Party of the Twenty-fifth.

OFFICER AND THREE MEN KILLED

Insurgents Lost Forty in Killed and Wounded-Three Transports Arrive at San Francisco.

MANILA, Jan. 30 .- A scouting party of the Twenty-fifth infantry, while operating fear Subig. was ambushed by insurgents and a leatenant and three privates were killed and two or three privates were killed and two or three privates.

company some distance in the rear, on hearing the firing, hurried to the scene and recovered the bodies.

The local papers assert, although the statement is not confirmed, that the insurgents lost 40 in killed and wounded.

WITH PLAG AT HALF-MAST.

Arrival of Transport Thomas With

Remains of Lawton and Logan. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—With her fieg at half-mast, the United States trans-port Thomas entered this harbor today, bearing the remains of General Henry W. bearing the remains of General Henry W. Lewion, Major John A. Logan, jr., Lieu-tenant Bennett and Dr. J. L. Armstrong. In the cabin of the Thomas were about 20 passengers, including Mrs. Lawton and er children The vessel was met at the Golden Gate

by General Shafter and Lieutenant Wilson, Major W. F. Tucker, brother-in-law of Mrs. Logan; Robert Bentley, a friend of the Logan family, and Captain Barison, of the transport service. The Thomas was passed by the quarantine authorities, and General Shafter then escorted Mrs. Lawton and her children to the home of friends. The caskets containing the bod-ies were landed at the transport dock, and later taken to an undertaker's under escort of artillery. The funeral arrange-ments have not yet been completed, though it has been decided that no fueral services will be held here. Arrangements have been made to con-

vey the bodies of General Lawton, Major Logan and Dr. Armstrong in a special train, General Shafter has been specially detailed by the secretary of war to accompany the remains East. The train is to consist of a baggage car, a composite car and two Pullmans. The bodies will placed in the composite car, and there I be a guard of infantrymen. One of the Pullmans will be placed at the disposal of General Lawton's family. General Shafter and Lieutenant Wilson will accommodated in the same car. The other car is for the widow and children of Major Logan, and relatives and friends. Mrs. Armstrong, who arrived on the Thomas, will accompany the remains of her husband East.

Until she reached this city, Mrs. Lawton shew nothing of the fund raised by the American people. The news was taken abourd 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, competely 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 degently on the code of civil procedure, and aired of it-" More she could not say, Everybody in the cabin came forward and congratulated Mrs. Lawton in turn.

REMAINS OF GREGON DEAD. Caskets of the Volunteers Decorated

regiment who were brought here from Manils on the transport a few days ago. The bodies are in hermetically sealed casters under grand near the trails of the trails of the conference that met at Juneau. The bill, as submitted, is as follows:

"Seatton 1. That the limit of the conference of the conference that met at Juneau. The bill, as submitted, is as follows:

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"Seatton 3. The conference that met at Juneau."

"Seatton 3. The conference that met at Juneau."

"Seatton 4. The conference that met at Juneau."

"Seatton 5. The conference that me kets under guard near the tenting ground the fog and wind of the Presidio. If the remains are not called for they will be buried in the national cemetery here with military honors. These are the names of the food patricts who shall be limited to one claim on each buried in the national cemetery here with military honors. These are the names of the food patricts who shall be limited to one claim on each buried in the national cemetery here with the food patricts who shall be limited to one claim on each buried in the district of Alaska, from and after the passage of this act, shall be limited to one claim on each buried in the national cemetery here with the food of the preside.

s, January 16, 1899. Charles E. Minier, Company M., fever,

in action, February 22, 1829. Corporal Harry G. Hibbard, Company K. typhoid, December 9, 1888. arles P. Oliver, Company H. typhold,

Charles H. Ruhl, Company H, diar-John Spiering, Company H, dysentery,

Frank E. Hibbs, Company A, other data R. E. Perry, Company A, typhold, Aug-

October II 1836. Fred J. Norton, Company F, acute dy-

sentery, December 8, 1898. Royal E. Fletcher, Company B, typhold,

City of Puebla Arrives. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—The City f Puebla arrived today from Manila.

The Puebla brought only one passenger. There was no sickness abourd, but she to undergo fumigation, because she had touched at Honolulu. The Senator Arrives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.-The United States transport Senator arrived tonight from Maniia. She had 34 sick and 17 in-

BRYAN IN BOSTON.

