

PATCHING UP A PEACE

Treaty that Awaits Signature of Taylor to End Kentucky Trouble.

THE MILITIA TO BE WITHDRAWN

Unwillingness of National Administration to Be Drawn Into the Trouble Brings on a Climax—Various Factions Likely to Settle Their Difficulties.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 7.—The peace conference held at the Galt house last night between seven representatives of the republican party and seven representatives of the democratic party resulted in the unanimous signing of an agreement embodying seven specific propositions, which promise a settlement of the party differences which have brought about two state governments in Kentucky. This agreement meets in substance as follows:

1. That if the general assembly in joint session shall adopt a resolution ratifying their recent action adopting the contest reports seating Goebel and Beckham, the contestees, W. S. Taylor and John Marshall, shall submit without further contest.
2. That all parties shall unite in an effort to bring about such a modification of the election law as will provide for nonpartisan election boards and insure free and fair elections.
3. That the conditions shall remain in statu quo until Monday, the general assembly meeting and adjourning from day to day until that time.
4. That nothing shall be done to hinder or prevent a joint session of the general assembly for taking action on the ratification resolution.
5. That the state contest board shall meet and adjourn from day to day until Tuesday without taking any action on the contests for minor state offices. This postponement is suggested in order that the action of the general assembly on the ratification of these resolutions may be taken first.
6. That the state troops shall be removed from the state capital at once, though all necessary precaution for the public safety shall be taken. This matter is to be under the direction of General Dan Lindsay of Frankfort.
7. That the republican officials and officers of the state guard shall have immunity from charges of treason, usurpation, court martial or any other such offenses.

The agreement was signed by the following: Republicans—John Marshall, Judge John W. Barr, General Dan Lindsay, T. L. Edelen, Dr. T. H. Banter, David W. Fairleigh, C. T. Ballard. Democrats—J. C. S. Blackburn, J. C. W. Beckham, Sam J. Shackelford, Urey Woodson, James B. McCree, Phil Thompson, Robert J. Breckenridge.

The agreement in full was not given out last night as it was desired first to submit it to Governor Taylor for his signature. It was stated by the republicans present that Governor Taylor would agree to anything that all of them signed.

It was stated in the conference that the London session of the general assembly would be called off at once. The conference began at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Galt house and lasted until 2:30 o'clock this morning, when a typewriter was sent for and the agreement was prepared and signed.

Until Monday, while the situation is in statu quo, Governor Taylor will remain in possession of the executive buildings while the republicans will recognize him and the democrats will recognize Governor Beckham as governor.

After the conference, Governor Beckham at once took a train for Frankfort. Senator Blackburn and ex-Governor McCree remained in Louisville over night. The course of events in the immediate future depends largely upon Governor Taylor.

ACTION AGAINST POLYGAMY.

Urges Necessity of a Constitutional Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The rooms of the house committee on judiciary were crowded to overflowing today with the representatives of many religious, military and reform bodies to urge the necessity of a constitutional amendment to prohibit polygamy. Among those present were Bishop Saterlee of Washington; Rev. Dr. Hamlin, in behalf of the Presbyterian church; Dr. S. H. Green of the Baptist church; Mrs. James, for the Women's Home Missionary Board of the Presbyterian church; Miss Jennie Ackerman, traveling representative of the W. C. T. U.; Judge William Springer of Indian Territory; Judge Dickson of New York; Dr. L. A. Foote of Brooklyn, and quite a number of others.

The addresses were strongly condemnatory of polygamy and many of those engaged in missionary work in the west stated that the Mormon church was systematically propagating the doctrine of polygamy despite all denial. The lady speakers appealed in particular for protection to the sanctity of the home.

Quiet Reign in London.

LONDON, Ky., Feb. 7.—Seven republican representatives and one republican senator arrived here on the early train. This makes thirty-four representatives and ten senators in London, all republicans but Senator Hayes, Lieutenant Governor Marshall who is expected, but telegraphed that he will not be here today. The town has resumed its usual quiet. The mountaineers have departed, and with the exception of the one company of "Barbourville Guards," the legislators and newspaper men are the only strangers here.

AMENDED TREATY SIGNED.

United States Can Safely Go Ahead With Canal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Hay-Pauncefote treaty amending the Clayton-Bulwer treaty regarding the Nicaragua canal was signed at the state department.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Westminster Gazette alone comments on the Nicaragua agreement. It welcomes the announcement, but says it is surprised Great Britain does not get compensation for "relinquishing its undoubted rights."

