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THE SITUATION IN KENTUCKY

REPUBLICANS WITH AID OF STATE
TROOPS CONTROL THINGS.

The Soldiers March and Countermarch Through the Streets of Frankfort—Warrants for the Arrest of Democratic Legislators Ready and Will be Served if Necessary—Goebel Sworn in as Governor—Signs Order Dismissing Commander of Troops and Dismissing Them.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 31.—Never was there a more complicated political situation than that which tonight confronts the politicians of Kentucky, and never was there one in which it seemed so difficult to form an accurate guess at the outcome. The republican party, which two days ago was vainly striving to hold its members in their seats upon the floor of the house, and which seemed almost powerless, is tonight in the saddle, strong and vigorous, and carrying things with a high hand. The powerlessness of the republicans of two days ago is more than equalled by the apparent helplessness of the democrats of to-day. All day long the democracy has been groping around trying to find some way in which it could seat in the gubernatorial chair its leader, William Goebel, who lies slowly dying of the wound inflicted by the bullet of an assassin.

No matter which way the democrats turned, they were confronted by the same prospect, a line of blue edged with steel, and it was fully understood by both parties that the line and steel were there for business purposes only. All day through the streets of Frankfort soldiers marched and countermarched. Drills in the street were frequently held in order that the men might be warmed by exercise after they had remained in the biting wind. Around the penitentiary was a line of troops, in the opera house was a guard, three companies stood at rest in the open space in front of the Capitol hotel, sentries patrolled every side of the building in which ex-Governor Bradley resides, and a detachment of infantry held the court-house against the possible coming of the members of the legislature with the intention of declaring that not the living William S. Taylor, but the dying William Goebel, was the lawful chief executive of Kentucky. It was largely a matter of sentiment with the democrats that led them to make such desperate efforts to crown their king before he died. They fought hard for their man, but the fortune of war was against them and their leader will probably die without being declared governor.

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

There is much doubt among the members of the legislature as to whether or not they will get together at all. The words "London, Laurel county," are not words that such men are favorably disposed to hear. It is a place of about a thousand inhabitants situated in what is known as the "flood country." The inhabitants are mostly mountaineers and largely of a most enthusiastic type of republican faith. The county is one of the greatest republican strongholds in the state. The people of Laurel county are intensely for Taylor.

Adjutant General Collier declared to-day that if the democrats did not attend the legislative meeting, which is called to meet on February 6, he would arrest them individually, provided he received the necessary orders from Governor Taylor, and convey them to London. Democrats claim that Governor Taylor had no right to adjourn the legislature from Frankfort to London. The democrats have not, in fact, decided what they will do.

GOEBEL SWORN IN AS GOVERNOR.

Further Complications in Kentucky's Political Trouble—Orders Issued—Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 31.—William Goebel was shortly before 9 o'clock tonight sworn in as governor and J. C. Beckham a few minutes later took the oath of lieutenant governor of Kentucky. The oath was administered to both men by Chief Justice Hazelrigg of the court of appeals. The plan to make Goebel governor was set in motion early in the afternoon. A statement was prepared saying that the boards which had the contest for governor and lieutenant governor had decided in favor of Goebel and Beckham and that the boards intended to report their findings to the legislature, but that they had been prevented from doing so by the action of Governor Taylor in declaring the legislature adjourned. The statement says that the members of the legislature were driven from place to place by the

MILITIA AND THREATENED WITH ARREST

whenever they attempted to hold a meeting. It was declared the belief of all the signers of the statement that Goebel and Beckham were the legally elected governor and lieutenant governor and each man as he signed the paper announced that he voted for the adoption of the majority report of the contest boards, which declared Goebel and Beckham to be the men rightfully entitled to the offices. The statement is signed by the majority of the members of both houses.