Addressed His Remarks Partly to the Republicans.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.-Hon. W. J. Bryan was the central figure of an unusual demonstration in this city tonight. After participating in several events of lesser importance during the day, Mr. Bryan ad-dressed an immense mass meeting in Mechanics' hall, a building containing a seating capacity greater than any other in Boston. It is estimated that there were over 16,000 persons in the hall, hundreds of whom remained standing throughout the evening. The speakers included Mr. Bryan, ex-Governor Altgeld, Congressman Lentz, of Ohio, and George Fred Will-

The hall was decorated with bunting, national colors and state shields. At the canvas painting of Mr. Bryan, labeled "The People's Choice." Prominent democrats from several of the New England states occupied sents in the rear of the

The first speaker, Hon. George Fred Williams, was received with three chters and a tiger. During his address he tgpressed sympathy with the Boers, a sentiment that was vociferously applauded. The next speaker, ex-Governor Aligeld, was accorded a hearly reception by the great audience. He declared that the United States purchased the Philippines from Spain and entered upon the task of subjugat ng the rightful owners of the slands because England desired it. Speak-ng of the South African war he said it

CAUGHT IN AMBUSH United States had failed to extend sympathy to a people fighting for its liberty. The third speaker, Congressman Lentz, of Ohio, was warmly received. He said that Abraham Lincoln was not quoted by the republican party today, and that the Bryan democrats were celebrating the an-Filipinos Attacked a Scouting hiversary of Lincoln's birth. While Mr. Lentz was speaking, Mr. Bryan entered the hall, in company with Robert T. Paine

He was greated by the vast audience ris-

ng to its feet and cheering for several

At the conclusion of Mr. Lentz's address. 10:10 o'clock, Mr. Bryan was intro He was unable to make himself heard for some time. The first part of his remarks were addressed to republicans, who were informed that the party had changed its principler since the days of Lincoln. Later he took up the subject of imperialism, the gold standard and trusts, assailing each along the lines already indicated in his speeches. Mr. Bryan's speech was fre-

NEW BILLS FOR ALASKA.

A Subcommittee Is Considering Its Civil Government.

WASHINGTON Jan. 27.-Among Alaska matters now receiving attention from congress are senate bill 710, introduced by Mr. Carter, giving to Alaska a new civil government, which is now in the hands of a subcommittee of the committee on territories in the senate. Although the committee has not reported as yet, it is certain that it will adopt practically the ommendations of the Juneau convenon as to the governor, secretary and treasurer, district courts, judges and clerks, district attorneys, marshals, and the establishment of precincts for record-ing and other purposes. Other features of the bill as recommended by the conven-tion, and now under consideration, are delegate to congress, probate and com-missioner's courts, and municipal laws. The last, it is known, will not be ac-cepted, because it is too voluminous. Delegate Price has been requested to re-draft a municipal bill in brief form. This he has done, embodying the main features of the Juneau convention bill as to the manner of incorporation, and adding that certain sections of the Washington state municipal laws be adopted, and that the whole be compiled by the attorney-gen-

There seems to be a disposition on the part of some of the committee to refuse the recommendations of the convention with reference to probate and commis-sioner's courts. Senator Carter, who has strong influence on the committee, is in favor of permitting the district judge to appoint within his judicial district all inferior courts, a proposition Mr. Price and other Alaskans are strongly opposing, on the principal grounds that it would create

a one man's court. Mr. Price, who represents the district convention of Alaska here, believes it doubtful that the committee will report favorably on the district having a representative in congress, as some members were not in favor of it, and the peculiar stand taken by Governor Brady, "that he did not think it practicable," strengthens their position. It is pretty certain, however, that if the senate committee falls to recommend this feature of the bill, it will be amended in the house, as all members of the latter body who have expressed themselves are strongly in favor of Alaska being represented as other ter-ritories, urging in addition to its natural rights of representation the fact that con-gress needs the advice of those in experience, and who understand conditions therein, that it may legislate intelligently.

is adopting the recommendations suggested by Mr. Price. The tax feature in the criminal laws will also be taken up by this committee.

