

THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1900. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

NUMBER 63.

FIFTIETH YEAR.

BOXES OF AMMUNITION

Soldiers in Frankfort Preparing for the Worst—Gov. Taylor Appeals to Prest. McKinley for Recognition and Aid.

A Riot May Occur at any Time—Is Doubtful of His Power to Control the Situation—Governor Goebel is Worse, and His Kidneys Already Dead—Soldiers Hold the Balance of Power, and are in a Quandary—Nobody Will Drive Out Soldiers—Legislators are Prevented From Meeting—Disposition of the Troops—Squabble Over House Records—They are Returned to the Clerk—Conference of Attorneys—Results in Failure—Clue to Assassin.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 1.—Boxes of ammunition are being delivered to Adj. Gen. Collier. The hall of his office is crowded with high cartridges. The greatest activity prevails on the ground.

Reports for the soldiers are arriving in abundance of a protracted stay is expected.

It is reported that Lieut. Gray of the 1st reg. has resigned is pronounced by Commandant Williams.

It is reported that Gen. Castleman is in Frankfort in consultation with the military leaders, but he cannot be reached.

PRESIDENT APPEALED TO.
Washington, Feb. 1.—President McKinley has received a long message from Gov. W. S. Taylor of Kentucky, dated today at Frankfort. Gov. Taylor declares that the situation in Kentucky is such that he considers himself legally elected executive of the state, and asserts that the condition of the state at the present time is most critical.

He says that a riot may occur at any time, which will cause much bloodshed. Gov. Taylor says he is doubtful of his power to control the situation, and appeals to the President to end the strife and secure peace in the State by appointing him as the governor of Kentucky.

The appeal is very earnest and the administration is urgently requested.

MR. GOEBEL'S CONDITION.
Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 1.—Goebel passed an uncomfortable night, but was worse this morning. His pulse has increased to 105, and his temperature has risen to 101.5, and his respiration to 44. His normal pulse is 72 and normal respiration 18.

Mr. Goebel was resting comfortably. He had improved slightly since morning. There is no change in the condition of the physicians that death is not far off.

At 12:30 p.m. Goebel was slightly better. He began to show more strength. At 1:30 Dr. E. E. Hume came from Lexington and declared that the patient had taken a slight turn for the better, and that he would be surprised to see him die at any minute.

His kidneys are those of a dead man, said Dr. Hume, "and he cannot be long in that condition."

SITUATION AT FRANKFORT.
Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 1.—Two governors and armed soldiers holding the balance of power between them. That the situation in Frankfort is such that the military leaders are in a quandary as to what they should do and they are awaiting developments.

When the officers are Republicans, and they have no intention of resigning, the military governor of Kentucky, provided by the state constitution, is not satisfied with the situation. All things being equal they are waiting for the worst.

There was a change for the worse in Mr. Goebel's condition this morning. The chances are now said to be that he cannot live for any great length of time. His physicians said this morning that he might come at any time or he might die at any time.

His pulse and respiration were greatly increased. Dr. Welch said this morning that the patient was approaching collapse, and that he was not far from death.

The chances are now one thousand to one against him. The younger Democrats have taken away from the control of the state, and this morning were openly threatening to seize the state by force.

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disease but there must be a disagreement between the two houses, and the power to convene the general assembly is not the power to adjourn it when in session."

CLUE TO THE ASSASSIN.

Cincinnati, Feb. 1.—A special to the Times-Star from Frankfort, Ky., says: An officer of the Covington police force has a clue to the assassin of Goebel, on which he is quietly working.

The officer arrived here shortly after the shooting. He was told by a certain member of the house that he was standing adjacent to the state house yard and immediately after the shooting saw two men running swiftly from the rear of the executive building, whence the shots were fired. The member told the officer that he did not want his name mentioned at the present time, "but if there are any arrests made and when it gets into court, I will be there ready to testify, and I think my testimony will be substantial enough to place the crime where it belongs."

The officer positively refused to give the legislator's name.

SENATOR RAWLINS MAKES INQUIRY.

Washington, Feb. 1.—At the opening of the Senate session Mr. Rawlins (Utah) rose to a question of personal privilege and to make a personal inquiry.

"I have noticed," said he, "in the Record of the last week frequent references to myself and intimating that if I had taken pains to do so, I might have revealed certain things as to the domestic affairs of citizens of my state and perhaps as to the moral status of a member of this body, and whether it would be within the privileges of a member of the Senate to reply to such allusions."