It was slow work obtaining the signatures of the house and senate and although the work was progressing all the afternoon it was not until evening that the number of the signatures had been obtained. As soon as the last man actually needed had affixed his name, word was sent to the residence of Chief Justice Hazelrigg of the court of appeals. He came at once to the Capitol hotel, passed directly upstairs to the room of Mr. Goebel and administered the oath of office. Mr. Goebel was propped up with pillow and was able to raise his hand only with the greatest difficulty as he listened to the words of Judge Hazelrigg. When the oath had been given Mr. Goebel sank back exhausted, his effort having been almost too much for his strength. There were in the room at the time the oath was administered beside Mr. Goebel and Judge Hazelrigg, Arthur Goebel, brother of the wounded man, Mrs. Welch, his sister, and Percy Haley, his campaign manager, and two or three intimate friends. Mr. Goebel was unable to say anything regarding the matter, but the contented smile on his face bore strong witness to the pleasure he felt.

Immediately upon leaving the room where he had sworn in Mr. Goebel, Judge Hazelrigg went to an adjoining room, where he swore in Mr. Beckham as lieutenant governor. This done, he returned to his home. Judge Hazelrigg declined to make any statement concerning the manner in which the offices had been conferred upon the democrats. "A majority of both houses declared for them," he said, "and when I was asked to swear them in there was nothing left for me to do but administer the oaths of office. The proceedings were of course entirely legal and proper. I would not have done as I did had it been otherwise."

Mr. Goebel as soon as he was assured that he was legally governor of Kentucky took prompt action regarding the military arm of the service. Two orders were quickly prepared for his signature, the first of which discharged Adjutant-General Daniel Collier from office, and appointed General John B. Castleman of Louisville as his successor. The second was directed to the commanders of the militia now stationed in this city, directing them to return to their homes. Word was at once telegraphed to General Castleman of his appointment and he is expected in the city to-morrow morning. There is a possibility of trouble in this matter of control of the state troops. The regiments of the guard have lately been reorganized and are for the most part made up of republicans and the personal followers of Governor Taylor.

CONDITION OF MR. GOEBEL.

The Physicians Still Assert That He Cannot Recover.

Frankfort, Jan. 31.—All day long the shadow of the death of Mr. Goebel hung over the Capitol hotel. His strength began to fail him late in the morning. The bustle and excitement, which, despite all precautions, penetrated into his quiet room, had a most serious effect upon him. At noon it was declared that he could live but a short time and at 1 o'clock it was said that death was upon him. The halls and stairways were filled with people who sat in silence, expecting to hear at any moment that the end had come. The afternoon wore away, however, and as evening drew on he seemed to gain new strength and appeared distinctly better. He was never for a moment unconscious and never did his courage abate for an instant. He called for clergymen during the afternoon and Rev. T. M. Tallaferr and Prieon Chaplain Wallace were twice with him. Later a clerical friend residing a short distance in the country came in and remained for an hour at his bedside. The physicians declared that there was nothing that could keep him up so long but his wonderful nerve and will power. They gave absolutely no hope and said that death at the farthest could not be farther away than a few hours. Frankfort was quiet in the extreme to-day. There was excitement sufficient for anybody, but not the slightest sign of disorder. Many of the saloons were closed and the cold wind kept people off the streets.

Taylor Issues an Address.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 31.—Governor Taylor this afternoon issued the following address to the people:

To the people of Kentucky:

The most lamentable condition of affairs ever experienced by our people has been the result of the action of the chief executive of the state absolutely necessary. A long series of unprecedented and unlawful acts practiced by those in charge of the legislative interests of the state has culminated in the most fearful condition of the period for the state. The dreadful tragedy which occurred yesterday shocked and startled all and can be no more sincerely deplored by any or the people. To attempt to legislate under such conditions of excitement and threatened violence as now prevail in Frankfort would be sheer madness, and I have therefore, in the exercise of my constitutional powers, adjourned the legislature to convene in London, Ky., on February 6. I have taken every precaution to preserve the peace, that every citizen may know that life and property are safe and will be protected with every resource of the commonwealth. I trust that in this laudable effort I will have the support of every law abiding citizen of Kentucky.