The house committee on public lands has under consideration the convention recommendations, and it is practically cerat the Presidie.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 26-Friends and Alaska the general public land laws, and relatives of the Second Oregon volunteers wisted the Presidio this afternoon and the constet of the dead soldlers of that resiment who were heavily to be the constant who were heavily to be the constant of the dead soldlers of that resiment who were heavily the constant of land laws that was prepared by the constant of land laws that was prepared by the constant of land laws that was prepared by the constant of land laws that was prepared by the constant of land laws that was prepared by the constant of land laws that was prepared by the constant of land laws and will also recommend legislation concerning the constant of land laws.

"Section 1. That the location of placerin | mining claims in the district of Alaska, the dead patriots who answered to their last roll-call in the Philippines:

placer mineral upon a stream, guich or valley thereof shall be entitled to locate the dead patriots was answers.

last roll-call in the Philippines:
Lewis E. Miller, Company A. spinal
meningitis, November 8, 1898.

Proch F. Rofeno, Company G. Septem
"And that hereafter all locations of

Wister Hawthorne, Company C, paraly- virtue of powers of attorney, shall be

September 15, 1838.

John H. Penton, Company B. malarial fever, November 10, 1838.

Edwin W. H. September 10, 1838. Edwin W. Hampton, Company H, killed of this act, be in full force and effect in the district of Alaska, under the provisions herein contained, and subject to such regulations as shall be made by the secre tary of the interior and approved by the

"Sec. 3. Persons or associations qualifled under the provisions of section 2347 of the revised statutes who have heretofore opened and improved any coal veins or deposits upon the vacant public lands of Alaska, and have made declaratory state-ment of intention to purchase the same, shall be protected in their claim, and Charles A. Horn, Company C. dyseniery, shall have the preference right of entry as to such lands for a period of one year from and after passage of this act, such preference right of entry to also extend over a period of one year from filing a declaratory statement, and if at the end of such period an application for survey has not been filed, then the lands will be deemed abandoned by the person or asociation making the declaratory state-

"Sec. 4. That the act entitled 'An act to authorize the entry of lands chiefly valuable for building-stone, approved August 4, 1892, be and the same is hereby amended by inserting in section 2 of said act the words 'and the district of Alaska' immediately following the words 'public iands states' wherever they may occur, the purpose of this act being to further amend the act of June 3, 1878, entitled 'An act for the sale of timber lands,' so as to make the provisions of said act applicable

to the district of Alaska. "Sec. 5. That the last line of section 1 of the act approved May 14, 1898, entitled 'An act extending the homestead laws, and providing the right of way for railroads in the district of Alaska,' be stricken out, it being the purpose of this act to provide for the entry of 160 acres in every mestead entry, as in the other states and territories.

"Sec. 6. That all homesteads, coal land and timber land entries in the district of Alaska shall be surveyed by private survey, in accordance with the provisions of the act of congress approved June 2, 1891; entitled 'An act to repeal timber-culture laws,' and with the act of May 14, 1898, entitled. 'An act extending the homestead laws and providing for right of way for railroads in the district of Alaska,' and the regulations of the secretary of the interior oth thereunder."

Anti-Trust Law Sustained. COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 30.—The suprem court today handed down a decision sustains what is generally known as the Valentine-Stewart anti-:rust law, which prohibits the combination of companies or firms for filegal purposes which are therein outlined. The decision is given in a demurrer filed by the Standard Oil Com-pany, on the ground that the law is unconstitutional. The litigation was that instituted by Attorney-General Monnett Line and Solar Refining Company.

Torpedo-Boat Lost. CORUNNA, Spain, Jan. 20.-A report has reached here from Finisterre that a torpedo-bost, name and nationality unknown was the first time the government of the has been totally lost, with all on board.

POSSIBLY ANOTHER TRAP

BULLER MAY BE CUT OFF FROM HIS BASE AT CHEVELEY.

His Main Force Now Between the Big and Little Tugela Rivers-Will White Make a Dash?

