic soldier; large of heart and large of frame, with an indomitable will and with a power unsurpassed of overcoming obstacles—a soldier who had never known fear; who knew not what fear was."

The remainder of the report is devoted to a description of the battle and its results and agree with the accounts heretofore published. Says Colonel Sargent, in conclusion: "The officers and men under my command behaved magnificently throughout. Conspicuous bravery was apparent everywhere. I saw no faltering and no shirking. The officers walked up and down the firing line almost continuously, taking no cover whatever when there was any work to be done. Major Hawthorne of the Twenty-ninth displayed conspicuous bravery at all times and under all circumstances and his battalion, Companies E, F, G and H, did splendid work.

"Major Byram of the Twenty-seventh was cool and brave and Major Sime of the Eleventh cavalry did effective work. Lieutenant Rowland Spike of the Twenty-ninth is accorded great credit for bringing through the supply train under conditions so adverse that General Lawton did not think it possible. Captain Owen T. Kenan of the Twenty-ninth is recommended for brevet for gallantry and pluck in fighting after having been wounded. For fearless and gallant conduct during the fight, Colonel Sargent also recommends the promotion to second lieutenancies of Sergeants Frank Catchings, Company C, and William B. Bonham, Company E, Twenty-ninth infantry.

LAWTON FUNERAL SERVICES

Navy to Be Represented by Admiral Dewey, the Army by Miles—The Arrangements.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Adjutant General Corbin was today informed that the funeral train bearing the bodies of General Lawton and Major Armstrong will arrive in this city Thursday. It was arranged today that the navy and the marine corps shall take part in the ceremonies. A full battalion of marines, headed by the marine band, has been assigned a place in line, and a war ship, probably the Dolphin, will fire minute guns as the funeral cortege passes over the aqueduct bridge on its way to the cemetery.

The selection of the honorary pallbearers was announced by General Corbin today, as follows: Admiral Dewey, representing the navy; Major Generals Miles, Brooke and Shafter, representing the army; Brigadier General Breckinridge, representing the corps to which General Lawton belonged; Senators Hawley and Sewell, representing the senate; ex-Governor Hull of Ohio, Colonel Steele and J. M. Robinson of Indiana, representing the house of representatives; General J. M. Wilson, representing the Loyal Legion; Colonel Farnsworth, representing the Grand Army of the Republic; Colonel Crighton Webb, U. S. V., representing the officers on General Lawton's staff during the Santiago campaign; Colonel M. E. Urell, representing the veterans of the Spanish war and the district national guard.

LAWTON REMAINS IN STATE

Old Friends and Comrades Pay a Last Tribute to the Dead.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 5.—The remains of the late Major General Henry W. Lawton today lay in state in this city, his former home. Business was suspended in honor of the dead hero. A special train bearing the remains, Mrs. Lawton and her children, Major General William R. Shafter and staff and the military guard, arrived from Chicago at 7:30. At 9 o'clock a military and civic procession escorted the remains to the rotunda of the court house. Among the societies in the cortege were Sion S. Bass Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of which General Lawton was a member; Harmony Lodge of Odd Fellows, of which General Lawton was at the time of his death the oldest charter survivor, and Summit City lodge of Masons, of which General Lawton was a member.

Borne at the head of the Sion S. Bass post was the shell-shredded battle flag of the Thirtieth Indiana volunteers, which General Lawton commanded in the civil war. Nearly all of the surviving comrades of General Lawton in that regiment and a number of survivors of the Ninth Indiana, in which General Lawton enlisted as a private in 1861, marched in the procession. Thousands of people thronged the rotunda of the court house throughout the day to view the casket.

FOR THE SAKE OF THE FATHER

Veterans Who Served Under "Black Jack" Stand Guard Over the Son's Body.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—In a flag-draped coffin the body of Major John A. Logan lay in state here today. A guard of veterans of the civil war who had fought under the dead soldier's father stood round the casket as those who wished to pay a last tribute to the decedent filed through Memorial hall.