A BRITISH RESERVE FLEET

ORDERS INDICATING THE EARLY
MOBILIZATION OF ONE.

All Half-Pay Officers Warned to Hold Themselves in Readiness for Service—Salisbury Calls Another Cabinet Council—The Official Casualties in Buller's Operations North of the Tugela Number 1,380 to Date.

London, Feb. 1.—4 a. m.—The admiralty has warned all half pay naval officers to hold themselves in readiness for service. This, with the fact that able seamen not thoroughly experienced have been withdrawn from the channel squadron is taken to indicate the early mobilization of the reserve fleet, especially "A" division.

At a meeting of the army and navy members of the house of commons yesterday a resolution expressing absolute confidence in whatever the government thought necessary commanded only two votes. Instead of this a resolution was adopted calling for the immediate formation of a home defence force.

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

A blue book has been published containing a quantity of correspondence referring to the defense of Natal. It contains urgent letters and telegrams from the Natal government from dates as early as May last until the outbreak of hostilities, asking reinforcements. On August 3 Mr. Chamberlain wired: "Arrangements to send 2,000 troops are in progress."

The Natal ministry grew more alarmed and on September 6 implored the imperial government to avoid a rupture until further reinforcements had arrived. Five thousand seven hundred men were ordered from India. The correspondence shows that Sir William Penn Symonds thought that 4,000 men would be enough to secure the integrity of Natal, and this view was apparently concurred in by the Cape authorities. The supplemental lists of casualties fill two columns in nonpareil type in the morning papers, making 1,380 reported thus far for General Buller's operations north of the Tugela. The Daily Chronicle estimates that the total exceeds 2,000. The forty per cent. loss at Spion Kop is greater than any British force ever suffered, except possibly at Albuera.

FURTHER STORIES OF SPION KOP.

All Testify to Terrible Boer Fire—Gen. Woodgate's Account.

London, Jan. 31.—Accounts of the battle of Spion Kop continued to filter in. All testify to the terrible Boer fire. Several estimated that the local losses of General Buller's troops amounted to about 1,500 men. When reinforcements arrived troops were much cramped on the top of Spion Kop. Preparations were made below to secure the position, guns were on their way and engineers had been ordered up to strengthen the entrenchments.

Colonel Thorneycroft was not aware of this when he ordered the retirement and he actually met the artillery coming up. General Woodgate was wounded about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Even then he protested that he was all right and had to be held down on the stretcher. It is reported that the Boer commander at first insisted on the release of some Boer prisoners before he would permit the English to collect their wounded.

A curious incident is related of the fighting on January 24. One of the canisters was fired from a prone position and his head taken clean off by a shell. To the amazement of his comrades the headless trunk quietly rose, stood upright a few seconds and then fell. Winston Churchill in a further dispatch to the Morning Post, which describes the recrossing of the Tugela says: "The army is exasperated, not defeated. General Buller will persevere and all will come right in the end."

TO FLOOD LADYSMITH.

Boers Convinced Town Cannot be Taken by Storm Will Dam River.

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

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

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Balfour Not Willing to Avoid a Vote of Censure.

London, Jan. 31.—There was an utter lack of interest in to-day's debate in the house of commons. At no time was the house well filled. The speeches were academic, traveled in deep worn ruts, and did not touch upon the future, in which alone the public is much inter-

ested. The only sign of animation during the whole session was when Sir Robert Thistlethwaite attacked the South African committee, drawing forth cries from the Irish members of "Publish the Hawkesley letters." A. J. Balfour, replying to a suggestion of Sir John Henry Kennaway, conservative, said he regretted that it would be contrary to precedent to curtail the debate, as the amendment was a vote of censure upon which the fate of the government depended.

BRITISH SPION KOP CASUALTIES.