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—A London dispatch to the Evening World today says: Buller's danger is now forcing itself on The committee of national defense is gravely considering it. Lord Roberts, it is reported, cabled the committee that unless Buller and his forces arrive safely from their present position to the south of the Little Tugela river, they will be in imminent danger of having their communications cut. Lord Roberts has pointed out that Buller has with him an immense transport train, carrying his ammunition and supplies. nterferes with the mobility of his army. Buller's main force is now about 22 miles from its base at Frere and Cheveley. It is between the Big Tugela river, over which it has retreated, and the Little Tugela river, over which it has to re-treat in order to begin marching to its base. That part of it comprising Lyttleton's brigade may still be on the north side of the Tugela at Potgieter's Drift, though it is generally believed that it, too, has retreated over the river. It will take days for Buller's army to get back to its

base. Last Tuesday they crossed the riv-er there, and made a reconnoiseance of going the same experience it did with our

dead and 1000 wounded. In view of the large number of officers reported killed— twice as many as at Magersfontein and four times as many as at Colenso, there is reason to fear that the Boer report of the British losses will prove nearly accurate.

Several special dispatches from London state, owing to some blunder, the British soldiers were short of ammunition in Wednesday's battle at Spionkop and that they were forced to meet a rain of shot and shell from the Boers with bayonets. The authorities at the war office strong-ly deny these stories, averring that if bayonets were used it was because the commanders would under mmanders considered that weapon ould under the circumstances be more effective.

Accounts from Pretoria and from Spearman's Camp, while in conflict on many points, agree in rendering a hearty tribute to the gallantry and stubborn courage displayed on both sides. Both the British and the Dutch had men worthy of their steel.

BRECKINRIDGE'S OPINION.

Advantages the Boers Have Over the British. NEW YORK, Jan. 30,-Speaking of the South African war, Brigadier-General J.

C. Breckinridge, inspector-general of the

army, said last night:
"The situation is generally what everybody ought to have anticipated when the war began. The English have undertak-en the subjugation of a nody of God-fearing frontlersmen, who know how to take care of themselves in the open and over-come the obstacles of nature, and how to handle their weapons and who are as base.

Meantime, the Boers are in force at Colenso, only a few miles away from that

fearless as any white men living. Besides, they are so distant from England that time became a matter of first importance the British camp, apparently with a view ancestors, though probably with greater of ascertaining the strength of the force difficulties in the present case, as the

BULLER IN A DANGEROUS PLACE.



Buller's army, which tried to reach Ladysmith by a roundabout way after crossing the Tugela at Potgieter's drift, is now encamped south of the crossing and between the Big and Little Tugelas. Fears are expressed that the Boers may sever his communication with his base at Cheveley, and thus surround him, as they have General White and his force at Lady-

and communications The party that coast, which is her channel of concrossed came in contact with Buller's rear guard and killed several British. That reconnoissance showed the purpose on the part of the Boers to cut off Buller. Should it, probably no nation ever had a more instructive battle than the English exthey hurl an overwhelming force over the Tugela and crush the British at Cheveley, they would have Buller in a trap.

WHAT WILL WHITE DO?

Only Two Courses Open to Him-Surrender or Cut His Way Out. NEW YORK, Jan. 30 .- Advices from London indicate that the military assoclates of General White are of the opinion that he will make a desperate attempt to break through the Boer lines and es-cape from Ladysmith; that, though such a movement would cost a tremendous sac-rifice of life, it would be preferable to surrender to the Boers.

The statement that Lord Roberts adrised the abandonment of Ladysmith is not generally credited in London, but, in view of the fact that the supply of proside of that time, and he will have but two courses open-surrender, or cut his way out.

Several military experts in London are of the opinion that the British in Kim-berley, at Modder river and on the Tugein will also be left to work out their own salvation. One critic says:

"As to an advance northward through the Free State if, as appears probable, the British commander has to keep nearly all gela, a new army will have to make the advance on Bloemfontein. There is no disguising the fact that the imperial forces in South Africa are not strong enough at present to undertake this advance with safety."

The Daily Telegraph says: "It is a terrible alternative when we have to balance against each other the safety of the brave men in the beleagured camp and the only rational policy of carrying on the war. It has to be faced without

sentiment or unavailing regret."

