

ASSASSIN DOES HIS DEADLY WORK

Only the Splendid Nerve of Senator Goebel Kept Him Alive After the Shooting.

Death is Close at Hand—The Wounded Man Was Slightly Better at Breakfast—Failed in the Early Part of the Night, but From 11 p. m. Rallied and More Than Held His Own—Nausea Came on, and He Sank Slowly all Morning—Doctors Give Up Hope—Noise Worried Him Greatly—His Courage Never Failed—Assassin Not Apprehended, and His Identity is Undiscovered—Police Give Up the Case—Mountaineers in the State Offices Building.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 31, 3:45 p. m.—The condition of Mr. Goebel is slightly improved. No hopes are entertained, however, in his ultimate recovery.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 31.—Goebel is slowly sinking. He may die at almost any time.

At 8:45 o'clock this morning Dr. E. E. Hume, who had been in attendance upon Mr. Goebel throughout the night, announced there was hardly a possibility that he could recover.

"The only thing that keeps him alive," said Dr. Hume, "is his splendid nerve. He cannot keep up on that alone, however, and I fear that death is a question of time."

It was not expected that he would survive the afternoon. He has been slowly sinking throughout the morning.

The noise and confusion in the streets and in the Capitol hotel have worried him greatly. His fever has increased and the doctors have about given up all hope.

Mr. Goebel was slightly better at breakfast than he had been since 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. During the early part of the night he failed miserably, and at about 11 o'clock it was thought that he could not last much longer. About midnight, however, he rallied and from that time until this morning held his own and a little more. He was troubled during the night with frequent spells of nausea, which the physicians declared to be a bad sign. The internal hemorrhage ceased, however, and this was looked upon as an evidence that he might after all pull through. The courage of the wounded man has never failed him for an instant, and when able to talk insists that he is going to recover.

No progress has been made toward apprehending the man who did the shooting. To all appearances as much is known of the would-be assassin today as ever will be known.

"The police have practically abandoned the case, and there is nobody besides them to take it up."

A force of mountaineers is in the building from which the shots were fired and nobody is allowed to enter it. Access to it is made still more difficult now by the force of soldiers who are stationed at every gate. Nobody is admitted to the capitol grounds without a pass, and very few have been issued. All night soldiers poured into Frankfort.

Shortly after noon Mrs. Sherman Brannock, of Hottelwell, sister of Goebel, arrived with Miss Margaret Farnine. Mrs. Brannock was taken at once to the bedside of her brother, who was conscious and recognized her with a smile. Senator Goebel's other married sister, who lives in Pennsylvania, arrived at noon.

Goebel, at 12:30, asked to see Mrs. Brannock again, and she went into the room weeping and almost prostrated. The doctor told her the end was near.

Mr. Goebel began sinking slowly after noon. He was fully conscious and at 1 o'clock asked that a minister be sent for. Rev. T. P. Talarferro of the Methodist church, and Prison Chaplain Wallace, were hastily summoned, and remained for some time at his bedside.

He then asked that a clergyman of the Christian church, a personal friend of his, who lived some distance in the country, be sent for, and this was done.

All through the afternoon the stairs leading to the second story upon which Mr. Goebel's room is situated, were crowded with people silently awaiting the news of his death. People walked through the halls on tip-toe and spoke in whispers, when in any other part of the hotel than the office. This was repeated all afternoon by a dense throng of people who were waiting for the news from the room of the wounded man which all knew must come soon.

MR. ROBERTS WILL GET MILEAGE.

Committee Will Take Up the Question on Thursday, and Mr. Taylor of Ohio Says There Will be No Opposition to Paying Mr. Roberts.

[SPECIAL TO THE "NEWS."] Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—The sentiment of the House is by no means unfriendly to Mr. Roberts from a personal standpoint. The committee on mileage will take up tomorrow the question of paying Mr. Roberts his mileage. "So far as I know," said Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, who led the fight that resulted in Mr. Roberts' exclusion from the House, "there will be no opposition to my resolution to pay Mr. Roberts his mileage."

United States Attorney Whittemore, of Salt Lake, has returned here from New York. O. J. Salisbury is with him.

Washington, Jan. 31.—B. H. Roberts, of Utah, who was recently excluded from membership in the House, has made a formal demand on the sergeant-at-arms of the House for his salary and his mileage, amounting to about \$2,000 in all. The demand was accompanied by papers relating to the claimant's rights and also, it is said, with the suggestion that suit would be begun to enforce the claim in case it was not paid. The sergeant-at-arms declined to accept service of the papers.

41 DEATHS FROM PLAQUE.

This is Out of a Total of 52 Cases at Honolulu.