"The parliamentary inquiry I wish to make is whether such allusion to a member of this body is a breach of the courtesies and privileges of a member of the Senate to reply to such allusions."

The chair (Mr. Frye) held that if any senator should begin an attack upon any member of the House, the chair would call him to order, but he said it was for the Speaker of the House to determine what action he should take in such circumstances.

Mr. Rawlins said his silence should not be taken as an admission of the truthfulness of the statements made.

Mr. Pettigrew offered a resolution that a paper entitled "The Philippine Commission," be printed as a public document. He asked that it lie on the table until tomorrow morning.

Mr. Pettus (Ala.) offered a resolution calling on the secretary of the navy for information as to why he declined to supply the court of claims with the information as to naval courts martial. The resolution went over on objection.

SCHOOLS WILL OPEN ON MONDAY

Board of Health Passes Resolution Making That Recommendation.

INCLUDES ALL CHILDREN.

Unvaccinated and Vaccinated Alike May Go to School Then Without Fear of Exclusion.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon there was every indication that the public schools would be thrown open to all the children of the city, irrespective of their condition as to vaccination or non-vaccination. The board of health was in session at that hour considering the following resolution which it was stated would without doubt be adopted:

Whereas, The Salt Lake board of health after careful consideration of the Public Health, and the conditions with reference to smallpox in this city, all cases having been strictly quarantined and sufficient time having elapsed to justify the belief that all fear of infection from these sources is passed, and stricter quarantine having been established in the outlying districts, therefore be it

Resolved, That we recommend to the board of education that the Public schools may be safely opened, without restriction, on Monday, February 6, 1900, provided there is no further appearance of the disease.

RESOLUTION PASSED.
At 4:15 p.m. the resolution was unanimously adopted at 4:15 this afternoon.

INCLUDES SUNDAY SCHOOLS.
The same action was taken regarding opening of Sunday schools and continuation of all public gatherings.

DECIDED TUESDAY.
The vaccination hearing in the Supreme Court has been set for Tuesday.

COAL COMPANY INCORPORATES.
Articles of incorporation of the Carbon Dale Coal company, with headquarters in this city, were filed with the county clerk this afternoon. The amount of the capital stock is \$25,000, divided into 500,000 shares of the par value of 5 cents each.

The officers of the company are: President, H. A. Smith; vice president, C. D. Harding; secretary and treasurer, E. A. Wilson. These gentlemen, together with S. H. Love and A. S. Campbell, also comprise the board of directors. The company's property is situated in Carbon county.

LETTER FROM LIEUT. HARD.
Second Lieut. Carl B. Hard, formerly of the Tribune, now of the Thirty-fifth Infantry, U. S. V., in a letter to a friend in this city, dated Baling, Luzon, P. I., January 3, 1900, and which came to hand today, says he is enjoying himself immensely. A week before writing, Lieut. Hard says he met Lieutenants Woodward and Palmer of the Thirty-sixth, on their way through Baling. He says they were then both well and happy and glad to see anyone from Salt Lake.

BRITISH RETIRE JUST IN TIME.

Barely Across the Tugela When the Boers Find it Out.

BRITISH WESTERN ADVANCE

Situation in Cape Colony and Natal—English Alarm Over Defenseless Coast.

New York, Feb. 1.—Advices from Spearman's camp say that Gen. Warren's retreating force crossed the Tugela river without loss of a single man, but got away none too soon, a Boer 15-pounder firing at the cavalry column as it was retreating. The Boers are mounting another big gun to fire on Ladysmith.

Men who were on the firing line at Spion Kop describe the heroism of the Boer attack and the terrific havoc wrought by the enemy's shells. When the Boers were first seen they were 1,000 yards away. They then descended into a hollow. When it was 70 yards off and the foremost British line sought shelter behind the rocks.

At this stage the first Boer shell burst and the order was given for one regiment to retire to the edge of the koppe, where there was more cover. The order was misconstrued by some of the foremost trenches, who fell back. The Boers seized this opportunity and rushed at the trenches, capturing a few men. This mistake was soon observed, a bayonet charge followed and the Boers fled. Two of the Boer Maxim-Nordenfleds commenced to drop shells among the British, doing terrible damage. The Boer riflemen, noticing the havoc wrought, attempted to creep closer on two occasions, only to be driven back with loss. As they retreated they appealed to the British to surrender. The formation of the hill top is like a table, a mile long and a quarter of a mile broad. The shorter side alone was available for rifle fire. The firing party, which responded to the Boer attack was necessarily small. The remainder of the British force was scattered about, seeking shelter.