The Daily Mail says: "Such a move could not be made with sufficient speed to save Ladysmith. It would seem that the soundest military principles dictate the reinforcement of our army in Natal and a fresh advance, this time in ample

"There are two dangers to be guarded against-foreign intervention and further military disaster in South Africa. To prevent the first, the whole navy should be mobilized and the naval reserves he added, "we need free access to the called out. Our squadrons should be dissea." He asserted emphatically that or tributed in the proper position for war. The volunteers should be put under arms and provided with transport and artillery. The remnant of militia should be em-bodied. A force of at least 100,000 men over and above the volunteers and militia is required to supply our general needs in South Africa. If it can't be raised on terms of voluntary service, we must have drafting, as in the United States

during the civil war." The London Post says: "There is a rumor that General Kitchener or Lord Roberts has left Cape Town to take command of a movement by General Gat-acre's and General French's forces com-bined, with heavy additions of fresh troops, against the Orange Free State. The defeat is bitter, but it is right to face it, while it is wrong to keep the news from ourselves. The meeting of the defense committee on Saturday was probably caused by a knowledge of General Buller's defeat, though the fact was

kept from the public until Sunday.
"The measures now urgently needed are development of the military resources of

The Leader says: "The enemy has beaten us at the sticking game; he has beaten us at the sticking game; he has beaten us in strategy tactics, and he has induced us to give up the first plan, where he would have hardly had a show and to conform to this plan, where naturally everything is against us. Is there a single soldier who can justify what we have done on other than political orinciples? Not one. We know from his own pen that General White was induced by one of Mr. Chamberla'n's deputies disastrously to change his plan. We know that General Buller, after working up to the original plan of marching on Bloemfontein, was persuaded by somebody to give it up, and he was persomebody to give it up, and he was per-suaded within three days. That is a pretty problem for parliament to what its wits on the opening day."

The war office continues to hold back

definite news in regard to the casualties at Solonkop resulting from Wednesday's battle, but reports from various sources state that the British losses were even greater than indicated in the Boer dispatches of Sunday. One report states that the British casualties arounded 1800 week. that the British casualties exceeded 1800 | week.

which Buller left behind to guard his base | points of assault are farther from the sea

General Jackson. There they marched di-rectly upon the position assumed by frontiersmen for defense, who withheld their fire until the enemy were near. The discharge of their rifles wiped away the British lines. The Boers pursued similar tactics, for I notice they waited until the enemy were within 200 yards, when they

opened fire. When the English were so far away, the Boers, with rare wisdom, for they are the minority as compared with the great power of England, though they were then the majority on the spot, selzed the initiative and England has ever since been compelled to respond. Not that she de-sired to do so; it was and is compulsory. The burghers are a religious race, brought up free and independent, and the only way to dominate them is to whip them individ-

STATEMENT BY LEYDS.

empire.

The Transvaal Is Not Suing for Peace. BERLIN, Jan. 30 .- To the correspon

of the Associated Press, Dr. Leyds made the following statement:
"I know nothing about the reported missions of either Mr. Macrum or Webof Buller's army on the line of the Tu-gela, a new army will have to make the edge is either the bearer of a message of peace. There are no movements unde way on our part to induce President Mc-Kinley to intervene between Great Britain and the Transvaal. As I do not at present have direct communication with Pretoria, I do not know what Montagu White's mission is, except to establish diplomatic relations with the United States.

"All the talk about peace is sadly pre-mature. Great Britain surely will no succumb now. Neither will we, While we are talking here it may be that a de-cisive battle is being fought there, for I presume Lord Roberts has withdrawn the troops around Ladyemith and is massing them for a formidable coup."

Dr. Levds repeated his former declaration that the Boers, when concluding peace, would want back at least the territory which England "stole from Boers." He rather expects that also a harbor south of Mozambique will go to the he added, "we need free access to the sea." He asserted emphatically that one condition of peace would be the recognition of the absolute independence of the Trans-

vaal. Berlin is certainly very much exercised over him. He is overwnelmed with invitations. His apartments at the Palast hotel, where the Transvaal flag is flying, are besieged day and night by crowds, in-cluding contractors and mining speculators as well as fine ladles, gentlemen of the court and army officers who wish to con-gratulate him upon the Boer successes or to offer their services.

General Alger's Views

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.-Russell A. Alger ex-secretary of war, is at the Waldorf-Astoria, Discussing the South African war and the pro-Boer sentiments expressed by W. J. Bryan, he said last night; "I think it is both un-American and un-

patriotic for any American to attempt to stir up a feeling among the masses either against England or the Boers. The war in the country, with 100,000 men in the field and 50,000 to follow. The moment has come to push on the training of all the troops left at home."

