THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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KITCHENER TO TRY IT

Rumor that the Hero of Khartoum Has Started for Natal.

BULLER'S TROOPS READY FOR ATTACK

Understood a Supreme Effort to Pierce Boer Lines is Impending.

HOPEFUL VIEW OF WINSTON

War Correspondent Does Not Consider Spionkop Episode a Disaster.

BOER GUNS SUPERIOR TO BRITISH PIECES

English Forces Retreat in Regular Order—Leave Wounded on Spionkop—Recross Tugela in Good Shape.

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LONDON, Jan. 31.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — It is rumored that General Kitchener left Capetown for Natal today. TUOHY.

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SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Jan. 28.—9:35 a. m. —(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Throughout the day the transport of baggage recrossed the Tugela river, leaving only the fighting troops on the northern banks. The Boers shelled the lines capriciously. The British batteries replied. The howitzers threw occasional salvos of lyddite, raising enormous clouds of dust.

At nightfall the whole party had recrossed the Tugela, two brigades accomplishing it in intense darkness and a rain mist, but arrangements for the transportation were excellent. The force silently and bloodlessly withdrew across a rapid stream in the face of a powerful, enterprising and exultant enemy. No one is downcast and it is generally understood a supreme effort to pierce the Boer lines is impending.

General sympathy is felt for the people at home, whose anxiety is shown by letters and newspapers, and touches every one.

The troops of the Boers suffered sharp loss in the actions around Spionkop, at least half that of ours. This is heavy, considering they stood entirely on the defensive, except on the 24th. The Boers also are oppressed at the realization of no loss of life after the British resolve to retire. Immediate anxiety as to Ladysmith is needless, though cavalry horses are likely to suffer. Men like White, Hunter and Hamilton never surrender. Buller will persevere. "Allee Soll Recht Komm." CHURCHILL.

Spionkop Not a Disaster.

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SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Jan. 27. — 6 p. m. — (New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — The action on the summit of Spionkop was one of the most fierce and furious conflicts in British military history. Guided by Thorneycroft the troops surprised the Boers, carried their trenches by the bayonet at 3 o'clock, with little loss. The troops entrenched hastily, but the ground was broken by large rocks and unsuited for defense. At dawn a heavy Boer shelling commenced. General Woodgate was seriously wounded. Immediately there was urgent demands for a new commander and reinforcements, which were sent, strengthening the defense.

Thorneycroft was appointed brigadier, commanding the whole force on top of the hill. A bitter, bloody struggle followed throughout the day, the Boers concentrating every man and gun on the summit and attacking with the greatest spirit. The British artillery was unable to cope with the superior long-range Boer guns. During the afternoon it became evident that the infantry could not endure another day. It was impossible to drag guns to the summit without elaborate preparations or fortify the hill enough to protect the defenders from unassailed artillery. Therefore Thorneycroft's decision to abandon the hill was both wise and necessary. The troops were still stubborn and formidable. They marched back to the camps in regular order. Every effort is now being made to succor the wounded, of whom many are still lying on the summit. Official lists will give the loss. The defense of the hill by the English infantry, particularly the Lancashire regiment, was a glorious episode and the whole army is proud of it.

The Boer positions before Ladysmith are perhaps impregnable to 25,000 men, but the troops are resolved to have another try. The public must imitate their equanimity. Spionkop is not a disaster. No guns were lost, nor unwounded made prisoners. It was simply a bloody action, in which the lodgment of the enemy's entrenchments were effected, which proved untenable. The Boers, sometimes within thirty yards, have also suffered. Their loss is greater, compared to their strength, than ours. The process of attrition must ultimately settle the war. The British troops bear the worst cheerfully, and the nation must remain calm, dignified and determined.

CHURCHILL.

Expert Opinion on Situation.

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LONDON, Jan. 31.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Post expert cites Churchill to show that Buller's army is not dispirited and is about to try again, and says: "The situation is that a British general with 25,000 British troops is about to fling himself on the enemy, who has twice foiled him, and they are perhaps at this moment fighting. Their gallantry is the best guarantee of success. Failure again is possible, though dishonor not."

The Leader expert guardedly suggests that reinforcements are moving steadily from Capetown toward Colesberg and Sterkstroom, hinting that offensive operations may be expected there next.

CASUALTY LIST OF SPIONKOP

Estimates that the Total Losses of Buller's Movement Will Reach 1,500.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 4 a. m.—The supplemental lists of casualties fill two columns in nonpareil type in the morning papers, making 1,300 reported thus far for General Buller's operations north of the Tugela. The Daily Chronicle estimates that the total exceeds 2,000.