Capetown, Wednesday, Jan. 31.—A British force with artillery is reported to have occupied Prieska and is now encamped there.

Prieska is on the Orange river, a hundred miles below Orange River station and west of Kimberley.

Joan Langer, Ladysmith, Tuesday, Jan. 30.—All is quiet here. The "long Tom" occasionally fires on Ladysmith. The deaths in Ladysmith from fever and other causes must be enormous, as we can clearly see them burying corpses daily.

Gen. Joubert went to the upper Tugela yesterday.

New York, Feb. 1.—London papers have little news from South Africa today and there is not much comfort in that little except that the beleaguered garrison of Ladysmith did not despair when they learned of Gen. Buller's second retreat. They were still hopeful and determined. The public does not believe that Gen. Buller's army is capable of relieving Ladysmith, so the talk of a fresh movement does not inspire here. It is not true, as has been reported, that Gen. Buller has withdrawn all his troops south of the Tugela. His big guns were still at Mount Alice on Sunday, with Lyttleton's brigade covering them.

According to the latest information the retirement from Spion Kop was inevitable. When reinforcements and a few guns arrived during the night the position still held by the British forces was so confined that the various regiments were huddled together and it was impossible in the darkness to make proper arrangements to make while the British troops in check while Cronje operates between Modder river and Kimberley, holding Methuen quiet while the Boers bombard the diamond city.

Dr. Leyds' popularity in Berlin seems to be waning. The London papers say he is to hold another conference with Count Von Buelow, the German foreign minister.

The alarm over the alleged defenselessness of the British Isles increases. The London Daily Telegraph publishes a despatch from Portsmouth saying: "In the naval circles of Portsmouth there is a strong impression that before long the government will mobilize the reserve squadron and commission several cruisers to be added to it."

This impression is borne out by the fact that the naval officers who are employed have been notified to hold themselves in readiness to proceed on active service at short notice.

The work on ships in hand at Portsmouth is being pushed with all speed. Only the most necessary repairs on several cruisers now refitting have been taken in hand.

That the channel squadron should at the last moment have been retained in British waters instead of being sent direct to Gibraltar, is also considered a sign that some important step may be taken. The squadron remains for ten days or a fortnight at Bantey and then proceeds to Suda Bay or Gibraltar.

All this, too, at a time when the tone of the continental press is not more hostile toward England than it has been for years, when no threat against England is heard in Russia or Germany, or even in France.

Charles Pierce, consul general for the Orange Free State, says: "I believe that that man who went to one of the armories here in Manhattan and said he had sent 300 men from Washington to the Transvaal and that he proposed to send 300 more from here, is a fakir. No one has gone there from this country, to my knowledge, unless he said his own way and left here as a private individual. I know that some former army officers and surgeons have gone, because they have shown me their tickets, but I cannot tell you their names. These are the statements I make to all inquirers and there are many of them."

First, any person wishing to go to South Africa must do so as a private individual, as there is no one in this country authorized to enlist or send men from the United States to South Africa.

Second, no money has been appropriated for the purpose of sending men to South Africa.

Third, any person desiring to go to South Africa, must do so at his own expense. The cost from New York to South Africa is about \$200. It would be advisable for every person going out there to take an additional \$200 or \$300 to provide for any possible contingencies that might arise after arriving there.

Fourth, the Orange Free State consulate has no late news from the Orange Free State government, as all communication has been cut off since war was declared.

As few of those who would like to go to the kopje and hold the \$200,000, the full \$4 per cent of them will remain at home.

Growth of the Mutual Life.
New York, Jan. 31, 1900.—The annual meeting of the trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York was held today. The report of its business for 1899 is another illustration by a single company of the wonderful growth of life insurance during the past year. The actual paid for insurance in force in the Mutual Life now amounts to over \$1,000,000,000. The assets have reached the enormous sum of \$201,844,537. The receipts for the year were \$5,890,977. The company paid for death claims alone \$15,629,979 and for matured endowments, dividends, etc., \$10,729,657. Since organization the Mutual Life has paid to policy holders, \$24,117,940. There is now a contingent guarantee fund of \$47,952,548 in addition to the amount authorized for dividends in 1899 of 2,180,000.