South Africa is none of our concern, and we should keep our hands off. When we had trouble with Spain, Great Britain had no pro or anti-Spanish meetings. She attended to her own business, and if she did anything havened to the concern, and we should keep our hands off. When we had trouble with Spain, Great Britain had no pro or anti-Spanish meetings. She attended to her own business, and if she did anything havened to the concern, and we should keep our hands off. When we had trouble with Spain, Great Britain had no pro or anti-Spanish meetings. to other nations by implication to let us alone. The least that America can do now is to treat Great Britain in 1900 as she treated the United States in 1898."

British Vice-Consul Denies It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.-The state de

senate in the matter of the alleged criticisms of members of that body by Mr. von Sietart, the British consul-general at New gators. Orleans. Before the subject figured at all in the senate the state department made inquiries into the matter. The result was the complete repudiation by the consul of the sentiments attributed to him, and it is expected this denial will be submitted

to the senate committee on foreign rela-tions, which was charged with an inquiry into the matter yesterday.

KENTUCKY PLOT

(Continued from First Page.)

sides, one throng being led by two firemen, one of whom carried a wincheste rifie, which the other finally prevailed upon him to lay aside.

A shooting affray occurred in a saloon about this time, Craig Ireland, a sporting man, fatally wounding Ike Williams, a negro. The men were in an altercation when Williams struck Ireland, who promptly sent a builet through the negro's stomach. Ireland was locked up. This second shooting caused great excitement for a time, and it was thought the long-threat ened political shooting in general all along the line had been inaugurated. This affair had nothing to do with the political situ-

Senator-Elect Blackburn, who was in Washington, was informed of the shooting through the long-distance telephone, and sent back a message urging the democrats to remain quiet and take no rash action of any sort.

The Wounded Man's Condition. In addition to Drs. Hume, Ely and Mc-Cormick, of this place, who were in attendance upon the wounded man, Drs Dundridge and Walker summoned from Cincinnati, and Dr. Mc-Murtry came from Louisville. As soon as the physicians from Louisville and Cincinnati had examined the patient, a consultation was held, at the conclusion of which Dr. Hume announced late tonight that the chances had turned very much against the

wounded man, and the probability was that he would die before morning. "He has internal hemorrhages," said Dr. Hume, "and we are unable to stop them. Unless we do so, his death is a question of a very short time. We have taken from him over a pint of blood, and there are symptoms of the gravest character. There hardly a chance that he can live throughout the night-none that he will

Martial Law Will Be Declared. FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 31.-Martial aw will be declared in Frankfort at 6 o'clock this morning, and the session of the legislature, at which the democrats have determined to seat Goebel, will be stopped by the military. One of the highest officers with the traps said:

"The legislature says it is going to meet at 10 o'clock. Kay be if will, but what-

ver it does it will not unseat Governor Taylor today."

Soldiers have been arriving at intervals all night. Three hundred men of the Louisville legion arrived at 11 o'clock, and the company from Covington came at 1:36

Goebel's Chances Slim. FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 31 .- At midnight, Mr. Goebel was resting easily, but was very weak. All the physicians are agreed that if he lives through the night the chances are in his favor, but with one exception, all of them say he is almost

here now.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 31 .- A physi-A. M. says there has been no change in his condition for two hours; that he is in a precarious condition.

certain to die before morning.

GOEBEL DECLARED GOVERNOR. Decision of the Contest Board Given Last Night.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 30.—While William Goebel lay at the point of death in his room as a result of an assassin's bullet, the contesting board, which for two weeks had been listening to the evi-dence in his contest for the governor's chair, declared him entitled to the seat, The boards having in charge the contest between Goebel and Taylor, for governor, and Beckham and Marshall, for lieutenant-governor, met at 7 o'clock tonight in the city hall. A few legal authorities were read to them at the request of Senator Allen, who wished light shed upon a few doubtful points. The vote was then taken, and by a strict party vote of visions will not hold out for more than a week longer, it is not probable that any aid can be rendered to General White inaid can be rendered to General White inample "

to dominate them is to whip them individhave been legally elected governor of the Kentucky. The members of the Kentucky delegation did not care to consequence than if their country were an ample "

to dominate them is to whip them individhave been legally elected governor of Kentucky. The Beckham-Marshall conbe interviewed upon the political effect test was then voted upon, and a strict party vote of 9 to 2 settled this matter. No announcement of the reasons lead ing up to the report was made tonight, the boards taking everything at one leap Each one of the members of both com mittees announced that he had made up his mind as to the merits of the case, and voted promptly as his name was called. In the contest for governor, Representa-tive Yarberry cast the one vote in favor of Taylor, and in the Beckham-Marshall contest Reid and Lilly were with Mar-