The paper realizes that Lord Salisbury may have good reasons for assenting to this, but hopes Great Britain's friendly action "will count in the settlement of the Alaskan dispute."

While the publication of the dispatch from Washington regarding the annulling of the Clayton-Bulwer Nicaragua canal treaty and substituting for it the Hay-Pauncefote treaty caused considerable surprise, it was fully confirmed at the foreign office, where it is said the Associated Press Washington dispatch is correct in every particular. The apparent celerity in reaching an agreement is explained by the fact that the whole matter was practically settled between Secretary Hay and Ambassador Pauncefote in 1898. About a fortnight ago, in consequence of the attitude of the senate, United States Ambassador Choate received instructions to press the conclusions of the negotiations. The British cabinet considered the matter and received Canada's sanction to grant the United States' request. The attitude of the cabinet consisted in the belief that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was made when the conditions governing the nations were so utterly different that it was now out of date and impracticable. Believing the present a most inopportune time for bargaining and haggling, the British ministers decided to give the United States a free hand.

It can be definitely said, however, that this decision is based on no little degree on the principle of "I'll do you a good turn, but remember it when you have the chance to do me one," though this scarcely merits being called a verbal understanding and finds no place in the convention. Though the cabinet's action has scarcely been published long enough to admit of serious criticism, it is believed it will meet with the approval of the majority, after the government gets an opportunity or publicly explaining its motives, as explained in the foregoing, nothing of which has yet appeared in England.

BETWEEN HOPE AND FEAR.

Reports from the Tuzela River Altogether Based on Speculation.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—This hoping, fearing, doubting nation remains at the mercy of every wild rumor. The impression that General Buller's forces are fighting will not die out, in spite of the continued assertions of the War office that it has no news to confirm that belief.

From Capetown under today's date comes the statement that up to this morning nothing has been heard there regarding General Buller's recrossing the Tuzela river, while Field Marshal Lord Roberts in a dispatch dated Monday, February 5, reports no change in the situation. In view of the latter's dispatch it seems hard to credit the circumstantial reports of the engagement of General Buller's troops. The common sense view now almost inclines toward the decision that these are due to the wish being the father of the thought. Supposition upon such a basis is utterly futile. The complete silence from the front and at home may be significant, as the wisecracker aver, but it more probably represents that period of preparation which precedes an important movement.

RATIFIES PEACE TREATY.

Senate Takes Favorable Action Without Discussion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The senate in executive session ratified The Hague peace treaty, also the extradition treaty with Argentine republic. Both were adopted without objection or division. The new treaty with Great Britain relative to the building of the Nicaragua canal was read. Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, moved to make the treaty public, as it was a subject in which all were greatly interested, but after some discussion it was decided to refer the matter to the committee on foreign relations before taking that step. The comments of senators upon the treaty after hearing it read were favorable. It was said to allow the United States all the authority that was needed and the neutrality of the canal was guaranteed, as was the neutrality of the Suez canal.

Taylor Will Not Talk.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 7.—The news of the agreement reached last night in Louisville was received with great relief in Frankfort. The strain of the last ten days has been very great and any lessening of tension was most welcome to the members of both parties. Not a single member of the legislature, democrat or republican, is in the city, and none are expected before late in the afternoon or tomorrow.

Governor Taylor refused to discuss the agreement until it had been brought to him. He said it was neither right nor courteous for him to do so. He, however, made the assertion that if the Goebel law is repealed and an election law given to the people of Kentucky which will insure a fair and honest count of the votes as cast, he will allow no personal ambition of his own stand in the way.

Wood Returns from Trip.

HAVANA, Feb. 7.—When Governor General Wood and party arrived on board the Ingalls from their tour in the eastern part of the island a governor's salute was fired. The weather throughout the entire journey was excellent and all look much improved in health.

The results of the trip, General Wood considers will be invaluable to him and of special service to General Rios Rivers, secretary of agriculture and commerce, and to Colonel Black, chief of the sanitary department, who were kept busy making notes.

A VICTIM OF THE WAR

Remains of Guy Livingstone Soon to Arrive in Plattsburgh.

HIS MEMORY TO BE HONORED.

The First Man to Lay Down His Life in the War With the Filipinos—A Remembrance of the War of 1861-5—Various Nebraska Matters Here and There.

PLATTSBURGH, Neb., Feb. 7.—The dispatch from San Francisco announcing the arrival of the Transport Indiana with the remains of Guy Livingstone aboard was received in this city with a measure of satisfaction only equalled by the surprise that the body was not sooner returned.