The 40 per cent loss at Spionkop is greater than any British force ever suffered except possibly at Albuera, Spain, in 1811.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The War office has issued an additional casualty list of the battle of Spionkop January 24 and of the engagements at Venterspruit January 17 and January 20. The additional list numbers 139 men killed, 391 wounded and 63 missing, a total of 593. With 174 additional casualties given for the fighting at Venterspruit the total loss since the beginning of the war is placed at 9,658 men.

Accounts of the battle of Spionkop continue to filter in. All testify as to the terrific Boer fire. Several estimate that the total loss of General Buller's turning movement will amount approximately to 1,500.

When reinforcements were received the troops were much cramped on the top of Spionkop. Engineers had been ordered up to strengthen the entrenchments. Colonel Thornycroft was not aware of this when he ordered the retirement and he actually met the artillery coming up.

General Woodgate was wounded about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Even then he protested that he was all right and had to be held down on the stretcher. It is reported that the Boer commander at first insisted on the release of some Boer prisoners before he would permit the English to collect their wounded.

A curious incident is related of the fighting on January 24. One of the Lancasters, while firing from a prone position, had his head taken clean off by a shell. To the amazement of his comrades the headless trunk quietly rose, stood upright a few seconds and then fell.

DR. LEYDS GIVES HIS VIEWS

Montague White's Visit to Washington Merely One of Inquiry to Sound Public Opinion.

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BERLIN, Jan. 31.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Dr. Leyds was seen today and asked his views on the prospects of mediation. He said:

"Anything I might say may forestall the action of Montague White or place diplomatic hindrances in his way at Washington."

He was asked what is the object of White's mission.

"White's visit is one of inquiry merely. He will see American statesmen and elicit their views, also the public opinion in the states and report to Pretoria."

"Has he any definite proposals to make?"

"No."

"Is he an accredited representative?"

"No."

The interrogator next put several questions regarding Delagoa bay.

"It is quite possible," he said, "England may be seeking a pretext to seize the bay or maybe intriguing with that object in view, but, if so, it is being done in secret and I have no knowledge of it. Besides, such an act on the part of England would raise such a storm throughout Europe that England now would hardly care to risk the consequences."

"How long will the war last?"

"Probably six months. It is impossible to say what will be the result. The South African republic is still well supplied with everything necessary to further conduct of hostilities. On this point there can be no doubt."

He was asked as to the terms of peace and replied:

"I can say nothing, being cut off from all means of communication with my government. I absolutely have no notion how they are inclined. In regard to the rumored intention of the British authorities to surrender Ladysmith, the Boers will look on the result with equanimity. It will make little or no difference in the plan of campaign. The South African republics will resist to the uttermost an invasion of their territory."

Dr. Leyds returns to Brussels in two or three days. The hotel where he is stopping flies the Transvaal flag.

BOERS TO CHANGE TACTICS

Will Dam Kilp River and Flood Ladysmith to Drive Soldiers Out of Caves.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The correspondent of the Times at Lourenzo Marquez telegraphing yesterday says: Information has been received here from the Transvaal that the war department, convinced that it would be useless to storm Ladysmith and that the bombardment will continue ineffective, has decided on a change of tactics. Huge quantities of timber and sandbags and hundreds of Kaffirs have been sent from Johannesburg and Pretoria for the purpose of damming Kilp river some miles below Ladysmith, the idea being to flood the town and to drive the soldiers and inhabitants out of the bombproof caves, so as to expose them to shell fire.

The Portuguese authorities are at last exercising stricter surveillance. The governor has notified the consuls that they must personally guarantee that applicants for passports are not going to assist the Boer army before passports will be granted. It is rumored that he has also conveyed a hint to Herr Pott, the Transvaal consul, of serious consequences if he continues to infringe the neutrality of the port.

LADYSMITH CAN HOLD OUT

Garrison is Not Despondent Over the Repulse of Buller—Boers Are Reinforced.

LADYSMITH, Sunday, Jan. 28.—(Heliographed to Swartzkop, North of the Tugela River.)—The news of the prolongation of the siege, resulting from General Buller's failure, is received with fortitude. We can hold on. The garrison is healthier, cheery and confident. Disease is disappearing and there is no horse sickness. The rains give plenty of grass. We can hear General Buller's guns still working, and it is rumored in camp that he is advancing along another line. The Boer laagers around are again full of men, who have returned from the Upper Tugela. The Boers have also taken up a new position on the hills near Colenso, where they are in great force. Reinforcements are apparently arriving from the Transvaal. Large bodies of Boers are also visible between here and Potgieter's drift.

LOSING FAITH IN BULLER

Take No Stock in Story that He Will Be Able to Relieve Ladysmith.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The dispatch from Capetown which quotes General Buller as saying he hoped to be in Ladysmith in a week is discredited in London.