An effort was made by a number of democrats to get together a quorum of both houses, hold a night session, hear the reports of the two committees at once and adopt them, and declare Mr. Goebel the governor of Kentucky before mornng. They were anxious to give him the onor before he died. So many legislators had gone to Louisville and Lexington for the night that it was found impossible to carry out the programme. It is a cer-tainty that Mr. Goebel will be made gov-

ernor tomorrow, if he is alive.

The attempted assassination of Senator Goebel had precluded the advisability of a sitting of the contest boards this afternoon, but tonight the boards met in the city hall, being kept out of the capito building by the militia. It was a solemn assemblage of men who composed the gathering. Mr. Edelen, one of Governor Taylor's counsel, said it would be idle to argue the case in view of the state of mind generally prevalent. Mr. Edelen and Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge were the only attorneys for Governor Taylor pres-ent. Mr. Edelen, in asking for a post-ponement, said that he did so on his own responsibility, not having had time to con fer with his colleagues.

Colonel Bennett H. Young, for the con-testants, followed Mr. Edelen, and said the contestants waived the right of argument, and would make none.

Colonel Breckinridge said he had ad dressed a communication to the chairme of the two boards setting forth why

arguments should not proceed. He said that the lives of the attorneys for Gov-ernor Taylor had been threatened. "I have no fear for my personal safety, sald Mr. Breckinridge. "I have felt that I should be here, and no threats can deter me from what I regard as my duty.

These threats, however, came from a source entitling them to serious consider The rest of the counsel had agreed no to appear at the meeting, as the dastardly crime committed today might be repeated under cover of darkness. Mr. Edelen stated that he entertained no fears for his personal safety. Chairman Hickman re-sponded that he thought the attorneys were perfectly safe.

Mr. Lilly, the republican member of the lleutenant-governor's contest board, addressed the boards. He said: "No heart is more pained than mine over the occurrence of today. I want to say that my mind is made up in this case and 10 years of argument could not change it. Assassination is a crime of the most heinous character, and I can, under no cricumstances, fail to express the utter contempt for its perpetrators and insti-

Only a few members of the legislature attended the meeting of the boards tonight. The speeches that were made were in subdued tones, indicating the deepest appreciation of waat had happened and of impending disturbances, The republicans will probably, as soon

as the decision is rendered in favor of Goebel, make application in the United States circuit court at Cincinnati for an injunction restraining Goebel and Beck ham from taking their seats, and the bat-tle will then be continued before Judge Taft, of that court. The grounds upon which the injunction will be asked are the prejudice of the legislative body, the al-



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eged unfitness of several members of the MUSE WILL PLEAD GUILTY the case, and several other grounds which they declined to discuss tonight.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON. Excitement Caused by Report of the

Attempted Assassination.

this morning. Numerous other organiza-tions are expected. About 650 men are WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.-The news of ocratic contestant for governor of Ken-tucky, was received at the White House while the cabinet was in session. The president was much distressed at the news, and so were all the members of the cabinet. After the cabinet meeting ad-journed, each of the members expressed deep regret that the political differences n Kentucky had brought about bloodshed. The president had been kept well informed as to the situation in Frankfort, ian from Senator Goebel's bedside at 2:10 and knew that public feeling was run-ning high, with danger of disturbance, but is condition for two hours; that he is in or the other of the men prominently engaged in the contest had never entered

> The news of the attempted assassination was received at the capital with deep regret. A great many senators feared there would be a bloody outcome on account of the bitter feeling that has existed before and since the election, and which has been growing in intensity daily. In the house the news spread like wildfire, and was for money to pay pressing debts. some time almost the sole topic of discussion. The report was received at first with incredulity, and after confirmation with amazement. The members gathered in groups to discuss it, and there were everywhere expressions of horror that the bitter political contest which has been waged in Kentucky has culminated in an attempted assassination. Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, says John Whittaker, who has been arrested, comes from Governor Tayof the attempted ass sination pending the all his wanderings and shared all his hard arrival of complete details.

Brynn Was Shocked.

