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SECOND SECTION—EIGHT PAGES

A FOUL DEED

Attempt to Assassinate Senator Goebel in Kentucky

SHOT DOWN NEAR THE CAPITOL

The Bullet Fired from a Window of the Building Occupied by Governor Taylor.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 30.—Wm. Goebel was shot and very seriously wounded this morning at ten minutes after 11 o'clock, while passing through the statehouse yard on his way to the capitol building. Two shots were fired from a rifle, only one of them taking effect. It struck Goebel in the right side, one-third of the distance down from the armpit to the hip.

The ball passed entirely through the body, coming out below the right shoulderblade. It is not thought by the physicians in charge that the wound will prove fatal, unless complications set in. Harland Whitaker, a farmer from Butler county, Ky., is under arrest, charged with having fired the shot, but he denies that he had anything to do with it. Five revolvers were found upon him when he was taken into custody.

Goebel, in company with Colonel Jack Chinn and Warden Lillard, of the Frankfort penitentiary, was walking up the sidewalk leading from the street to the capitol building, Goebel being on the right of the two. When the three men were two-thirds of the distance from the street to the capitol, the shot was fired from the third story window of the building occupied as the offices of the governor, secretary of state and other leading officials of the state. The ball struck Goebel in the side, and he instantly dropped to the pavement. Chinn and Lillard instantly seized him, Chinn saying as he did so:

"I guess they have got you, Goebel."
"Yes," replied the wounded man, "I guess they have got me for sure."
While Chinn was holding the wounded man, supporting his head in his arms, four shots were fired at both men. All of them struck close, making the dust fly from the brick pavement. Both Chinn and Lillard stuck to their friend, neither of them moving from his side, until the firing ceased, when Lillard ran for help. He had not far to go, for there is always a crowd around the gates of the capitol building.

A crowd of men were around Goebel in less than a minute and he was carried to the office of Dr. Hume, in the basement of the capitol, about 1000 feet from the spot where the shooting occurred. Hume made a superficial examination of the wound. He declared the ball had penetrated the right lung and would in all probability prove fatal. Goebel was then hastily taken from the office of Hume to his own room on the second floor of the capitol hotel. Guards were stationed at the foot of every staircase leading to the second floor and nobody, not even the guests of the hotel, were allowed to pass.

A more extended examination by Hume and several other physicians who had been called, resulted in the announcement that the wound would not necessarily prove fatal and that the wounded man would in all probability recover. The ball—it was found—had inflicted a wound which was somewhat of a glancing nature and had not gone through the lung in a direct line, as Hume had thought upon first examination. Had the ball struck the chest half an inch to the right it would have caused certain death.

The house was in session when the

shooting occurred and the senate was to have met in twenty minutes. The capitol building was, therefore, filled with members of the legislature and the greatest excitement followed. From both halls men ran wildly down the steps without hats or coats, and one member of the house came out carrying in his hand a bill on which he had been arguing when the shooting occurred. By the time the members of the legislature had reached the lower floor, Goebel was on his way to the office of Hume. The members hastily rushed back to their room, adjourned with most unceremonious haste and poured down into the streets again.

The news that Goebel had been shot spread through the streets with lightning-like rapidity, and in a few minutes crowds were hastening toward the capitol from every direction. Within three minutes after the shooting, a line of men was thrown around the building from which the shots were fired, with the intention of preventing the escape of anybody from the structure. John W. Miles, an aged citizen of Frankfort, was standing at the foot of the stairway, when a man, evidently a mountaineer, came rushing down the steps. Miles instantly threw his arms around the man and held him, calling loudly for help.

Assistance was close at hand, and no escape was possible for the prisoner, even had he attempted to make an effort. He submitted to arrest very quietly, claiming again and again that he had nothing to do with the shooting. He was hurried away with all possible speed, it being feared an attempt might be made to lynch him, if the crowd was able to secure him. He was very quiet, and did not lose his composure for an instant, notwithstanding the excitement around him.

That the attempt to kill Goebel was deliberate admits of no doubt whatever, and the only wonder is that it failed.