Oahu Has Been Burned—Steamship Australia from Hawaii is Quarantined.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—The steamer Australia, seven days from Honolulu, arrived here today and reports that up to the time of her departure 41 deaths from the plague had occurred and there was a total of 52 cases. The Australia has been ordered to quarantine and further particulars of the situation in Honolulu cannot be obtained until she has been thoroughly examined and fumigated. It is understood Honolulu's Chinatown has been burned.

The Australia has on board 115 passengers, the largest number that has ever come to this port on a single steamer from the Hawaiian Islands.

CLARK'S DEFENSE TO BEGIN.

Only Two More Prosecuting Witnesses in the Montana Case.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Under an agreement between counsel on the two sides in the Clark case the Senate committee on privileges and elections today adjourned until Friday next, when the defense will begin its presentation of the case.

Mr. Campbell speaking for the respondents, said he had but two more witnesses to call to complete the case in the city. He preferred to examine the two together and for this

LOOKS LIKE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Intensely Exciting Scenes in Frankfort Today—Governor Taylor Prepares Warrants for the Arrest of Legislators—He Proclaims a State of Insurrection, and Orders Legislature Adjourned to Southeastern Kentucky—Democrats Say They Will Not Go, as Their Lives Would Not Be Safe—Military in Charge in Frankfort—Wild Excitement—"Pursuit" Races Between Legislators and Soldiers—It Looks Like War.

Cincinnati, Jan. 31.—A Times-Star special from Frankfort, Ky., says Gov. Taylor is having warrants prepared for every member of the legislature who has allied himself with the "disobedient" charging them with "conspiracy."

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 31.—Governor Taylor at 10 o'clock this morning issued the following proclamation:

"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, Kentucky, Tuesday, the sixth day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock.

"Given under my hand at Frankfort, Ky., this 29th day of January, 1900, at 9 o'clock p.m.

(Signed) W. S. TAYLOR, "Governor of Kentucky."

"By Caleb Powers, Secretary of State."

The Democratic members of the legislature declined to accept the adjournment, and not being permitted to assemble at the capitol, decided to meet in the opera house. "This was prevented by the troops, who also chased the members through the streets and prevented them from meeting at the court house. Manager Wetzel, of the Capitol hotel, has been notified that if he permits a meeting of the legislature in his hotel the militia will take charge.

Republican members of the legislature will leave at once for London pursuant to Gov. Taylor's instructions for the legislature to meet there next Tuesday.

The selection of London as the meeting place of the legislature is significant in the fact that it is right in the heart of the country from which the mountaineers who have from time to time come down to Frankfort. The county is one of the strongest Republican counties in the State, and its inhabitants are for the most part radical Republicans. The Democrats say their lives will not be safe a day if they go up into that country. None of them will go. The Republican members believe the reason is that they are at once, and all of them will leave for London on the evening train.

The court of appeals has indefinitely adjourned, refusing to sit while the militia is here.

One reason is the fact that letters were received from Middleboro today stating that Appellate Judges Hazlerigg and Hobson were also to have been killed yesterday.

At 7 o'clock this morning fully 1,000 men with two Gatling guns were stationed in the capitol building, and 800 more are expected during the day.

Large crowds are expected in Frankfort today, and the prediction is made that by midnight fully 3,000 strangers will have arrived. The city at present is very quiet and there is no surface indication of trouble from any source. It is largely due to the conservative attitude assumed by the leading politicians of both parties that there has not been fighting in the streets of Frankfort. Telegrams poured into the city last night from every direction, announcing that bands of armed men were more than ready to come down and create all sorts of trouble. To each and all of these messages were sent word urging them to remain at home.

Gov. Taylor and his attorneys remained all night in the State house. They had made arrangements to leave, and it was thought the wisest thing for them was to remain where they were until the excitement had in some degree abated.

This morning not a member of the legislature knew where to go, and the body would be permitted to meet in the capitol building. They knew that soldiers were guarding every gate and that nobody would be allowed to enter without a pass. The decided, however, to meet at the Capitol hotel and march in a body to the capitol. Clerk Edward Lee of the house, with Representatives Kilday and Lewis, formed the advance guard, and at 9:40 they presented themselves at the south gate of the capitol grounds. A young lieutenant was on guard in command of a small squad. As soon as the members of the legislature were identified they were admitted and allowed to pass into the capitol building. Not a soldier was in sight. The lieutenant, however, but once the door was opened it looked like war.

Long lines of infantry were drawn up on each side of the hall with fixed bayonets. At the foot of the stairs leading to the legislative hall stood Col. Williams, and behind him a detachment of soldiers completely blocking up the stairs. Col. Williams carried in his hand a large bundle of papers, one of which he handed to each member of the house as they passed him. It was a copy of the proclamation given above.