Later in the day the body was taken to the train and the journey to Youngstown, [illegible] home, resumed.

NEBRASKA CONVENTION TALK

Congressman Mercer is Inclined to Favor Two and Senator Thurston One.

BILL FOR TWO JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

Platte to Be Dividing Line—Several Other Measures by Thurston—Sutherland Urging Soldiers' Claims.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—(Special Telegram.)—Congressman Mercer, in amplifying his letter to The Bee in relation to the holding of one or two conventions in Nebraska this year, said that he suggested July 4 for holding the convention to nominate state officers because he thought it would not only be a novelty, but would be a most proper day upon which to ratify the nominations made at Philadelphia.

"I believe we should have two conventions, although personally I have no interest in the matter except as a republican looking to what is best for our party. We are all agreed, I think, that the machinery which is to carry our campaign this fall to success should be set in motion at the earliest possible date. If we have a convention, say about May 15 or 17, thirty days before the meeting of the national convention, which is required under the call for the purpose of nominating delegates-at-large and alternates, we could at the same time select the state central committee and by the time the state convention for the nomination of state officers came around the party would be in condition to begin an active, aggressive campaign. These are my ideas. No one appreciates more than I the importance of getting to work at once, and if we are united and make a fight such as I believe the republicans can put up, we will win in Nebraska."

Senator Thurston, in talking of the same matter, said that he had about come to the conclusion that but one convention should be held, in view of the importance of this year's campaign and the necessity of organizing early. "Should it be decided to hold but one convention it behooves the faithful to be up and doing that we may know who are going to be candidates for the several offices."

Bills by Thurston.

Senator Thurston today introduced an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill appropriating $40,000 for the purpose of rebuilding the Winnebago Indian school, which was destroyed by fire about two years ago. He also introduced bills to divide the district of Nebraska into two judicial districts; making the Platte river the divisional line; to provide for the transfer from the adjutant general or inspector general's department of the regular army officers of the line serving in the volunteer army; for the relief of Mrs. Isabel B. Hamilton, widow of the late Lieutenant Colonel John M. Hamilton of the Ninth United States cavalry, who died at the head of his regiment in Cuba, and a bill appropriating $60,000 for macadamizing the Fort Crook military boulevard from Fort Crook to Omaha. He presented a petition from the postoffice clerks at Hastings for the passage of the house bill providing for the classification of clerks in first and second class postoffices.

Congressman Gamble today recommended the establishment of a postoffice at Huemmer, Charles Mix county, S. D., and the appointment of Mary E. Mills as postmistress.

Congressman Sutherland had an interview with the auditor for the War department relative to securing two months' additional pay for members of Company H, First Nebraska. There has been some hitch in allowing this extra pay and it was for the purpose of hastening action that Sutherland is looking after the interests of Nuckolls county. He also secured a passport for Joseph R. Sample of Trumbull, who is going beyond the sea.

Senator Pettigrew introduced a bill for the establishment, control, operation and maintenance of a northern branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Hot Springs, S. D.

Senator Clark's bill providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Evanston, Wyo., passed the senate today.

F. R. McConnell of Omaha, en route to New York, is at the Riggs.

AMERICANS TAKE NINE TOWNS

Two Regiments Scatter Ten Thousand Rebels, Leaving Garrisons Behind.

MANILA, Feb. 5.—3:55 p. m.—Brigadier General Kobbe's expedition in the islands of Luzon, Leyte and Samar has occupied permanently and garrisoned nine towns with the Forty-third and Forty-seventh regiments. This has placed on the market 180,000 bales of hemp.

Five thousand insurgents armed with rifles, and over 5,000 armed with wooden swords, bows and arrows, were encountered during the entire trip. The troops killed seventy-five natives, eleven of whom had rifles. The others were villagers, armed with wooden swords.

The American loss was one man killed and nine men wounded.