Additional List of 893 Issued—Grand Total Now 9,858.
London, Jan. 31.—The war office has issued an additional casualty list of the battle of Spion Kop January 21 and of the engagements at Venter's Spruit January 17 and 20. The list numbers 139 men killed, 391 wounded and 65 missing, a total of 593. With 174 additional casualties given for the fighting at Venter's Spruit the total loss since the beginning of the war is placed at 9,853 men.

Disappointed in Retender Bond.

London, Jan. 31.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The battle of Spion Kop is accumulating something beyond a tacit understanding existed between the Boer executives and the inner circle of the Afrikaner bond concerning what should follow the ripening rebellion at the outbreak of the war. Fully 5,000 colonial Dutchmen have joined the enemy. The Boers, however, believed that this number would be multiplied ten fold. Consequently the Afrikaner Bond is now excommunicated at Pretoria and Bloemfontein."

[Complete earlier Anglo-Boer War news on Page 9.]

SATISFACTION IN RUSSIA.

Floating of the Persian Loan a Matter of Extraordinary Significance.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 31.—The newspapers here express immense satisfaction at the Persian loan of 25,000,000 roubles to be floated by the loan bank of Persia (a Russian institution) but think Russia showed "excessive delicacy" in not including the custom houses of the ports of the Persian gulf among the guarantees. They urge the prompt building of a railroad as the best means of shutting out the claims of other nations. The Herald sees extraordinary significance in the conclusion of the arrangement which it says shows Russia is resolved to assert her interest in Persia in a determined fashion. The paper also says it thinks Germany will not be envious of Russian success, which can be regarded as Russia's compensation for Samoa. The other papers think the first thing Persia ought to do is to extinguish her indebtedness to Great Britain and thus regain her freedom of action in the province of Persia.

HUNGARIAN WAR PREPARATIONS.

A Great Credit Sanctioned for Rifle, Artillery and Ammunition.

Budapest, Jan. 31.—The lower house of the Hungarian Diet to-day approved a supplementary credit of 30,000,000 forins for the purchase of rifles, artillery, ammunition, etc., after the premier, Baron Banffy, had explained that in view of the obscure position in the Balkans it was necessary to prepare the army for possible partial mobilization. He denied that the fortification of Cattaro, (at the southeast extremity of the Gulf of Cattaro) implied the least suggestion of army preparation against Italy, which he classed as a "valuable and generally esteemed member of the Dreikaiserthum."

China Against Foreigners.

Berlin, Jan. 31.—The Local Anzeiger prints an alleged secret decree issued by the emperor dowager of China to the governors of the provinces, exhorting them to strong measures against foreigners and even to war. The language is very violent.

Weather Troubles in Spain.

Madrid, Jan. 31.—Terrible snow storms prevail throughout the peninsula. There have been a number of wrecks on the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts. There are 5,000 cases of influenza in this city.

Zaqulq of Queensbury Dead.

London, Feb. 1.—The Marquis of Queensbury, who was born July 20, 1844, and succeeded to the title in 1858, is dead.

Ruhlin Wins.

Utica, N. Y., Jan. 31.—In the fifth round of what was to have been a twenty-four round battle before the Genesee A. C. to-night Gus Ruhlin of Akron, O., knocked out Jack Finnegan of Pittsburg. Ruhlin weighed-in at 190 pounds and his adversary was three pounds lighter, but fat. From the first Ruhlin rushed the fighting. Finnegan was knocked down four times in the first three rounds. In the fourth Ruhlin sent him down three times. The blow which did the work in the fifth round was delivered by Ruhlin's right and it was fifteen seconds before Finnegan regained consciousness. Ruhlin challenged Jeffries, Fitzsimmons, Sharkey and McCoy to fight for \$5,000 a side.

Goebel Better Last Night.

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

Goebel's Suspected Assassin.

Louisville, Jan. 31.—Harlan Whitaker, who was suspected of having shot Senator Goebel and who was brought here last night from Frankfort, was somewhat nervous to-day as a result of the excitement, but he still persisted in asserting his innocence and said he had no fear of the outcome of his trial.