Col. Williams permitted Clerk Henry Stone, and a few representatives to pass up the stairs. Then the main body of the legislature came thronging through the doorway and they were stopped by the soldiers in an instant. Loud cries and exclamations filled the air, and Col. Williams, mounting half way up the stairs, shouted: "Gentlemen, I hold in my hands a proclamation issued by the governor of Kentucky, which I will read." He then read the proclamation in a loud voice and directed an orderly to pass copies of the proclamation out into the hall. "The legislators were pushing and shouting made it impossible for any explanation to be given the late comers.

Adj.-Gen. Collier mounted the stairs, and read the proclamation a second time. When he finished, he resolutely shouted, "Mr. Chairman."

"Well," said that gentleman with a laugh.

"Where is London?"

"Is it in Kentucky?" yelled another voice.

The good humor soon died away, however, and loud cries of indignation were heard from the Democratic members. Then loud above the tumult came a voice, clear and sharp:

"We are dealing with a pack of heathens and hounds. Let's go to the opera house."

Shouts of approval greeted this proposal, and out of the capitol building a broad stream of men, hastening along St. Clair street toward the opera house. Close behind came Gen. Collier on the run. He shouted orders to Lieut.-Col. Gray, who was standing by the steps. He ordered the men given by that officer, and away toward the opera house rushed the soldiers. There was no parade. Every man went as though running to a fire. They ran up the middle of the street and easily distanced the legislators, who took the sidewalk, and handicapped themselves by numerous posts, boxes and pedestrians that filled the way. When the

PETTIGREW IS CALLED TRAITOR.

Stiff Language Used in the United States Senate.

IS ALL ABOUT AGUINALDO.

Teller as Peacemaker—Admiral Dewey Denies Assertions of Recognizing Filipino.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Mr. Hale (Me.) made a partial report of the conference committee on the urgent deficiency bill. It was adopted and a further conference was requested.

Mr. Pettigrew wished a statement made by Aguinaldo printed as a document. He said that if it was not allowed he would read the statement and thereby get it in the Record.

Mr. Hawley (Conn.) said he would object to the reading as treasonable. "It is giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and that is what the senator from South Dakota is doing all the time," said Mr. Hawley.

Mr. Pettigrew asserted that the departments were holding back information.

Mr. Lodge (Mass.) objected to the Aguinaldo statement because it was a mass of falsehoods. He resented the statement that information was being held back.

Mr. Lodge also read a statement from Admiral Dewey denying the statement of Aguinaldo, and saying that he had never received him with military honors nor saluted the Filipino flag, nor promised the Filipino independence in any way whatever.

Mr. Spooner thought it was about time to draw the line upon this constant and daily suit of Aguinaldo against the United States. He said no statement of a man in arms against the United States should be placed on the records of the Senate. It would, he said, be construed as encouragement

to those who were in arms against the flag and the United States. Mr. Spooner made a touching allusion to General Lawton, and read from a letter of the dead general who deprecated the utterances of the anti-imperialists in America on account of their effect in the Philippines.

Mr. Gallinger (N. H.) said it was time the kind of argument of the South Dakota senator should cease in the Senate. He said it was a question whether he should believe the charges of Aguinaldo, or the statement of Admiral Dewey.

Mr. Jones (Ark.) said he thought all the truth should be known. He thought a great mistake was made in refusing to pass the resolutions of inquiry. He also thought there should be no objections to printing documents. If they were true they ought to be known, if false their untruthfulness would be shown. There had been a rigid censorship of everything coming from Manila, said Mr. Jones. He charged that the Republicans feared to have the truth regarding the Philippines known.

Mr. Pettigrew replied at some length, saying that the United States had less than one-quarter of the soil in the Philippine archipelago, and that the way to peace was to grant the Philippines to the Filipinos. He said that the speech at the opening of the British parliament and said that it was made to appear that the English were attacked by the Boers. There was no more truth in that statement than in the statement of the senator from South Dakota.

Mr. Sewell (N. J.) said he was not in favor of the Philippines acquisition, but no matter what his personal opinions were, he supported the flag when it was attacked. He deprecated beyond measure the action of the senator from South Dakota (Pettigrew) and under the circumstances he was a traitor to his country in supporting the arch-enemy of the United States, who had sold himself to Spain and betrayed his own country. He characterized the proceedings as monstrous.