The Americans captured $9,000 in gold, the enemy's money, and forty muzzle-loading brass cannon. At Calbagog, Samar, the enemy evacuated the town, the Americans chasing, fighting and scattering them to the mountains.

At Catbaslogan, Lukban, the Tagalog general, fired the place with kerosene just before the Americans landed and then fought with cannon and rifles from the hills encircling the town for two hours. When the Filipinos were driven out the Americans did their best to save the town, fighting the fire for several hours. Thirty stone and sixty other houses in the business portion were consumed. The soldiers prevented the fire from spreading.

Pursued to the Mountains.

The next day Major Allen, with three companies of the Forty-third regiment, pursued Lukban to the mountain fastnesses and thence to the coast town where Lukban was heading in hopes of escaping. Lukban, by taking the natives' money, has accumulated $100,000. His capture is probable.

At Takloban, island of Leyte, the enemy evacuated the town and the Americans pursued them to the hills. Seven fleeing noncombatants were killed, including three women.

At Palo, seven miles distant, the enemy was found entrenched and resisted. Lieutenant Johnston and twelve scouts of the Forty-third regiment drove out 150 of the enemy and captured the town. The Visayans of these towns were pressed into the service of the Tagalogs of Luzan.

The inhabitants are indifferent or sullenly antagonistic to the American occupation. The Tagalog chiefs influenced them against us, but when they perceive we are much more powerful than the Tagalogs and intend to maintain garrisons in order to open the islands to commerce, it is believed the rebel party will lose its popularity. The Americans are gladly accepted by the numerous inhabitants who were forced into exile by the rebels and who are daily returning to the islands. There is a rush of commercial vessels from Manila to these ports.

Otis' Casualty List.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—General Otis' weekly casualty list is as follows:

MANILA, Feb. 4.—Deaths: Cerebro spinal miningitis, December 30, George Mann, H, Thirty-eighth infantry; acute diarrhoea, January 1, Shelby H. Taylor, C, Twenty-second infantry; valvular heart disease, January 25, Joseph C. Wilson, sergeant, F, Twenty-third infantry; septicemia, January 25, John H. Cogan, F, Third infantry; varicela, January 28, Arthur J. Ellis, H, Forty-fourth infantry; January 27, Clyde H. Combs, I, Thirty-sixth infantry; malaria, Virgil G. Ferguson, C, Twelfth infantry; January 22, Ralph L. Bichar, K, Thirty-fourth infantry; January 28, Nathan Coffee, A, Twenty-fourth infantry; January 11, John Pleasant, F, Twenty-fifth infantry; tuberculosis, January 26, Charles L. Haefner, I, Thirty-second infantry; appendicitis, January 31, John McGonagle, musician, C, Twenty-eighth infantry; February 2, Fred P. Collins, battalion sergeant major, Fourteenth infantry; dysentery, February 1, Peter W. Helvie, D, Forty-fifth infantry; February 2, Louis Olimb, sergeant, C, Eleventh cavalry; February 1, Charles Moore, E, Twenty-second infantry; January 15, Samuel Long, C, Twenty-second infantry; typhoid, January 21, Thomas H. Bennett, G, Fourth cavalry; February 1, Louis McPherson, A, Thirty-fifth infantry; January 27, Harry Badabaugh, G, Twenty-seventh infantry; abscess of liver, January 24, Edgar M. Stucker, M, Thirty-first infantry; pneumonia, January 28, John Cunningham, corporal, L, Ninth infantry.

Wounded in action: January 27, Thomas O'Rourke, E, Twenty-seventh infantry, accidental gunshot; January 15, Witt Adats, M, Twenty-ninth infantry; January 18, Herman A. Larson, K, Fourth infantry. OTIS.

MONSON FINDS PARIS TOO HOT

Anti-British Sentiment Induces the English Ambassador to Depart.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—It is officially announced here that Sir Edmund J. Monson, the British ambassador to France, left Paris for the south on leave of absence.