The report of fighting at Crocodile Pool disposes of the rumor that the British had relieved Mafeking. There is no great enthusiasm in London over the expected invasion of the Orange Free State by a third British army, for it is considered likely that the Boers have planned a good defense.

Colonel Villebois-Maruil, the French strategist, has started for Colesberg to assist in repelling the British advance.

Confirmation has been received of the report that the chief Boer shell factory in Johannesburg has been blown up.

For the present the British can do nothing to help Ladysmith. Some experts believe that General White will try to cut his way out. He must either do this or surrender, for his food supply is almost exhausted.

It is said that, upon the fall of Ladysmith, Dr Leyds, in Europe, and Montague White, in Washington, will appeal for mediation.

The British public seems to have totally lost confidence in General Buller. The next

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

OXNARD OPPOSES FREE SUGAR

Asks that Tariff Be Laid on Saccharine Imports from Puerto Rico.

APPEARS BEFORE HOUSE COMMITTEE

Argues that Free Sugar from the Island Would Hurt the Industry in This Country—Free Homes Bill Favored.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—(Special Telegram.)—Henry T. Oxnard, president of the American Beet Sugar Growers' association, appeared today before the ways and means committee of the house in opposition to free trade with Puerto Rico. A hearing was accorded to both Puerto Ricans and those opposed to admitting the products of that island free of duty. In addition to the committee representing the island there were present: Colonel Hill of Louisiana, representing the sugar growers; Frye of the Tobacco Growers' association and Mr. Oxnard. The president of the Beet Sugar association took the ground that the industries of Puerto Rico were entirely profitable without any advantages of protection and that to grant the island a duty of 1½ per cent, as proposed by the bill introduced, would mean a profit of $30 per ton to them.

"From the very best information," said Mr. Oxnard, "the island of Puerto Rico is capable of producing 300,000 tons of sugar within the next five years, the present output being 60,000 tons. To give the sugar growers of Puerto Rico a profit of $30 per ton, as proposed by the present bill, would give them $9,000,000 bonus on sugar alone. All testimony that has been produced on this subject goes to show that the Puerto Ricans are as well off as the farmers of this country and there is no good reason why we should not continue to exact duty from the island."

Free Homes.

By unanimous vote today the committee on public lands of the house ordered a favorable report on Congressman Eddy's bill providing for free homesteads on public lands for actual and bona fide settlers and reserving public lands for that purpose. Three bills contemplating almost similar rights were before the committee for consideration. Eddy's bill provides that all settlers under homestead laws upon public lands acquired prior to the passage of the act reported today by treaty or agreement from the various Indian tribes, who have or shall hereafter reside upon a tract entered in good faith, shall be entitled to a patent for the land so entered upon payment of the customary fees to local land officers. There are three provisions in the measure, one that the right to commute shall remain in force; another that all sums of money so released which, if not released, would belong to any Indian tribe, shall be paid to such Indian tribe by the United States, and, further, that if the proceeds of annual sales of public lands shall not be sufficient to meet the payments for agricultural colleges and experimental stations such deficiency shall be paid by the United States. The action of the committee in reporting the free homestead bill favorably is regarded as a signal triumph for public land states and the chances for its passage are considered excellent.

Bill by Gamble.

Congressman Gamble's bill to change the method of procedure in purchasing timber and wood on government reservations was also reported favorably from the public lands committee. Under existing laws sixty days' advertising is required before a sale of timber can be effected. Gamble proposes to cut the time of advertisement in two and that in cases of emergency timber and firewood may be sold without advertisement under such rules as the secretary of the interior may prescribe.

R. B. Howell of Blair is in Washington for the purpose of interceding with the Postoffice department in behalf of George Boggs, former postmaster at Shawnee, O. T., who is charged with the embezzlement of several registered letters. Mr. Howell states that the Boggs case will shortly be tried in the courts and he has reason to believe that another person will shortly be apprehended. He is therefore asking for clemency for Boggs, who was a former Nebraskan.

A. H. Burnett of Omaha is in the city enroute west from a trip south.

Mrs. Catherine E. O'Brien and daughter, Frances, are in the city.

Congressman Gamble introduced a bill today establishing mining experimental stations to aid in the development of the mineral resources of the country. The purpose of this bill is to create paid assayers and chemists, who for a nominal consideration are to make assays of rock, cement and clay which may be brought to them for the purpose of ascertaining the exact amount of gold, cinnabar, silver, copper, wolfram, tin or any other mineral known for its value.

DANGER OF A MINERS' STRIKE

Seventy Thousand Men May Be Called Out Within Next Thirty-Six Hours.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 31.—It is not at all improbable that the coal industry in the states of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania, known as the competitive field, will be shut down and the 70,000 miners in the district called out on a general strike within the next thirty-six hours.