Mr. Teller (Colo.) said he doubted if there was much profit in continuing this kind of discussion. He did not agree with Mr. Sewell. Any senator had the right on his own responsibility even in times of war, to differ from and criticize the administration. Mr. Teller said the people of England were divided as to the Boer war and that the members of parliament would criticize the government. He doubted if any member would rise up and call the member criticized the government a traitor. Mr. Teller said if we had withdrawn from the Philippines Aguinaldo would not have been the ruler, but some European flag would be flying there. The islands were valuable and by some arrangement the European nations would have effected an agreement by which they would have held them.

Mr. Hawley said that Aguinaldo had been exhibited before the world as an emboldened and a coward. He said that the document that Mr. Pettigrew wanted printed gave aid and comfort to the enemy. He referred to Aguinaldo as a friend of the senator from South Dakota.

Mr. Pettigrew said he yielded to no man his fidelity to his country. He said by a reversal of our policy in the Philippines the honor of the country could be retained. He defended Aguinaldo from the charges made against him and read the documents of the peace conference showing that American generals spoke highly of Aguinaldo.

When Mr. Pettigrew concluded Mr. Berry (Ark.) spoke against the financial bill.

GEN. WHITE WILL NOT GIVE UP.

Commander of Ladysmith Sends a Cheering Message, and Says the Garrison There Will Hold On.

Encouraged by the Hope that Gen. Buller is Trying Again—Can Hear His Guns—Boers Strengthening Their Positions—Buller's Third Attempt Promised—Boers Impress British Subjects—More Troops for South Africa—Americans Join the British Army—Further Serious Fighting Expected Soon—British Retreat From Spion Kop—Body Bearers Busy all Day Carrying Off Dead and Wounded—Boers Hold Thanksgiving Services—Report of Boer Losses.

Ladysmith, Sunday, Jan. 28.—(Helo-graphed to Swarts Kop, near the Tugela River.)—The news of the prolongation of the siege, resulting from Gen. Buller's failure, is received with fortitude. We can hold on. The garrison is healthier, and cheery and confident. Disease is disappearing, and there is no horse sickness. The rains give plenty of grass. We can hear Gen. 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.

"We wish to be admitted to the court house," said Mr. Trimble. Both men were smiling.

"It cannot be done, gentlemen," said the general, calmly.

Speaker Trimble announced: "The legislators will now adjourn subject to my call."

The crowd dispersed.

It was decided by the military authorities if another attempt at a meeting is made, an arrest all concerned in the gathering and lock them up.

It is reported that Gov. Taylor has issued a warrant for the arrest of Seth Trimble, the Democratic speaker of the house of representatives, charging him with "conspiracy" to overthrow the government. The warrant has been placed in Adjutant Gen. Collier's hands for service. Trimble has not yet been found.

For the Democrats the following statement has been issued:

"The proclamation of Taylor is unwarranted in fact and in law. There is no insurrection unless the presence of the militia and what they are doing constitutes an insurrection. But if an insurrection did exist the governor has no power to adjourn the general assembly on that account or any other, except where the two houses fail to agree on adjournment."

It is signed by E. E. Barton and other Democratic legislators.

Warrants have been made out for the arrest of every Democratic member of the legislature. They were drawn up last night in case they were needed in an emergency. No attempt has been made to serve any of them and no arrests will be made unless the Democrats insist in holding meetings contrary to the orders of the State officials.

Capetown, Tuesday, January 30.—Gen. Buller still holds the Tugela drifts and will possibly renew his attempt to force his way through the Boer defenses before long. In any case Ladysmith is capable of holding out for a considerable time.

Capetown, Jan. 31.—Kimberley heliographed to the Modder river Friday, January 26, that all the British subjects in the Barkley West district had been ordered by the Boers to take up arms for the republic under a penalty of \$42 or three months at hard labor. About 300 men are affected by this order.

London, Jan. 31.—Sudden orders were received at Aldershot this afternoon for the immediate embarkation of the fourth cavalry brigade for the Cape.

A special dispatch from Capetown says 150 American scouts arrived there as muleteers have enlisted in the British forces.

When the nation had almost resigned itself to the fall of Ladysmith, there came from all quarters today an indication that Gen. Buller will make another attempt to relieve the beleaguered place. If the Daily Mail's report of Gen. Buller's statement that he hoped to be in Ladysmith within a week can be implicitly relied upon, his serious fighting would be expected shortly. But the papers are loath to believe what the St. James Gazette characterizes as "unwarrantable boasting." If true, the war office will be made to order the dispatch this afternoon by issuing a statement that it has no news confirmatory of such a move as Gen. Buller's reported speech indicates. Yet, today's dispatches from Ladysmith and Capetown give a strong impression that there is something more than rumor in all these reports. So, while all definite opinion must await further news, it does not seem at all unlikely that another desperate effort will be made to succor Gen. White.