LATE LOCAL NEWS.
A vast number of very sore arms and sores and sickness is reported from vaccination.

Free public vaccination has fallen to a low ebb. Only three persons bore their arms at the health office to receive the lymph today.

Director Horace S. Ensign asks the News to announce that the Tabernacle choir will meet as usual at the practice hall on Richard's street tonight.

There are now eighteen patients at the smallpox hospital. All are doing well, including Mr. Blood, whose appetite is said to be something prodigious.

All the county employees received their regular monthly salaries this afternoon. The amount paid out by Treasurer Lynch and aids was in the neighborhood of \$4,000.

Tomorrow evening a dance will be given by the young people of Cannon ward. The dances given heretofore in the ward have been very enjoyable and it is expected that the one tomorrow night will be no exception to the rule.

Friends desiring to view the remains of Mrs. William Dret may do so at the residence, 116 south Third street, at 10 o'clock, tomorrow. The funeral services occur in the afternoon.

A little boy of Walter J. Poulton was yesterday taken to the Holy Cross hospital, having been kicked in the forehead by a Shetland pony. His skull was fractured but today, after having the injury attended to, was reported as getting along towards recovery in a very satisfactory way.

AMUSEMENTS.
The most phenomenal engagement in the history of the Theater wound up last night with "Oliver Twist," by the Nance O'Neill company. The crowd was again enormous, and the afternoon rendition of "Toliver" was a record. The receipts of the two performances did not fall far below \$1,400 or \$1,500.

The company left for Portland this morning. They put in two nights there and said for Australia on the 15th. They were to have played at Honolulu, but the prevalence of the plague there may now defer their engagement until their return.

The Australian opening will occur on March 12th, in "Madame X," only members of the present company who bear Mr. Rankin and Miss O'Neill company are Mr. Clement, Mrs. Beck, Mr. Hill and Mr. Canfield. Mrs. Clement goes with her husband, and it is the intention to produce the play of the "New Dominion" in Australia. Mr. Rankin assuming the part of the negro, taken here by Mr. O'Malley. If the play succeeds there, it will be taken to London under Mr. Rankin's management.

The financial part of the Nance O'Neill engagement will be one of the most valuable experiments that the Salt Lake Theater has ever undertaken. The impression has grown of late years in the East, that Salt Lake had greatly deteriorated as a show town, and the best companies felt that they could not remain here longer than three or four nights. Without doubt Mr. Pyper will forward the official statement of the Nance O'Neill receipts to the office here, and the result will be most good. Mr. Rankin will also file them for reasons of his own, as he is seeking a New York opening for his star, and the records of the enormous business she did in Salt Lake will be an "eye opener" to doubting New York.

Speaking of the box office receipts, they are handsome enough to stand on their own bottom, without being exaggerated. Both morning papers give an incorrect idea of the total. While Mr. Pyper and Mr. Rankin are making overtures on the official figures, it can be stated definitely that the total did not quite reach \$10,000—though the figures are very close to that amount. Mr. Rankin carried away with him about two-thirds of that sum, which is more than double what he expected to do when he booked Salt Lake. The other third remains with the Theater, and after paying the heavy running expenses, advertising, stage hands, etc., a very snug profit is left for the stockholders.

At the Grand tonight "At Gay Coney Island" opens an engagement of two nights. The printing of the company indicates that the show is one of the liveliest sort traveling.

The familiar features of John S. Lindsay were seen in last night's audience at the Theater. Mr. Lindsay has had a series of unusual misfortunes this year, his company having been broken up by the attack of smallpox at Spanish Furk; he is strong again, however, and hopeful as to the future. His many friends trust that his hopes will be realized.

Mr. Frank M. Eldridge, formerly of this city, arrived in town today, as advance manager of Lewis Morrison's "Faust," the company which of course travels without Mr. Morrison. The company is due at the Grand next week. Mr. Eldridge states that his sister, Miss Ruth Eldridge, has a good engagement in the East, and that she was in excellent health and spirits when he left her. During his stay here he lives with the "Old Folks at Home," on First North street.

Human Hearts plays a return engagement at the Grand Saturday afternoon and evening.

FIGHTING AGAIN ON THE TUGELA.