This condition is brought about by inability to reach an agreement by the joint scale committee. That body closed its deliberations tonight without an agreement and a strike of gigantic proportions is the probable result.

The charge was made on the floor of the committee room today that the Indiana operators had deliberately come into the convention with the purpose of breaking up the interstate movement and whether or not this is true their action has certainly made the reaching of an agreement a remote possibility.

Another charge made on the floor came from the miners and is to the effect that the operators are beginning to think the interstate movement too large and for that reason want to see it go to pieces. The beginning of the end came when Iowa was denied admission into the competitive field.

Late Tuesday night Walter S. Bogle telegraphed all of the operators in the state of Indiana to come to the city and they answered promptly, a great number arriving this morning.

The meeting of the joint scale committee was adjourned in order that the delegates might meet the new arrivals and determine on a course of action. In this meeting it was determined to stand unequivocally for a single screen standard and accept no compromise. This precipitated a movement that finally resulted in a complete belt of the Illinois operators, who say that they have been imposed on by the miners in their field, who have accumulated a large amount of money. This imposition, they asserted, had grown so burdensome they had determined to come into the competitive field on the same basis as the other states or to remain out entirely. Benjamin James, national board member of the United Mine Workers from Janesville, Pa., is determined to abolish the so-called "sliding scale" of wages in the anthracite fields of his state. He declares the scale is a farce.

WIDOW OF LAWTON OVERCOME

News of Generosity of American People a Complete Surprise to Her.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—Until she reached this city Mrs. Lawton knew nothing of the fund raised by the American people. The news was taken aboard by Pilot Reed and communicated to Mrs. Lawton by Lieutenant Colonel Edwards, the dead soldier's adjutant general.

"Oh, how kind, how kind!" she sobbed, and, completely overcome, she sank down upon a divan and cried like a child. "It had always been Henry's ambition and mine," she said presently, "to have a home for the children, but I had despaired of it—"

More she could not say.

Everybody in the cabin came forward and congratulated Mrs. Lawton in turn.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Major General Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, at New York, spent some time at the War department today in conference with the officials as to the military features of the funeral services over the remains of Major General Lawton preceding interment in Arlington cemetery. General Merritt has been placed in charge of all the military arrangements for the funeral in this city and will have personal command of the large military escort, which will be a feature of that solemn occasion. Although the funeral arrangements are not finally completed, it is probable that the remains will lay in state at the Church of the Covenant or the New York Avenue Presbyterian church and that the interment will be made the day following the arrival here of the funeral party from San Francisco.

BRING HOME SICK AND DEAD

One Transport Arrives and Two More Enroute from the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—The transport Senator, which has arrived here, left the transports Benmohr and Ohio in Nagasaki. They are coming here. The Missouri left Nagasaki before the Senator and is supposed to have headed for Honolulu on its way here with some 200 dead and a large number of ill soldiers. It is reported that nine of these soldiers died on the Missouri before it left Nagasaki. The Senator brought the following officers: Thirtieth, Captain W. Laterman, First Lieutenant Pond, surgeon, U. S. A.; First Lieutenant Fitzgerald, surgeon, U. S. A.; quartermaster and commissary, Major Beckham. Nearly all of the sick soldiers on board are now convalescent.

Those who were declared insane on leaving Manila are the following: Hospital corps, Frank A. Altgeld, Milton E. Wallace; Fourth infantry, William Schwarzenberg; Thirteenth infantry, L. McKeever and Christopher D. McFarrell; Sixteenth infantry, James W. Thompson and Frank L. Spear; Eighteenth infantry, John Quinn and John J. Malone; Twenty-first infantry, S. M. Lochfried, Ralph R. Blood, Bernard G. Dignan and Andrew J. Daloff; Twenty-second infantry, William A. Moore; Twenty-third infantry, William Hunston; Twenty-sixth infantry, Sergeant Andrew W. Angerson and Clinton T. Littlefield.

KILLED IN FIRING A SALUTE

Cable Report of the Accident on Board the Wheeling at Hong Kong.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Captain Wilde, the senior naval officer at Cavite, in the absence of Admiral Watson, today reported on the accident on board the Wheeling whereby one sailor was killed and several wounded at Hong Kong while firing a salute in honor of Emperor William's birthday. His statement that the accident resulted from the explosion of blank cartridges does not throw much light on the cause, but it has confirmed the ordnance officers in their original contention that the gun did not burst. The cablegram from Captain Wilde is as follows:

"CAVITE, Jan. 31.—Charles Arnold Campbell, gunner's mate, third-class, killed; Albert Nelson, gunner's mate, second-class, wounded, probably fatally; Samuel Freeland Long, yeoman, second-class; David Conroy, gunner's mate, first-class; Arthur Browne, gunner's mate, first-class; Ernest Beicht, gunner's mate, third-class, wounded; Lieutenant Commander Frank E. Beatty, slightly wounded. Explosion blank cartridges while firing salute; cause not yet determined. Injured men not yet able to testify."