The bullet which struck Goebel was fired from a window in the center of the third story of the office building just east of the capitol. That window was raised about eight inches from the sill to permit an unobstructed passage for the bullet, when Goebel should come within range. Both Chinn and Lillard assert that, while the first shot came from the direction of a window in the third story, there were other shots fired from different portions of the same building. The window in the third story was left open, no effort having been made to close it by the would-be assassin, while, not another window in the building was opened, nor were there any places where bullets had been fired through them.

Whitaker was surrounded by a group of men, many of them with drawn revolvers. He made no attempt to escape, knowing well that the slightest attempt to do so would have brought a dozen bullets into his body. He submitted to a search, which was quickly made of his clothing, the proceeds being three revolvers and a big knife. A quick examination of the revolvers showed that none of the cartridges had been used, and there was no powder smoke on any part of his weapons, proving conclusively that he could not have used any of his three revolvers. In addition to this, all those who heard the shots join in the statement that they were from a rifle and not from a small weapon. Whitaker was quickly led away and placed in jail.

"I was on the first floor of the building," he said, "when I heard Governor Taylor tell that man Davis, the capitol policeman, to go over at once to see General Collier. I said I would go with him, and that was where I was going. I wanted to know, too, what the shooting was about. When I stepped outside that man grabbed me, and that is all I know, and that's a fact."

Few people believe that Whitaker is guilty, but the fact that he was hastily leaving the building from which the shooting was done was enough to make trouble for him. "That man Davis," to whom Whitaker referred, is Colonel John Davis, custodian of the capitol

grounds. His story agrees with that of Whitaker.

"I was just outside of Governor Taylor's office," said Colonel Davis, "when I heard the shots and heard Governor Taylor say: 'My God, what have they done?' He called to me to go on over to the office of Adjutant General Collier, and Whitaker went along. I am positive that he could not have done the shooting. We were at the doors of the building in too short a time for that."

As soon as it was known that the bullet which struck down Goebel had come from the building to the east a group of men gathered in front of the door on the east side. Others ran around to the door on the west side to prevent the escape of anybody from there. Several men attempted to enter the doors from the outside, but were prevented by groups of mountaineers who stood in the doorways. Some of these men held Winchester in their hands, and presented an aspect so generally uninviting that no attempt was made to search the building, and nobody gained an entrance to it for several minutes after the shooting had been done, and the assassin had ample opportunity to escape.

That the shooting of Goebel was the result of a carefully laid plan is without question. The man who did the work had evidently taken his stand at a window, which had previously been raised in order to allow a free passage of the bullet, and waited until his victim was in full sight before firing.

Ever since the influx of the mountaineers, last week, a large number of them have been sleeping in the upper part of the state house. It is not

MAGERS HANGED

DALLAS, Polk County, Or., Feb. 2.—W. E. Magers, the murderer of Ray Sink, was hanged in this city at 10:18 o'clock this morning.

The body was cut down at 10:35 o'clock.

Magers made an emphatic denial of being guilty of murdering Sink, and said that "you are going to kill an innocent man." He forgave all his enemies and hoped to meet them in heaven. His voice was very much broken. Just before being taken from his cell he smashed all of the furniture therein.

known, however, that any of these men did the work or that they had any knowledge of the premeditated crime. There has not, so far, been discovered the slightest direct evidence pointing to any man, and it is not likely now that any will ever be found. The man who fired the shots took the precaution to conceal his location by using smokeless powder cartridges.

Both Chinn and Lillard are men of experience in affairs in which powder smoke is a more or less prominent feature, and both declare that while they could tell the general direction from which the bullets came, they could not guess the spot from which they were fired.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 30.—While William Goebel lay at the point of death in his room, as the result of an assassin's bullet, the contesting boards which for weeks had been listening to evidence in his contest for the governor's chair, declared him entitled to the seat. The board's having in charge the contest between Goebel and Taylor, for governor, and Beckham and Marshall, for lieutenant governor, met at 7 o'clock tonight. A vote was then taken, and by a strict party vote of 10 to 1, William Goebel was declared to have been legally elected governor of Kentucky.