Henry Guy Livingstone, Company M, First Nebraska volunteer infantry, was one of the first citizens of Nebraska aside from the national guard, to offer his services to the governor at the breaking out of the war with Spain. He raised a company here, but being unable to get into either the First or Second regiments he went to Lincoln and enlisted as a private. When his regiment arrived at San Francisco he was sent back to the state on recruiting service, and while he was here the regiment departed for Manila. The war with Spain was over when Livingstone arrived in the Philippines and the enemy whom he had enlisted to fight had laid down his arms.

One year ago yesterday, however, the war with the Filipinos broke out, and Guy Livingstone laid down his life, the first American victim of that conflict.

It was not until three days later that his family and friends in this city learned of his death, and since then active efforts have been made for the return of his body. It is expected that the body will arrive in this city the latter part of the week, when all the places of business will be closed and the entire community will gather around the bier to pay the last tribute of respect to Plattsburgh's hero.

Friends in Civil War Times.

SUPERIOR, Wis., Feb. 7.—During the war of 1861-5 there grew an association between two captains of an Indiana regiment that was as dear to each other as the bonds of a brother's love. One acquiring skill in military continued to serve the country which he loved, attaining great distinction and finally sacrificed his life in the Philippines, a fitting end, the successful career achieved by the late General Lawton. His friend, Captain McPreston, engaged in business enterprises and was successful. He located in Orleans, Neb., and desiring a home in California he sent for his friend and comrade, General Lawton. They selected a place at Red Sands, Cal., as the place where they could spend their remaining days in ease and each other's company. Captain McPreston being possessed of a goodly amount of worldly goods furnished the great soldier money with which to build his home and which obligations the friends throughout the United States have so generously paid. Upon the death of General Lawton, Captain McPreston disposed of his Orleans property and will make his future home adjoining the Lawton estate.

Charge of Wheat Stealing to Face.

MADISON, Neb., Feb. 7.—Two young men, aged about 20 years, and sons of respectable parents living about twelve miles west of Madison, were arrested by the sheriff of this county on the charge of larceny of a load of wheat from the granary of John Ambroz on the night of February 1. Mr. Ambroz noticed in the morning that some one had been in his granary and spilled a lot of wheat. He followed the trail to Tilden, about twenty-five miles, where the wheat had been sold. One of the wagon wheels was asked so that it would not track, making a trail that was easily followed. The men eluded Mr. Ambroz at Tilden and were arrested later at Pierce.

Body of Lieut. Sisson.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Feb. 7.—The body of Lieut. Lester E. Sisson, prematurely reported as having arrived here from San Francisco last Wednesday, has been anxiously expected each day since then, but word was received that it was not sent until Saturday night. Lieutenant Sisson was a printer employed for five years previous to his enlistment on the papers of Columbus. His parents live at St. Edward, and it is arranged for a guard of his old comrades in Company K to accompany the remains to that place and give him a military burial. He and the gallant Stoenburg were killed in the same battle.

Arrests Them on Sight.

BEATRICE, Neb., Feb. 7.—A day or two ago the police received a request from Washington, Kas., officers to be on the lookout for Jim Lillie and a man named Stewart, with a request for their arrest on sight. At noon today Policeman Moore saw the two eating dinner at Dunn's restaurant, and without waiting for formalities, placed the men under arrest. What they are wanted for is not known, but they will be held until the Kansas authorities reach here, having wired that they would come on the first train. Lillie is well known in this locality, but his partner Stewart is not so well known.

Thrown Thirty Feet by Train.

BRAINARD, Neb., Feb. 7.—Anton Pelan, a farmer living east of this place, while returning home in his wagon from Bruno and crossing the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railway was struck by the west bound passenger train. The wagon was knocked into splinters. Pelan was thrown about thirty feet and when picked up by the train crew was unconscious. He was brought to this place by the train and medical aid was summoned. His recovery is very doubtful.

NO WAR IN KENTUCKY

Republican and Democratic Conferees at Louisville Reach an Agreement.

TAYLOR TO SEND 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.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 6.—If the agreement drawn up tonight at the conference of representatives of the democratic administration 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.

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 men 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 election commissioners, standing as they do at the Galt house, 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.

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. 5, 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 until 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."

ASKS MILLIONS FOR PUERTO RICO

President of the Island Tells House Committee What is Needed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Senator Lucas Amadeo, a Puerto Rican, advised the house insular committee today that a loan of about \$16,000,000 and the creation of stable conditions were necessary to bring Puerto Rico out of its present deep depression.