The announcement is generally regarded as important. Coming on top of the known anti-British feeling in France it is thought the departure of the ambassador from his post at the present juncture indicates more than appears on the surface or than is contained in the official explanation.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—As a result of inquiries made in the proper quarter, it is learned that the stories of the Echo de Paris that the British ambassador in France, Sir Edmund J. Monson, and the British ambassador to Italy, Sir Philip Currie, conferred here recently on Italian affairs, or that Sir Edmund has gone to Rome to support Sir Philip in representations to Italy regarding the landing of Italian troops in Africa, are quite unfounded. What is true is that Sir Edmund Monson has gone to the Italian Riviera, not because he is unwell or requires a rest, but because he finds his position very unpleasant at the present moment, owing to the strong feeling against Great Britain in the press and society which, perforce, is reflected to some extent in the attitude of the French government.

A diplomatic official said: "The French government is undoubtedly friendly to Great Britain, but it is unable to make a display of its real sentiments just now because a demonstration of friendliness to Great Brittain would be an act of suicide.

"The bestowal of the Cross of the Legion of Honor on the artist, Landre, author of the outrageous caricatures of Queen Victoria, furnished an example of the government's fear of offending popular feeling. Leandre had been promised the decoration before he caricatured Queen Victoria and the government felt it would be safer to offend the English people than the sentiments of its own countrymen. In view of this situation Sir Edmund thought his temporary absence from the Anglophobic air of Paris would have a salutary effect."

M. Farmine Farier, member for Gran, has given notice of a question to the French foreign minister, M. Delcasse, with reference to the reports that Italy intends to assist Great Britain by replacing the British troops withdrawn from Egypt. This may elicit an interesting statement on the part of the French government as to the attitude the European powers would assume in the event of such a movement.

The view of the French government is that Italy will not entangle herself in a situation which would call for a protest from the powers and that Marquis Visconti Venosta, the Italian minister of foreign affairs, is too prudent and skillful a diplomat to run the risk of burning his fingers.

USING ITS OPPORTUNITIES

Russia Pressing Its Schemes While the English People Are Busy.

ST PETERSBURG, Feb. 5.—The campaign in favor of taking advantage of the present complications in South Africa to secure Russian ports on the Indian ocean and Mediterranean is being pushed with vigor. The newspapers openly advocate profiting by Great Britain's difficulties to realize the schemes upon which depends the ultimate prosperity of Russia and which Great Britain has always frustrated.

New President of French Senate.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Clement Armona d'Falliieres, republican senator for Loe-et-Garonne, was today elected president of the senate, receiving 175 votes out of 221.

Many Deaths from Sunstroke.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 5.—There were 219 cases of sunstroke here Sunday, of which 134 were fatal.

ASSAULTED BY PONCE POLICE

How an American Was Mistreated by Native Officers—Assailants Allowed to Escape.

PONCE, P. R., Feb. 5.—During a band concert on the Plaza Principal last evening native policemen arrested Joseph S. Bigelow, jr., of Boston, who was leading a dog. Joseph S. Barkley, a deputy United States marshal, conducted Bigelow to the jail and he was taken to the searching room, where it is alleged the native police made an attack on him. Bigelow was entirely unarmed. Finally Policeman Angel Arismendi shot Bigelow in the cheek and then fled. The guards at the outer door permitted him to escape, but stopped Felix A. McCarthy, an American, who was hotly pursuing Arismendi. Deputy Chief of Police Antonio Simonpietri, five other policemen, McCarthy, Barkley and Bigelow were in the room when the shooting occurred.

Bigelow was placed in an ambulance and conveyed to the military hospital. At first his condition was considered very critical, but he is better this afternoon. The bullet has not yet been located. Arismendi and Simonpietri were arrested today.

Leary Wants Musical Instruments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Captain Leary, naval commander of Guam, in a report to the Navy department, dated December 23, says that Captain Ingate of the marine corps is seriously ill. Work is progressing rapidly on sewage and water systems. He urgently renews his request for a library for the station and also for musical instruments.