A dispatch from the Associated Press representative at Spearman's Farm dated Thursday, January 25, describing the fight and retirement from Spion Kop, says:

"We fled down sadly but in perfect order. The king's royal rifles' column was struck down at the moment a helicopter message ordering the retirement was handed to him. The enemy is holding thanksgiving services tonight. The surgeons who ascended the hill were allowed to remove our wounded. The scene at the top of the hill was a fearful and terrible witness to the destructiveness of the artillery. All day our body bearers were busy carrying down men."

Gen. Buller telegraphs from Spearman's Farm under today's date that a difficult situation early January 24, and that under a loss of at least forty per cent he directed the defense with conspicuous courage and ability throughout the day. No blame whatever for the withdrawal is in my opinion attributable to him. I think his conduct throughout was admirable."

Pretoria, Jan. 29, Monday.—It is officially announced that the Boer casualties at Spion Kop were 53 men killed and 120 wounded.

Webster Davis, assistant secretary of the interior at Washington, accompanied by the United States consul, Hollis, and the state attorney, started today for the Boer head laager at Ladysmith in the president's saloon carriage.

London, Jan. 31.—The house of commons today resumed the debate on the amendment of Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, liberal, to the address in reply to the queen's speech.

Replying to the criticism of Francis S. Stevenson, liberal member for the Ewe division of Suffolk, Government Leader A. J. Balfour said nothing had thus far occurred to convince him that the information given by the intelligence department regarding the Boer guns was erroneous.

Sidney Charles Buxton, liberal member for the middle district of Lanarkshire, referred to the charges brought against the chancellor of the exchequer and treasury, whereupon the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, hotly interrupted, saying:

"From the very beginning neither the treasury nor the chancellor has in any way stinted preparations or expenditure the cabinet thought necessary."

New York, Jan. 31.—Winston S. Churchill has called, and the Evening World copyrighted, an account of the battle of Spion Kop. The dispatch, which is dated Spearman's Camp Jan. 27, says the fight on the summit of the kop was one of the fiercest and most furious contests in British military history. He also says:

"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 the equanimity of the troops. Spion Kop is not a disaster. Neither guns were lost nor unwounded prisoners made. It was simply a bloody action in which lodgment for the enemy's entrenchments was effected, but which proved untoward."

"The Boers were sometimes within thirty yards of the British line. They have also suffered. Their loss must be greater, compared to their strength, than ours."

SENATOR RAWLINS PRESENTS BILLS

One is for 12,160 Acres for Manti's Watershed, Another is to Enlarge the University Site—Petition Against a New Circuit Court of Appeals.

ISPECIAL TO THE "NEWS."

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—Mr. Rawlins today introduced a bill granting to Manti City the lands, including only unoccupied mountain lands embracing the headwaters of Manti City creek, lying in Sanpete county, and which when surveyed, will constitute sections 13, 24, and 25 of township 18 south, range 3 east; also sections 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29 and 30, of township 18 south, range 4 east, in order that by holding these lands the city may control the watershed which affords Manti its water supply, to prevent its denudation and resulting disastrous floods.

He also introduced a bill granting to the University of Utah the following additional lands adjacent to its site lying within the Fort Douglas military reservation, namely: Beginning at the northeast corner of said site and running east 40 rods, thence south to the south boundary line of the reservation; thence west 110 rods to the southwest corner of the site of the university, excepting the lands heretofore granted by Congress to the Mt. Olivet cemetery.

He also presented the petition of the members of the bar of Salt Lake county in opposition to the creating of an additional circuit court of appeals. The vote of the members of the bar assembled to discuss the proposition was 36 to 7, and it was suggested that if Congress believed the eighth circuit were now too large, the State of Utah could be added to the ninth circuit, but that the better method would be the appointment of two more judges. The petition was signed by Messrs. Alpheus Brown, Thomas Marshall and W. H. Dickson.

BLOWN TO PIECES.

Shocking Accident at the Red Rose Mine, Tintic, This Morning.

At the Red Rose mine in Tintic, about 4 o'clock this morning, an accident happened which resulted in the death of William Moyle, a miner. It appears that after he and his partner, William Hodges, had gotten a round of holes ready to fire, both began to climb to the "skip." Moyle got dizzy and fell back to the bottom, when Hodges dropped him a rope and he again began to climb, but fell a second time. Hodges by this time was panic-stricken and gave the signal to halt. Soon the explosion was heard and down went the men to look after Moyle. They found his mangled body at the bottom of the shaft. Moyle was unmarried, 25 years old, and a native of England. He has a brother living in California.