Casualty Report from Otis.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The following casualty report was received at the War department today from General Otis:

"Killed—Luzon, January 13, John H. Kelly, Company B, Twenty-second infantry; near Caigin, 27th, James E. Howland, sergeant, Company E, Twenty-seventh infantry, at Morong.

"Wounded—January 6, M. J. Grady, Company G, Fourth infantry, thigh, moderate, near Bacoor; 25th, Second Lieutenant Dennis P. Quinlan, Eleventh cavalry, foot, slight, at Bulacan; 25th, Thomas O'Rourke, Company E, Twenty-seventh infantry, pelvis, mortal, at Morong, Panay; 19th, Christian A. Jorgensen, Company C, Nineteenth infantry, leg, slight, at Antique. OTIS."

Resembles Pack Train Affair.

MANILA, Jan. 31.—5:35 p. m.—Monday's affair near Subig resembled the recent pack train ambush. Lieutenant Schenck, with a scouting party of forty men of the Twenty-fifth infantry, ran into a large force of insurgents in a mountain defile. Schenck fell at the first volley, shot in the head. Sergeant Singleton and three privates were killed and five men were wounded. The Americans then retreated. Afterwards a stronger force was sent to the scene of the fighting and the insurgents departed.

DICK WATCHING LOOPHOLES

Presidential Electors Should Be Nominated by State Conventions According to Decision.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Secretary Dick of the republican national committee is preparing to mail circular letters to the chairmen of state committees, informing them that it is deemed better that all the presidential electors this year should be nominated by state conventions.

Joseph Manley called the attention of the committee recently to a decision of the Maine supreme court, that under provisions of the Australian ballot law the jurisdiction of a nominating convention must be wide as the jurisdiction of the office represented on the ticket.

In view of this, it was decided that no loopholes should be left to contest the rights of the presidential electors to cast their ballots. Conventions for congressional districts will be allowed to designate the presidential electors as usual, but state conventions of the republican party will be expected to ratify these nominations that there may be no question as to their validity. Heretofore state conventions have generally nominated only two presidential electors.

(Continued on Second Page.)

GOEBEL SWORN IN GOVERNOR

Oath of Office Administered to the Man Lying on His Dying Bed.

BECKHAM MADE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Democratic Executive Immediately Issues Orders Discharging Adjutant General and Appointing Favorite to the Place.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 1.—At 1:10 a. m. Mr. Goebel was asleep. His physicians retired and nobody is in the sick room except nurses.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 31.—The condition of Governor Goebel at 11:30 tonight was better than at any time during the day. He was resting comfortably, no unfavorable symptoms had appeared and it was announced that he would unquestionably get through the night in good shape.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 31.—William Goebel was shortly before 9 o'clock tonight sworn in as governor of Kentucky and J. C. W. Beckham a few minutes later took the oath as lieutenant governor. The oath was administered to both men by Chief Justice Hazelrigg of the court of appeals.

The plan to make Goebel governor was set in motion early in the afternoon. A statement was prepared saying that the boards which had heard the contests for governor and lieutenant governor had decided in favor of Goebel and Beckham; that the boards intended to report their findings to the legislature, but that they had been prevented from doing so by the action of Governor Taylor in declaring the legislature adjourned.

The statement then goes on to say that the members of the legislature were driven from place to place by the militia and threatened with arrest whenever they attempted to hold a meeting. It was declared the belief of all the signers of the statement that Goebel and Beckham were the legally elected governor and lieutenant governor and each man, as he signed the paper, announced that he voted for the adoption of the majority report of the contest boards, which declared Goebel and Beckham to be the men rightfully entitled to the office.

Statement by Members.