DISMISSES JOHN M'DONALD

Board of Education Ejects Him from His Position of Official Architect.

REJECTS HIS PLANS FOR NEW HIGH SCHOOL

Work on the Building Will Be Pushed with John Latenser Architect and Superintendent—McDonald Will Fight.

The old minority of the Board of Education had its day of reckoning with Architect John McDonald at the regular meeting Monday night, when McDonald was dismissed from his position of official architect and his plans for the new High school were ordered rejected. Work on the new building will be pressed with John Latenser as architect and superintendent.

The sum of $2,200 has already been paid to McDonald for services rendered in preparing the High school plans. He has a claim for an additional $3,000 for alleged work completed on the drawings and expected nearly $2,000 more for services as superintendent. For the latter amount McDonald proposes to hold the board responsible under his contract. These expenditures the board is regarding as so much money wasted.

The attitude of the present majority was expressed by one of the members as follows: "We consider it better to put another man in charge of the new building even if we have to pay McDonald the full amount of his bill. His plans in the first place are not satisfactory. In the opinion of competent builders the building which they call for would cost between $200,000 and $300,000, when the money available for the purpose is only $150,000. In the second place we do not trust McDonald and do not wish to be responsible for his work."

McDonald Will Enforce His Rights.

McDonald's friends, on the other hand, point to the fact that he is under a heavy bond to construct the building within the $150,000 limit. They say McDonald was chosen in good faith and that his plans are satisfactory. The rejection of the plans at this time they denounce as a waste both of time and the taxpayers' money. Such legal action will be taken, they add, as is considered best to enforce as far as possible McDonald's rights.

The dismissal of McDonald and the employment of Latenser were accomplished in a series of resolutions introduced by Members Barnard, Wood and Hayward of the buildings and property committee.

The first provided that the pretended contract entered into with John McDonald on November employing him as official architect be declared void and that he be released and discharged from his position. Under this contract, which President Penfold was forced to sign by order of the district court, McDonald was to design all buildings erected during the coming year, receiving in payment 5 per cent of the cost price. The resolution was adopted, Irey being absent and Buchanan and Cowie dissenting, the latter being present for the first time since the investigating committee convened.

A second resolution provided that all plans prepared for the new High school by McDonald be rejected and held as naught and that McDonald be discharged from the employment of the board as architect of the High school. McDonald's contract to prepare plans for the High school was regularly approved and signed last July and payments have been made as above stated. Another clause in the resolution specified that new plans should be drawn up at once by John Latenser, who was to have in payment the same amount as that awarded to McDonald, 3 per cent for drawing plans and 2 per cent for acting as superintendent.

Four Vote No.

The report of the committee was adopted, Buchanan, Cowie, Moore and Teal voting no. In explaining his vote Moore said that he considered it expensive folly to throw away plans which had already cost so much money when no proof had been submitted that they were unworthy. Teal and Buchanan opposed the resolution because the contract was said to have been let in good faith by a practically unanimous vote of the old board. On the final vote Buchanan and Moore were excused. Smith and Johnson voted aye with the understanding that they were still to be considered advocates of the three high school proposition.

In order that progress might be as speedy as possible Architect Latenser was then instructed by resolution to make a thorough investigation of the High school building, compiling an estimate of cost of repairing and ventilating it. A report in detail will be asked for at the next meeting.

A further resolution was passed that the attorney take all possible steps toward the dissolving of the injunction now held against the school board by G. M. Hitchcock and others. It is understood that the protest will be voluntarily removed.

Listens to Protests.

When the board had thus divorced itself from all connection with McDonald it listened to the protests of fifty indignant taxpayers relative to the closing of the Eckermann, Sherman, Ambler and West Side schools. The spokesmen were James Welsh, T. L. Wright, C. J. Robinson and Mr. Anglin, supported by the South Side Nonpartisan club, the Riverview Park Improvement club and others. The school patrons urged that they paid taxes and were entitled to consideration. Their children were obliged to walk one mile to school, they said, or were exposed to hardship and danger in the wagons provided by the board. The protests were referred to a special committee of three not yet announced and will be ruled upon at the next meeting.