The Beckham-Marshall contest was then voted upon, and a strict party vote of 9 to 2 settled this matter. No announcement was made of the reasons tonight, the boards taking everything at one leap. Each one of the members of both committees 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, Representative Yarberry was the one to vote in favor of Taylor, and in the Beckham-Marshall contest Reid and Lilly were with Marshall.

It is a certainty that Goebel will be made governor tomorrow, if he is alive. Edelen, one of Governor Taylor's counsel, said that it would be idle to argue the cause, in view of the state of mind generally prevalent. Colonel W. C. P. Breckenridge said he had addressed a communication to the chairman of the two boards, setting forth why the arguments should not proceed. He said that the lives of the attorneys for Governor Taylor had been threatened.

The republicans will probably, as soon as the decision is rendered in favor of Goebel, make application to the United States circuit court at Cincinnati, for an injunction, restraining Goebel and Beckham from taking their seats, and the battle will then be continued before Judge Taft, of the court. The grounds upon which the injunction will be asked, are prejudice of the legislative body and alleged unfitness of several members of the contest boards to sit in judgment upon the case.

A pearl becomes rarer by the nearness of a rose, but never a rose white by contact with a pearl. 'Tis not the lower, but the more noble, that readily recognize and take home for profit the high qualities of others.—Sanskrit.

TALK OF WAR

British Fleet to Remain near the Home Shore

UNTIL MORE TROOPS ARE RAISED

Parliament Was Opened Yesterday, When a Bitter Attack Was Made on the Government.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—It is now known that the cabinet devoted much of its discussions Saturday to the mobilization of the fleet. Nothing was settled except that, until further security to the home coasts has been obtained by the naval preparations, the eighth division shall not be sent to South Africa.

On Monday the admiralty issued orders that the channel squadron, instead of leaving Portland this week for Gibraltar as previously directed, shall assemble on February 5th, off Eddystone, and proceed to Bantry for a fortnight's exercise off the Irish coast, thus keeping in home waters for a time. This decision to delay the Eighth division, at a time when reinforcements are so urgently required, may mean only that more troops are not yet available and that the division will embark when shipping is ready. The mobilization of the reserve warships, if such a course shall be determined upon, would be of the utmost importance. There is nothing in the intelligence possessed by the public to cause the cabinet's prolonged discussion of this matter, and the inference is that the fleet may be mobilized as a general warning to other countries to keep their hands off the Transvaal situation, or the ministry may have definite knowledge that the neutral powers purpose to take some advantage elsewhere while England is busy in South Africa. One thing is certain, 10,000 men, all ready to go to South Africa, are detained for reasons of which the public has no knowledge. There is talk of forty-seven military battalions being embodied. These are all of the militia not previously warned.

Such scraps of information as can be gathered regarding the movements of the armies in the field seem to indicate that the relief of Ladysmith has been abandoned for the present, and that a concentration of the British for the invasion of the Free State is in progress. In addition to General Kelly-Kenny's movement, General Brabant, chief of the Colonials, has arrived at Sterkstroom. The natives report that three Boer guns have been removed from Spytfontein to Kimberley. The Boers are apparently making special efforts to reduce that place quickly. The Kimberley garrison was safe last Sunday.

IN PARLIAMENT.

London, Jan. 30.—Parliament opened today. The Queen's speech was read in both houses. The entry of the secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, was not cheered from any part of the house of commons. Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, the liberal leader, proceeded with a bitter condemnation of the administration, and the temper in which it had approached the whole problem, saying the narrowness of the government's provision of provisions for the military requirements, necessitated hostilities, and as-

serting that its policy made war probable. Arthur J. Balfour, the government leader, defended the government's policy.

Lord Salisbury, speaking in the house of lords, said:

"We must join together and exercise all our powers in extricating ourselves from a situation full of humiliation, and not free from danger."

AT KIMBERLEY.

Kimberley, Jan. 26.—A wholesale bombardment, which lasted all day yesterday, was resumed this morning. The Boers sent 380 shells into all parts of Kimberley. There were several casualties, including a woman and child.