BOSTON, Jan. 30 .- At the conclus he reception in his honor, given by the democratic state convention, in Fanculi hall, this afternoon, W. J. Bryan was

"It is shocking, shocking! I trust the shot will not prove fatal. Mr. Goebel made a great fight against fierce opposition, and feeling was wrought up to a high pitch. but I had no thought of assassination being resorted to. It probably was the in-dividual act of some bitter political opponent. I cannot assume or believe that any considerable number of republicans or anti-Goebel democrats would counsel or excussuch an act. I sincerely hope the demo-crats will not allow excitement or resentment to lead them to acts of violence. We can afford to permit the republicans to enjoy the monopoly of force and threats. Let the law deal with those who violate

Orders to State Troops.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 30.-Orders were issued from this city by the railroad officers for a special train to be meady at Lexington, presumably for transportation of militia to Frankfort It is not known what instructions have been issued by the state officers at Frankfort. The Second regiment, State Guards, el Williams commanding, is sta-

tioned at Lexington. NICHOLASVILLE, Ky., Jan. 36,-Troops that were here guarding the Kendalls were ordered to Frankfort on a spe-cial train, and left here at 1 o'clock, leaving 10 soldiers to guard the jail.

Soldier's Rash Remark. CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—A man in the uniform of the National Guard, speaking of the Goebel tragedy, remarked in the lobby of the Stag hotel tonight: "It would be a good thing for Kentucky and the nation if Goebel would die,"

The words had scarcely been uttered when Bookmaker Charley Feeny whipped out a revolver and began firing at the soldler, who got out of the door after two shots had missed him.

GREAT NORTHERN TROUBLE Conference Between Officials and Grievance Committee of Employes

ST. PAUL, Jan. 30.—After the conference between the Great Northern officials and the grievance committee of the employes tonight, W. H. McGraw, representing the onductors on the Great Northern grievance committee, said: "You can state that there is not going to be any strike."

The meeting of railroad officials and their employes did not take up the actual differences between the company and the men. General Manager Ward was in-formed that the entire vote of the train men had not yet been received, and he expressed a wish that the differences be not formally considered until the full vote is known. Matters were talked over in formally for some time, but no details o

the meeting were given out. It is understood that the company has a full force of new men on the payrolls and stationed at various points along the road ready to take the places of those who may leave the company's employ.

Rate to Republican Convention. NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The passenger association decided on a one-fare rate for the republican national convention at Phil-

PORTLAND EMBEZZLER CONFESSES HIS CRIME.

the shooting of William Goebel, the dem- Says He Took Money to Pay Pressing Debts-Sorry He Did It and Willing to Suffer.

> KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 30 .- James F. Muse, under arrest here on a charge of embezzling \$530 from the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, of Portland, admits his guilt and says he is anxious to be taken back to Portland to begin serving the prison sentence which he expects to receive He offers to return without a requisition, but the district attorney at Portland advised against taking such a risk with him, and he is still in jail here awalting

> the arrival of extradition papers. He told The Oregonian correspondent tonight the story of his wanderings since the embezzlement, to which he said he intended to plead guilty. He says he took tha

"I suppose you are glad that the chase is over?" he was asked. "Yes," he replied, "I am, I was always worried that it would come out, and every

man I saw looking at me I fancied was a detective Muse said his wif , through the kindness of friends, was furnished money enough to go to Pertland, and that she left last Friday for that city, where she will live with her parents until his case is decided.

Until ther she had accompanied him on

ships and privations, "I have no hope," he said, "that they will deal leniently with me, as the company has been caught in the same way twice before, If they do I will gladly take a position with them and let them shown the Associated Press dispatch, and take out a reserve from my salary to nouncing that Senator Goebel had been apply to my shortage. If they do not, of shot. Mr. Bryan made the following statecourse, the two or three years I might get in the penitentiary would make a different man out of me. Then I cannot tell what I would do. I never intended to take the money, but I did it thinking I could soon repay it, but, as you know, it is always the same way, we never can do what we

> esty ' Attempted Suleide of a Murderer, SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 30.-"Nick" Haworth, the suspected murderer of Night Watchman Sandall, at Kaysville, attempted to commit suicide last night by bleeding. He was unsuccessful, however, and is now in a fair way to recovery, being little worse off for his voluntary blood-letting.

intend to when we have overstepped hon-

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