Protests were also received from the Central Labor union and North Omaha Improvement club relative to the abolition of the day labor system in repair work. The buildings and property committee has determined that work can be done to much better advantage by contract and the complaints were placed on file.

Chairman Cowie of the committee on boundaries reported proposed changes diverting a portion of the Farnam school attendance to Lake school. The district affected lies between Howard street and St. Mary's avenue, Twenty-first and Twenty-fourth street. The recommendation was adopted, the purpose being to relieve a congestion at the Farnam school.

Pearse Submits a Report.

Superintendent Pearse submitted a report on school attendance, implying an increased population in the city. There are now 15,684 enrolled pupils in the public schools, he said, an increase of 2,250 over last year. In the High school there are 1,832 enrolled, an increase of 317 over 1899.

The High school juniors made a request for the use of the board rooms for a social on February 23, in accordance with a resolution previously passed by the board. The Demosthenian Debating society also asked for the privileges of the assembly room on March 9, when it is proposed to meet the Ciceronian club of Lincoln in joint debate. Both requests were granted.

W. H. Vickers, janitor, was given ten days leave in order to attend the funeral of his son, Sergeant A. H. Vickers of the First Nebraska. The burial takes place at Madison, Neb.

Adjutant General Barry notified the board that forty Springfield rifles had been dispatched from the state armory for the use of the cadet battalion at the High school. They will be taken in charge by Secretary Gillan on their arrival.

Attorney Jefferis, acting for H. H. Boyles, seat cleaning contractor, presented a bill for $210 for services rendered by his client. He wished the board either to reject or accept the statement. The matter was referred to the attorney.

An acceptance was received from Carl Herring as official attorney to the board, a position to which he was elected at the last meeting.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—
Partly Cloudy; Followed by Rain or Snow.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	26	1 p. m.	34
6 a. m.	26	2 p. m.	32
7 a. m.	26	3 p. m.	27
8 a. m.	27	4 p. m.	25
9 a. m.	28	5 p. m.	22
10 a. m.	29	6 p. m.	20
11 a. m.	31	7 p. m.	18
12 m.	37	8 p. m.	17
		9 p. m.	16

SIBLEY NOW A REPUBLICAN

To Stand for Re-Election by Republicans—Lands the Administration of President McKinley.

OIL CITY, Pa., Feb. 5.—The Derrick will tomorrow publish the following letter from Congressman Joseph C. Sibley, written in response to a call from friends in the various counties of the district, asking him to be a candidate for congress on the republican ticket:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Gentlemen: Responding to your request that I again be a candidate for congress, permit me to briefly express my appreciation of the honor you do me. The political creed that governs my actions may be briefly studied, to support every man and every measure that has for an animating purpose the welfare of society and the upbuilding, prosperity and glory of our common country.

In a most trying period in the nation's history, I believe the administration has conducted affairs with safety and with honor, having in view the welfare of all classes of citizens. Jahn wrote in one of his letters as follows: "The merits of a ministry may be best determined by observing the conditions of the people."

If this be a fair test of merit, then I believe the president is entitled to the respect, confidence and support of every man who prefers the welfare of all classes of citizenship to the welfare of any portion thereof under party divisions.

When a candidate for your suffrages I pledged myself to support measures coming before congress, regardless of political bias, and to give to their consideration the best quality of head and heart in my possession. This pledge I have honestly and earnestly tried to maintain. I supported the administration because I am in sympathy with its actions in the past and present and its aims for the future, so far as they are outlined. Any measures which in their tendency threaten present prosperity should be viewed by us all as impending calamities to be avoided. My duty, as I believe it to be the duty of every citizen who recalls the misery of the last few years and contrasts it with the present content and happiness of our people as a whole, is to make common cause that the blessings enjoyed at the present moment shall be maintained and enlarged.