GENERAL LAWTON'S REMAINS

ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO YESTERDAY MORNING.

Will Be Escorted East by General Shafter—Major Logan's Body on the Same Transport.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—With her flags at half-mast, the United States transport Thomas entered this harbor today, bearing the remains of General Henry W. Lawton, Major John A. Logan, Jr., Lieutenant Bennett and Dr. J. L. Armstrong. In the cabin of the Thomas were about twenty passengers, including Mrs. Lawton and her children. The vessel was met at the Golden Gate by General Shafter and party.

Arrangements have been made to convey the bodies of General Lawton, Major Logan and Dr. Armstrong east in a special train. General Shafter has been specially detailed by the secretary of war to accompany the remains east.

IMPORTANT ACTION

Porto Rico and the Philippines May Have Discriminating Duties Laid Against Them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The republicans of the ways and means committee tonight laid down definite lines upon which the republican leaders of the house, for Porto Rico, so far as the tariff duties are concerned, will stand. The decision reached is exceedingly important, as it commits the republicans of the ways and means committee to the theory that Porto Rico and the Philippines are not the territory of the United States within the meaning of that section of the constitution which provides that customs and revenue shall be uniform throughout the United States. Their action means that the new possessions may be governed as colonies, and that discriminating duties can be laid against them.

NO HARBOR BILL.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The river and harbor committee reached a formal determination today, not to present the river and harbor bill at the present session of congress.

Lion's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

Wm. A. Tuttle, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, O. Watson, Kinsman & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

CAN HOLD ON

The Garrison of Ladysmith Is Healthy and Confident

BOERS PROPOSE FLOODING TOWN

Public Spirits in England at a Low Ebb—Losses of the War Are the Heaviest in History.

LADYSMITH, Jan. 29.—The news of the prolongation of the siege, resulting from General Buller's failure, is received with fortitude. We can hold on. The garrison is healthy and confident. Disease is disappearing. We can hear General Buller's guns still working.

The Boer laagers around us 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.

TO FLOOD LADYSMITH.

London, Feb. 1. (Thursday.)—The correspondent of the Times at Lourenco Marques, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"Information has been received here from the Transvaal, that the war department, convinced that it would be useless to storm Ladysmith and that the bombardment will continue ineffective, has decided upon a change of tactics.

Huge quantities of timber and sand bags, and hundreds of Kafirs have been sent from Johannesburg and Pretoria for the purpose of damming the Kip river some miles below Ladysmith, the idea being to flood the town and drive the soldiers and inhabitants out of the bomb proof caves so as to expose them to the shell fire.

IN LONDON.

London, Feb. 1. (Thursday, 4 a. m.)—Supplemental lists of casualties filled two columns in nonpareil type, in the morning papers, making 1300 reported thus far from General Buller's operations north of the Tugela. The Daily Chronicle estimates that the total exceeds 2000. The loss of 40 per cent at Spionkop is greater than any British force ever suffered, except possibly at Albuera, Spain, in 1811.

The admiralty has warned all naval half-pay officers to hold themselves in readiness for service. This, with the fact that able seamen, not thoroughly experienced, have withdrawn from the channel squadron, is taken to indicate the early mobilization of the reserve fleet, especially "A" addition.

Lord Salisbury has called another cabinet council, which will meet Friday or Saturday, to consider the situation. Public spirits are at a very low ebb.

SPREADING OUT.

Blue Mountain Eagle:—The Baker City Democrat has put in its office a Mergenthaler linotype, and will soon have it in operation. This machine can, in 24 hours, perform the work of twelve compositors. It is the first machine of the kind installed in Eastern Oregon.

New York Racket

Sells cheap for cash. They'll save you 15 to 25 per cent. on Shoes, Clothing, Hosiery, Underwear, Shirts, Hats, and All Kinds of Furnishing Goods and Notions.

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We Guarantee these to be the Latest Styles and Best Qualities.

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We will offer a special sale in Ladies' Wrappers in a few days. Wait and watch for it.

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