The statement in full is as follows. It is signed by a majority of the members of both houses:

On the 31st day of January, 1900, at 10:30, the hour to which the house of representatives had adjourned, the members thereof attempted to assemble in the house in the state capital, for the purpose of performing the duties with which they are charged under the laws of the commonwealth. At the entrance to the house they were met by armed soldiers, commanded by the adjutant general of the state, under the orders of the acting governor and members of your house of representatives were by the soldiery not only refused admission to the house, but commanded to "disperse as an unlawful assembly." Thereupon, your representatives attempted to meet at other places within the city of Frankfort, but were pursued by the same soldiery and dispersed at the point of the bayonet. Furthermore, as if these unwarranted acts—hitherto unheard of and without precedent under any form of government—were not a sufficient assumption of tyrannical powers, notice was there and then attempted to be served upon your representatives by uniformed officers that the acting governor, had adjourned the general assembly to meet in London, in a remote mountain county in the heart of that section of the state notorious throughout the nation for its lawlessness, murderous feuds and assassinations, where he and his predecessors have repeatedly acknowledged their inability to enforce the law, even with the full assistance of the military power of the state. This outrageous usurpation of power and authority, denied to the legally constituted chief executive of the commonwealth by the constitution, the acting governor attempts to base upon an alleged state of insurrection which he, without warrant of fact, declares to exist throughout the state, and especially in the vicinity of Frankfort.

Why They Protest.

Now, therefore, we, the undersigned representatives of Kentucky, do protest to the people of the commonwealth:

First—That no insurrection exists or has existed in the vicinity of Frankfort or elsewhere.

Second—That no dangers or indications of dangers exist, except such as have arisen from time to time from the presence and threatening movements of promiscuous hordes of armed mountain republicans brought here by the acting governor and his political colleagues for the sole but vain purpose of provoking resentment and counter demonstrations upon the part of the law-abiding citizens of the state, which course of conduct had its logical and inevitable, if not its contemplated culmination, last Tuesday morning in the assassination from a window of the executive building in the immediate vicinity of the office of the acting governor, of the Hon. William Goebel, a senator approaching the threshold of the state chamber in the exercise of his official duties, the victim being also the contestant for governor.

Third—That the civil authorities of the county of Franklin were able and willing to enforce the laws, punish the offenders and protect the citizens, but an opportunity to do so was denied them in order that an excuse might be found for terrorizing the community with armed soldiery.

We, your representatives, deeply deploring the necessity thus placed upon us of attempting to vindicate the fair name of our beloved but humiliated and bleeding state, the innocent victim of a thousand crimes, against these series of additional outrages, culminating this day in the complete suppression of the legislative and judicial departments of the state government, the destruction of civil liberty and the enthronement of tyranny and treason, do declare the aforesaid conduct on the part of the acting governor and his colleagues to be without warrant of law, without justification of facts and without excuse save and except an unwillingness on the part of the acting governor to submit his claim to the office which he now occupies to a fair and legal adjudication before the highest tribunal known to the laws of the commonwealth.

(Signed) By all the democratic members of the house and senate.

Slow Work Getting Signatures.

It was a slow work obtaining the signatures of the members of the house and senate, and although the work was in progress all the afternoon, it was not until evening that the necessary number of signatures had been obtained. As soon as the last man actually needed had affixed his signature to the statement, word was sent to the residence of Chief Justice Hazelrigg of the court of appeals. He came at once to the Capital hotel, passed directly unstairs to the room of Mr. Goebel and administered the oath of office.

Mr. Goebel was propped up with pillows and was able to raise his hand only with the greatest difficulty as he listened to the words of Judge Hazelrigg. When the oath had been given Mr. Goebel sank back exhausted, the effect having been almost too much for his strength. There were in the room at the time the oath was administered, besides Mr. Goebel and Judge Hazelrigg, Arthur Goebel, brother of the wounded man, Mrs. Welch, his sister, and Percy Haley, his campaign manager, and two or three intimate friends.

Mr. Goebel was unable to say anything regarding the matter, but the contented smile on his face bore strong witness to the pleasure that he felt.

Immediately upon leaving the room where he had sworn in Goebel, Judge Hazelrigg went to an adjoining room, where he swore in Beckham as lieutenant governor. This done, he returned to his home. Judge Hazelrigg declined to make any statement concerning the manner in which the offices had been conferred upon the democratic contestants. "A majority of both houses of the leg-

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—
Partly Cloudy, Warmer; Variable Winds.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	—5	1 p. m.	5
6 a. m.	—6	2 p. m.	8
7 a. m.	—8	3 p. m.	10
8 a. m.	—7	4 p. m.	13
9 a. m.	—6	5 p. m.	12
10 a. m.	—4	6 p. m.	11
11 a. m.	—2	7 p. m.	10
12 m.	2	8 p. m.	8
		9 p. m.	7

—Below zero.

CRANK ANNOYS MAUD GONNE

Philip von Kuhl Writes Irish Joan of Arc a Note—Turned Over to Police.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Philip von Kuhl, about 60 years of age, was arraigned in police court today, charged with annoying Maud Gonne, the advocate of Irish nationalism. Miss Gonne received a note from Von Kuhl, setting forth that he was an ardent advocate of the Boer cause.