I therefore [illegible] and present myself hereto announce myself as your candidate for congress from the Twenty-seventh district, renewing my pledges of the past to give to you and to the principles you represent and to the nation my best efforts for a continuation of the present prosperity and those principles which, if I understand the aim of the republican party at the present time, will further enhance and secure to all classes and conditions of society a more enlarged and general participation in the blessings of free government. Respectfully,

JOSEPH C. SIBLEY.

SUIT OVER A COLORADO MINE

George A. Joslyn of Omaha Secures Judgment for a Large Sum for Money Advanced.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., Feb. 5.—(Special Telegram.)—In the district court today George A. Joslyn of Omaha secured judgment for $23,725.71 against the Alice Raven Gold Mining company. No defense was made in the complaint filed by Joslyn's attorneys it is alleged that Joslyn advanced the amount for which judgment was given to the Alice Raven company for the purpose of perfecting title of the company's Alice Raven mine and for developing the property.

The Alice Raven company was floated by D. V. Sholes, an Omaha resident, who was here in 1896-7. Sholes kept borrowing from Joslyn in order to keep up work at the mine. Twice gold ore or an unusually good grade was found, but both times the ore proved to be only a small pocket.

In the end Sholes was compelled to give up. By the judgment rendered today Joslyn will secure the title to the property. The Alice Raven mine is admirably located, being within 400 feet of the Elkton mine, which has paid nearly $1,000,000 in dividends. There were other Omahans interested, but unknown here. Sholes put up nearly all the money originally and Joslyn was the only one afterward to come to his assistance.

WILL NOT TALK ABOUT SEWALL

Bryan Declines to Discuss Interview in Which Sewall Said Bryan Stands No Show.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 5.—W. J. Bryan today declined to discuss the interview with Arthur Sewall, candidate for vice president four years ago, in which Mr. Sewall said that Mr. Bryan would be the candidate again, but could not be elected.

Bryan this afternoon addressed a mass meeting at the Casino, attended by people from all parts of western Massachusetts. Ex-Congressman John J. Crosby presided. Bryan was introduced as a private citizen first, and then as the next president of the United States. After the cheering subsided Mr. Bryan in a rather husky voice responded that he was rather embarrassed by the introduction, which he declared had been too flattering.

Bryan left for North Adams at 5 o'clock.

Anthracite Coal Subject to Duty.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—The United States circuit court of appeals today rendered a decision of great importance to coal dealers. The case was that of Charles P. Cole against the collector of the port and the question involved was whether anthracite coal containing less than 92 per cent fixed carbon is subject to duty under paragraph 416 of the Dingley act, or whether it should be admitted free. The court decided that the coal is subject to duty.

Molineux Trial is Resumed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The trial of Roland B. Molineux, charged with the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams in December, 1898 by poison sent to Harry Cornish, was resumed today after an interval of nearly two weeks caused by the illness of the juror. The state called a few unimportant witnesses and then rested.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Feb. 5.

At New York—Arrived—La Champagne, from Havre; Patricia, from Hamburg; Anchoria, from Glasgow; Staatendam, from Rotterdam.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Campania, from York.

At London—Arrived—Queen Wilhelmina, disabled, in tow.

CHAMBERLAIN ADROIT

Dodges the Real Issue and Plays on Patriotism of the Country.

NO TIME TO DISCUSS WHO IS TO BLAME

Makes Important Declaration of Intentions Toward Transvaal.

DUTCH REPUBLICS ARE TO BE CRUSHED

Opposition to British Ascendancy in South Africa to Be Wiped Out.

FRENCH PREPARING TO SURROUND BOERS

Dispatches Indicate that There is Likely to Be Some Hot Fighting Soon in the Vicinity of Colenso.