Gen. Buller Makes His Third Attempt at the Rescue of Ladysmith—Heavy Fighting Has Been Proceeding All Day.

War Office Says No News—House of Commons Parries Questions—Military Qualities of Boers Higher Than Anticipated—Statement Brings Irish Cheers—Government Does Not Relieve Public Anxiety—Disgust on All Sides—"Heart of the Empire Seems Paralyzed"—Praise Only for Rosebery—Letter from South Africa—Boers Have Nearly 10,000 Trained European Soldiers—Suits for British Troops—Consul Hay at Pretoria—Report Gen. Joubert's Death—Uneasy About Coal.

London, Feb. 1, 4:30 p.m.—The St. James Gazette says it is reported on good authority that Gen. Buller has again crossed the Tugela river at three places and that fighting has been proceeding all day long.

6:40 p.m.—The war office has no news of Gen. Buller's alleged movements as reported by the St. James Gazette, but the paper says it has no reason to doubt the correctness of its information, although it has not yet learned the exact positions Gen. Buller seized.

In the house of commons today the government parried most of the questions in regard to the war in South Africa. Mr. Wyndham, the parliamentary under secretary of state for war, maintained that the information furnished by the intelligence department was generally accurate, and that information in regard to the forces remaining in the United Kingdom would be included in the statement which the government would make shortly. Relative to the speech made by Gen. Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief, in regard to the reverses in South Africa, Mr. Wyndham said Lord Wolseley merely intended to convey the impression that the military qualities shown by the Boers were of a higher order than had been anticipated. At this remark the Irish members cheered. Asked if he had any war news to communicate to the house, Mr. Balfour, the government leader and first lord of the treasury, replied in the negative.

In the absence of exciting war news the nation and the newspapers have had time to discover the utter lack of relation existing between the feeling of the people and the temper of the government as demonstrated in parliament, where, instead of relieving the grave anxiety of the country by the declaration of measures it is proposed to take, in behalf of the national safety, the ministers continue to demonstrate their inability to grasp the situation by beating the air with criticisms, self-accusatory defenses and bickerings as to the degree of responsibility attachable to the respective departments of the government. The disgust, almost despair, noticeable on all sides, is voiced by the ultra ministerial organ, The Globe, which says: "The heart of the empire seems paralyzed, while its extremities are in full degeneration. Thus far only one statesman in the front rank has struck the right note, and that is Lord Rosebery."

The actual news from South Africa is of little interest. Gen. Buller maintains silence as to his future movements, but it is generally supposed he is maturing another attempt to reach Ladysmith.

A letter appears today from a Hanoverian officer, formerly of the twenty-second German Infantry, but now among the military advisers of the Boers, which says that nearly 10,000 trained European soldiers, including quite 300 officers, are among the Boers. Referring to the military situation at Ladysmith, the officer says:

"Owing to the strength of our position on a circle of heights like Sedan, we cannot be brushed aside except by a relief column outnumbering us 2 to 1."

Owing to the discovery that cotton khaki is insufficient protection for troops sleeping on the South African plains, the government is starting to re-equip the forces in the field with woollen khaki, and has already ordered 55,000 suits in Glasgow alone.

Rear Admiral Charles Beresford started for the continent this morning on his way to Malta, to take charge of the second British Mediterranean fleet.

Lorenzo Marques, Feb. 1.—Adelbert S. Hay, the United States consul at Pretoria, arrived here today on his way to the Transvaal.

Spearman's Camp, Natal, Jan. 30.—There is an optimistic feeling in all ranks. The troops are confident of ultimate success. Great enthusiasm was aroused by the queen's message and General Buller's speech expressing admiration for Gen. Warren's and Gen. Buller's divisions and hoping they would reach Ladysmith in a week.

The natives persist in asserting that Gen. Joubert was killed by a shell outside of Ladysmith.

London, Feb. 1.—The announcement that a firm of Cardiff coal shippers has contracted to supply foreign agents with 400,000 tons of steam coal for shipment aboard has occasioned general excitement. The destination of the coal is not mentioned, but it is generally supposed to be for the Boers. The coal is of exceptional quality, and is being sent to the Boers by rail, and will not be used in the war.

The vital interest which the question has for Great Britain will be understood when it is realized that Natal is a coal-mining country, and that the Boers are already placing their home deficiency by buying in the United States, but the coal-mining companies are not red solely for national necessities and will not be used in the war.

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