He said that he had learned that Miss Gonne was also favoring the Boers and if she would assist him in getting subscriptions for the Boers he would make her famous. He asked Miss Gonne to make an appointment to meet him. Miss Gonne, fearing that she was being pursued by a crank, turned the latter over to the chief of police and asked for protection.

The detectives declared in court that Von Kuhl had served three years sentence for swindling and that he was wanted for other offenses. He was held in $1,000 bail for examination tomorrow.

CHARGES AGAINST LUDLOW

Filed by Editor of Lucha—Military Governor Summoned to Appear in Court.

HAVANA, Jan. 31.—The editor of the Lucha has written to the judge of the municipal court of Havana, charging General Ludlow with publishing an injurious letter and also charging two local papers with having published the same communication.

The judge says the law requires him to write to General Ludlow informing him of the charge against him and summoning him to appear in court to confront the plaintiff. No one seems to think General Ludlow can be compelled to appear.

A bailiff from the municipal court went to the office of La Lucha to collect the fine of $5 recently imposed by General Ludlow, but was refused payment. Thereupon all the available goods of the paper, consisting of various fencing and duelling arms, were laid under embargo.

KAUTZ TO TRANSFER HIS FLAG

Admiral Will Use the Iowa for Flagship—Philadelphia to Return to Samoa.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 31.—The battleship Iowa returned to San Diego today from Magdalena bay, where it has been on target practice. It is understood that Admiral Kautz will transfer his flag to the Iowa and that the Philadelphia will start tomorrow or Friday for San Francisco to dock at Mare island and take on supplies before sailing for Samoa with Captain Neville, the new governor of the island of Tutuila, who is now enroute from the Brooklyn navy yard with a detachment of marines.

Admiral Crowninshield, chief of the bureau of navigation, who is now here in consultation with Admiral Kautz, will remain several days.

GOOD SHIP NEBRASKA SAFE

After a Tempestuous Voyage of Nineteen Days the Vessel Reaches New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The belated Atlantic line steamer State of Nebraska arrived today from Glasgow, after a most tempestuous passage lasting nineteen days. From the time the steamer left the Clyde, on January 11, until its arrival at the Sandy Hook lightship, it experienced a series of terrific gales from the westward, with tremendous high seas and heavy squalls of snow and hail. The ship was unable to make much headway, owing to the weather, but succeeded in reaching port without the slightest damage to vessel or injury to passengers, consisting of three saloon, fourteen second cabin and twenty-seven steerage.

FOR ONE OF BRYAN'S MATES

Sam Cook Says Judge Caldwell of Arkansas is Most Likely Democratic Candidate.

MARYVILLE, Mo., Jan. 31.—(Special Telegram.)—Sam B. Cook, chairman of the Missouri democratic central committee and until recently head of the national democratic literary bureau, who has just set out to canvass the state for the democratic nomination for secretary of state, expressed the opinion here today that Judge Henry C. Caldwell of Little Rock, Ark., is the most likely man yet mentioned for the democratic nomination for vice president. He said the democratic national convention will be held about two weeks before the republican and thinks Kansas City, Mo., stands the best chance of getting it.

ROBBERS FLEE FROM A MOB

Arrested While Dividing Spoils, They Fell an Officer and Escape—One Captured.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Edwardsville, Ill., says:

Three robbers were arrested today by Chief of Police Barnsbock while dividing their spoils. One felled him with a revolver and all escaped, holding a crowd at bay with their guns. Later one robber was captured. Posses and bloodhounds traced the others to the Madison mines, where they exchanged twenty or more shots without effect. The two robbers are still at large.

Riley Pleads Guilty.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 31.—George Riley, the train robber captured at Holden, and Jesse Sneed, at whose house the gang was corralled, were brought here today and arraigned before United States Commissioner Nuckols, charged with complicity in the robbery of the Pittsville, Mo., postoffice. Riley pleaded guilty. Sneed was held in $500 bond charged with receiving the proceeds of the haul. Both will be taken to the Bates county jail for safe keeping pending trial.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Jan. 31.

At Southampton — Arrived — New York, from New York. Sailed—Trave, from Bremen, for New York.

At Bremen—Arrived—Willehad, from New York; Munchen, from Baltimore.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Californian, from Portland, via Halifax; Oceanic, from New York.

At Hamburg—Arrived—Frisia, from Philadelphia.

At Glasgow — Arrived — Norwegian, from Portland.

At Philadelphia—Arrived—Rhynland, from Liverpool, two days overdue. Sailed—Netherlands, for Antwerp.

At New York—Arrived—State of Nebraska, from Glasgow; Werra, from Genoa; Ethiopia, from Glasgow.

ALL THEIR OWN WAY

Republicans in the Saddle in Kentucky and Democrats Shut Out.