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LONDON, Feb. 5.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — Chamberlain's speech in the House of Commons tonight was an exceedingly adroit performance, appreciably improving his position with his party by deferring to a future occasion any reference to the Jameson raid conspiracy. He evaded the principal danger, while by comparative moderation towards his opponents and indulgence in imperialistic platitudes and extravagant eulogies of colonial loyalty he won enthusiastic cheers from his own side. Still it was felt and said that the speech rather avoided than faced the difficulties of the present crisis and created an agreeable impression without inspiring any definite conception of how the country was to be extricated from its pressing difficulties.

The convention rescinding the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was agreed upon between Great Britain and the United States some months ago, but was not signed, owing to the strenuous opposition of Canada. The Dominion government forced the imperial authorities to endeavor to utilize the American desire to secure the abrogation of the treaty to obtain concessions for Canada. It was only upon recent urgent representations of the imperial government showing the high importance of maintaining the best possible relations with the United States in the present serious imperial crisis that Canada consented to withdraw its opposition. It is said no quid pro quo has been guaranteed, but a promise held out that compliance by Canada in this transaction will give it a strong claim on the United States for a concession in connection with the Bering sea revision. The treaty excites no interest among politicians here.

Opinions of the Experts.

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LONDON, Feb. 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Leader expert says: "There is no news to show that Buller has not carried out the intentions which we know he entertained on Friday morning." Orders issued then contemplated the possibility of delay. Nothing is known in Aldershot or London of any change in the plans. It is certain now that the Boers at Colesburg have been masked so that they cannot well take part in any general operations, but must fight or surrender."

The Post expert says: "The tide is beginning to turn in the western theater of the war. A telegram dated yesterday afternoon announces from Naauwpoort that an overwhelming force of infantry has been sent to seize Norvalspont and that the Boers at Colesburg are virtually surrounded. This looks as though French had been reinforced perhaps by Chermside's brigade and is now felt able not only to complete the investment of the Boer force at Colesburg, but also to attempt to seize and hold the passage of the Orange river at Norvalspont, where the railway crosses the stream, and the most likely point at which to stop the march of reinforcements for the Boers or the retreat of any who may be able to escape from Colesburg.

To Surround the Boers.

"The reinforcement of French is the beginning of a systematic direction of a campaign. As soon as he is strong enough French will complete the circuit of the Boer force and then close in on it. To the southeast of French Kelleykinny is moving along the railway by Steynsburg towards Stormberg. He thus presses on the right of the Boer force which Sir William Gatacre is observing from the south. There is now a prospect that in two or three weeks the British forces will be holding the passages of the Orange river and collecting all requisites for an advance northward."

The Post expert then urges the government to expend the necessary money to put volunteers to the number of 220,000 upon a war footing by equipping them with transportation, giving the artillery branch modern guns and putting all the officers through a course of military study.

Boers Expect to Win.

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LONDON, Feb. 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Capetown mail correspondence of the Leader says: "The Boers are confident they are going to win. Their belief in the justice of their cause is as profound as ever, and their stock of both food and ammunition ample for two years. Stories of friction between the forces of the two republics are all moonshine. If it is possible for one republic to be more determined than the other, the Free State is the more determined of the two. England may exterminate them, but they will never surrender. The clock has been put back at least 100 years in South Africa."

Milner writing in regard to the refugee fund says there is enough money on hand to last four or five months, when he thinks the war will be over.

Little Change at Ladysmith.

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LADYSMITH, Jan. 31.—(By runner to Weenen, Feb. 5.)—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—There has been no real news since my last message. The local situation is practically unchanged and singularly lacking in excitement. Our chief occupation is sitting on the kopjes with field glasses, but General Buller and the Boers alike refuse to satisfy a desire for entertainment. Very little artillery fire is visible or audible. The local Boer artillery is sleeping, occasionally waking to the extent of hali a dozen rounds fired from two new Boer lagers toward Tabanayama. On Monday and Tuesday a large number of Boer wagons were moving backward and forward. Some sniping has been going on today. The headquarter staff is cheerful, but reticent. The garrison is in remarkably fine