Some opposition developed in the committee to a redemption of Puerto Rican coins at 60 cents on the dollar and their recoinage.

New President of the French Republic.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—Clement Armand Fallieres, republican senator for Loet-Garonne, was today elected president of the senate, receiving 175 votes out of 221.

Dewey to Visit Detroit.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Admiral Dewey has indicated to Congressman Corliss of Michigan his intention to visit Detroit with Mrs. Dewey during the early part of the summer. This is in acceptance of an invitation to visit Detroit conveyed by Corliss on behalf of the Fellowship club, the non-partisan press organization of the state, supplemented by that of the city. It is the admiral's wish also to visit other big cities in the northwest, including St. Paul and Minneapolis, if the opportunity offers. The trip to Detroit will be separate from the earlier one.

PROSPECTS MORE PEACEFUL.

Indications Taylor Will Not Interfere With the Legislature.

KENTUCKY CMFW YPP FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 6.—Although no positive statement has as yet been made by Governor Taylor in Frankfort, it is expected that the next session of the Kentucky legislature will be held in the capitol building in this city and in all probability today.

The London session will be abandoned and the republican members who have gone there will come back as fast as the trains can bring them. Word was sent to them this morning that it would be well for them to return to Frankfort at once, to attend the session of the legislature. Governor Taylor will, it is expected, give the democrats in an informal way to understand that they will be allowed to enter the capitol building as soon as they wish to do so and that no attempt will be made to prevent them from holding a session of the legislature.

Adjutant General Collier would not say whether or not the legislature would be permitted to meet, but called special attention to the fact that since Saturday no demand had been made by the members of the legislature for the right to meet. He allowed it to be understood that they would not be molested, saying that it was ample time to decide what to do when the demand for admission to the grounds had been made. Heretofore the attitude of the military has been that the legislature could not meet and that there was no need of their demanding to do so.

Governor Taylor is considering the advisability of issuing a formal official statement of his side of the present controversy in Kentucky politics. He had a short conference today with W. C. P. Breckenridge on the subject and tomorrow will meet with his legal advisers. Former Governor Bradley and Judge Yost, who will be here to attend the session of the contest board, and the whole matter will be gone over thoroughly.

Colonel Roger Williams said that Governor Taylor had had no communication with his legal advisers for a week and for that reason had naturally refused to talk.

"Governor Taylor will soon put his side of the case before the public," continued Colonel Williams, "and I am sure it will put matters in an entirely different light from what they now appear to be."

The state troops guarding the capitol received their first pay today. Over \$12,000 was paid out to the soldiers.

On all the morning trains the democratic members of the legislature came pouring into Frankfort. Messages were sent them late last night telling them that the next session of the legislature would be held in this city today and urging them to return at once.

A company of state militia, numbering ninety men, under Captain Powers, arrived from Barbourville. The company marched from the railroad station, a mile from the town, up through the main streets and took up a station near the court house. There was no special demonstration of excitement.

Governor Taylor gave to the Associated Press a denial over his own signature of the report that the legislature would convene in Frankfort and that he had telegraphed the republican members at London to return today.

FOR GOVERNMENT OF ISLANDS

Measure in the Senate With Majority and Minority Reports.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Soon after senate convened today Senator Foraker of Ohio, chairman of the committee on Pacific islands and Porto Rico, reported a bill providing a form of government for Porto Rico.

Gallinger of New Hampshire presented a statement of the views of himself and Perkins of California, dissenting in part from the majority report.

The following bills were passed: To create a new division of the eastern judicial district of Tennessee and change the times and places of district courts of the northern district of Texas; authorizing the Dubuque & Wisconsin Bridge company to construct a bridge across the Mississippi river at Dubuque, Ia.

Mr. Bryan in Massachusetts.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 6.—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.

Ignorance at the War Office.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The correspondent of the Associated Press learns from official sources that absolutely no confirmation has been received by the war office of the report that General Buller has re-crossed the Tuzela river and is marching on Lausmith. On the contrary, according to the information of the war office, at the present moment there is every indication that things are quiet at the front and that no immediate movement is anticipated.

Americanize the Hawaiian Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Several changes in the Hawaiian bill were made by the house committee on territories today and in this form a print of the bill as revised was ordered, preparatory to reporting it tomorrow or next day. The more important changes today were those giving to the president the appointment of judges of the supreme court and allowing appeals to the United States secretary of the interior in cases involving the conveyance of public lands.