GOVERNOR ADJOURNS THE LEGISLATURE

Issues a Proclamation Ordering it to Reconvene at London.

DEMOCRATS GO OUT AND HUNT FOR A HALL

Lines of Blue and Steel Keep Them from Holding Any Session.

MILITIA PATROLS CITY OF FRANKFORT

Complicated Political Situation Confronts the Politicians of the Blue Grass State—Taylor Rules with a Strong Hand.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 31.—Never was there a more complicated political situation than that which tonight confronts the politicians of Kentucky and never was there one of which it seemed so difficult to form an accurate guess at the outcome.

The republican party, which two days ago was vainly striving to hold its members in their seats upon the floor of the house and which seemed almost powerless, is tonight in the saddle strong and vigorous and carrying things with a high hand.

The powerlessness of the republicans of a few days ago is more than equalled by the apparent helplessness of the democrats of today. All day long the democracy has been groping around, trying to find some way in which it could seat in the gubernatorial chair its leader, William Goebel, who lies slowly dying of the wound inflicted by the bullet of an assassin. No matter which way the democrats turned they were confronted by the same prospect, a line of blue, edged with steel, and it was fully understood by both parties that the line and the steel were there for business purposes only. There was no bluff, no false alarm about it.

All day through the streets of Frankfort soldiers marched and countermarched. Drills in the street were frequently held in order that the men might be warmed by exercise after they had remained in the biting wind. Around the penitentiary was a line of troops, in front of the opera house was a guard, three companies stood at rest in the open space in front of the Capital hotel, sentries patrolled every side of the building in which former Governor Bradley resides and a detachment of infantry held the court house against the possible coming of the members of the legislature, with the intention of declaring that not the living William S. Taylor, but the dying William Goebel was the lawful head and chief executive of the commonwealth of Kentucky.

Matter of Sentiment.

It was largely a matter of sentiment with the democrats that led them to make such desperate efforts to crown their king before he died. They wanted him to leave the world a victor before the world. They fought hard for their man, but the fortune of war was against them and their dying leader will in all probability sink into the grave without being declared governor of his state. He has no more chance for glory than he has for life and that is little, indeed.

The republicans laid their plans well and secretly. They carried them through vigorously and triumphantly. The proclamation declaring that a state of insurrection existed in the state and warrants for the arrest of every democratic member of the legislature were prepared last night. It was the intention of Governor Taylor and his advisers that no meeting of the legislature should be held today, even though it proved necessary to arrest and detain in custody all those who persisted in holding meetings. Once adopted, the policy was carried out to the letter. Compelled to retire from the capitol building, they went to the opera house. Held back from the opera house, they went to the court house; prevented from entering the court house, they went to the Capital hotel, only to be told that any meeting they might attempt to hold in that building would be suppressed, all found taking part in it would be arrested and the hotel itself seized by the soldiers. It was a hopeless game. The democrats had no chance to win and they gave it up. Later in the day officers entered the hotel and told the democrats that no conferences must be held and they attempted to hold none.

Text of Taylor's Proclamation.

Following is the text of Governor Taylor's proclamation adjourning the legislature:

To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: Whereas, A state of insurrection now prevails in the state of Kentucky and especially in Frankfort, the capital thereof, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution of Kentucky, I do hereby by this proclamation adjourn at once the general assembly of the state of Kentucky to meet at London, Laurel county, Ky., Tuesday, the 6th day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock.

Given under my hand at Frankfort, Ky., this 30th day of January, 1900, at 9 o'clock p. m.

W. S. TAYLOR,
Governor of Kentucky.

By Caleb Powers, Secretary of State.

Address to the People.

Governor Taylor this afternoon issued the following address to the people:

To the People of Kentucky: The most lamentable condition of affairs ever experienced by our people has rendered prompt action on the part of the chief executive of the state absolutely necessary.

A long series of unprecedented and unlawful acts practiced by those in charge of the legislative interests of our state has culminated in the most fearful condition in the history of the state. The dreadful tragedy which occurred yesterday shocked and startled all and can be no more sincerely deplored by anyone than myself.

To attempt to legislate under such conditions of excitement and threatened violence as now prevails in Frankfort would be sheer madness and I have therefore, in the exercise of my constitutional powers, adjourned the legislature to convene in London, Ky., on February 6.

I have taken every precaution to preserve the peace that every citizen may know that life and property are safe and will be protected with every resource of the commonwealth. I trust that in this laudable effort I will have the support of every law-abiding citizen of Kentucky.

WILLIAM S. TAYLOR,
Governor of Kentucky.

This morning not a member of the legislature knew whether or not the body would be permitted to meet in the capitol building. All they knew was that soldiers were