ORDER RATES REDUCED

State Board of Transportation Will Try to Do Something.

A REDUCTION OF 30 PER CENT.

The Order to Take Effect on the 20th of This Month—Probable Reduction of Farm Products—Miscellaneous Nebraska Matters Here and There.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 6.—The State Board of Transportation ordered a reduction of 30 per cent in the local distance rates for the transportation of grain. The order will take effect February 20, and, unless complied with by that time, the railroads will be required to show sufficient cause why it should not be enforced.

This action of the Board of Transportation, while it will probably be followed by a sweeping reduction on all farm products, is not a surprise, as the railroads have already intimidated their willingness to make such a concession, with the understanding that the present live stock rates are to remain in force. The cattlemen in the western part of the state, as well as the farmers in eastern Nebraska, would be benefited by such a change in rates, and this will be held out as an inducement by the railroads for a withdrawal of the protests against the per pound system of live stock rates now in force.

The order of the board was issued on the following recommendation of the board of secretaries:

"In a complaint filed by the citizens of Haigler they complain among other things that the rate on corn from Minden to Haigler, a distance of 150 miles, is unjust and unreasonable. While this is the only complaint on the corn rate filed with this board numerous verbal complaints have been made that the local rate on corn and other foodstuffs is excessive. Most of these complaints come from parties feeding cattle and sheep in the western part of the state, remote from the corn belt, who are compelled to ship their stock to the corn or ship the corn west to the ranges. We have carefully considered the rate on corn and other feed in force in this state and believe the local rate is unjust and unreasonable. We therefore recommend that a general order be made reducing the local distance tariff rate on corn, oats, rye, barley, bran, cornmeal, mill feed, mill stuff, chop grain, screenings, oat hulls, cut dust, sorghum seed, melons, oil cake, oil meal, corn and cane fodder (straight carloads) and cottonseed meal 30 per cent below the local distance tariff, taking effect December 1, 1894, and now in force, and that all the roads doing business in this state be served with a copy of said order and be given time to show cause why said order cannot be observed.

In compliance with this recommendation the Board of Transportation issued an order upon the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley, Burlington, Sioux City, O'Neill & Western, St. Joseph & Grand Island and Missouri Pacific railroads to reduce the local distance tariff 30 per cent. The roads are required to show cause before February 20 why this order should not be enforced."

Will not Stop Fast Trains. LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 6.—In the case of the citizens of Haigler, who complained that fast through passenger trains on the Burlington railroad, running between Lincoln and Denver, do not stop at Haigler the Board of Secretaries found that there is no discrimination in the way of train service and recommend that the complaint be dismissed. The recommendation was adopted by the board. In brief the citizens of Haigler complained that the Burlington railroad unjustly discriminated against them in favor of other nearby towns. The secretaries found that the through trains could make no more stops than they are now doing and make their eastern and western connections and give towns along the line adequate mail and passenger service. If the fast trains were made to stop at all the less important points they would become mere local trains.

Another Child Burned to Death.

TABLE ROCK, Neb., Feb. 6.—The little daughter, 5 years old, of Frank Shlamma, a Bohemian, who lives seven miles south of here, was burned to death Thursday night. The parents were at work about the barn, and the child was left in the house to care for the baby, 1 year old. Suddenly the little one ran out, her clothes all ablaze. She was so severely burned before the flames were extinguished that she died in great agony within five hours. Playing with matches is believed to have caused her death.

Wants \$80,000 for Alleged Slander.

PAWNEE CITY, Neb., Feb. 6.—William Nichol, living south of town, has sued John T. Crampton, a farmer of the same locality, for \$80,000 damages, alleging that Crampton publicly and maliciously accused him of an "unnatural crime."

Nebraska and Gulf Railway.

HASTINGS, Neb., Feb. 6.—The plats and survey of the Nebraska & Gulf Railway company have just been completed and will soon be filed in the various counties through which the proposed line is to be built.

Road Working Against Nebraska.

BENEDICT, Neb., Feb. 6.—If the Omaha Business Men's association and South Omaha Stockmen would investigate the attitude of the officials of the Kansas City & Omaha railroad they would find that trains on this road in Nebraska are run so that it is easy to ship stock to St. Joseph and nearly impossible to ship to South Omaha at a profit. The officials of the road live at St. Joseph and are diverting shipments of stock that belong to South Omaha and has always heretofore gone there to St. Joseph.