WILL AVOID ALL TROUBLE

PREPARATIONS FOR NATIONAL
REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Secretary Dick Suggests That All Presidential Electors be Nominated by State Conventions—This Deemed Better in Order That All Possible Danger of Contests be Eliminated.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Secretary Dick of the national republican committee is preparing to mail circular letters to the chairmen of state committees, informing them that it is deemed better that all the presidential electors this year should be nominated by state conventions. Hon. Joseph Manley called the attention of the committee recently to a decision of the Maine supreme court that under provisions of the Australian ballot law, the jurisdiction of a nominating convention must be as wide as the jurisdiction of the office represented on the ticket.

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

SENSATION IN THE SENATE.

Dewey Denounces Letter of Aguinaldo

Washington, Jan. 31.—The debate in the senate, originally calm and dignified, burst to-day into passionate utterances and bitter recriminations. Senators hurled denunciations at one another until the auditors quivered with excitement. The debate grew out of a phrase in the Philippine question and no scene has been witnessed since the discussion of the war resolutions in the last congress which, in sensational features, compared with that of to-day. The discussion arose quite unexpectedly. Mr. Pettigrew, who has precipitated nearly all of the debate upon the Philippine question, during the present session, sought to have read a resolution embodying a document written by Emilio Aguinaldo upon the Filipino insurrection and containing his version of the alleged recognition of the Philippines by Admiral Dewey. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts protested against printing the document in any form and read a letter from Admiral Dewey in which that portion of Aguinaldo's statement relating to the admiral was denounced as "a tissue of falsehoods." Admiral Dewey's letter is as follows:

Washington, January 30, 1900.
Dear Senator Lodge:—The statement of Emilio Aguinaldo as recently published in the Springfield Republican, so far as it relates to me, is a tissue of falsehoods. I never promised, directly or indirectly, independence for the Philippines. I never treated him as an ally, except to make use of him and the soldiers to assist me in my operations against the Spaniards. He never alluded to the word independence in any conversation with me or my staff.

The statement that I received him with military honors or saluted the so-called Filipino flag is absolutely false. Sincerely yours, George Dewey.

Sensors on the floor listened with eager attention and many gallery spectators leaned far over the railings in their desire not to miss a sentence. Mr. Lodge said he preferred accepting Dewey's word to that of Aguinaldo and was satisfied the American people would also. In a passionate reply Mr. Pettigrew declared that Admiral Dewey had recognized the Filipino republic, and although afforded an opportunity heretofore to deny Aguinaldo's statements had not done so. In an instant half a dozen senators were on their feet. Mr. Hawley of Connecticut denounced Mr. Pettigrew's action as treason. In rapid succession Senator Pettigrew was made the target of stinging arraignments by Senators Spooner, Hawley, Sewell and Gallinger. That the feeling was at a pitch seldom noted in the senate was evidenced by the pale faces of the men who spoke. Mr. Jones (dem.) of Arkansas and Mr. Teller of Colorado endeavored to stem the tide of protest and deep feeling by conciliatory speeches. At the conclusion of the scene, which will remain memorable in the senate annals, the financial bill was taken up and discussed by Mr. Berry (dem.) of Arkansas and Mr. Teller (silver rep.) of Colorado.

ROBERTS PRESSES MONEY CLAIM.

Will Sue if He is Not Given His Salary and Mileage Expenses.

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 mileage, amounting in all to about \$2,000. The demand was accompanied by the presentation of paper relating to the claimant's rights and, it is said, with a suggestion that suit would be begun to enforce the claim in case it was not paid. The sergeant-at-arms declined to accept the service of the papers.

Hartford Customs Collector Nominated.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate to-day: Treasury—Ezra B. Bailey, collector of customs for the district of Hartford, Conn.

Hendricks Succeeds Payn.

Albany, Jan. 31.—The senate to-day unanimously confirmed the nomination of Francis Hendricks to succeed Louis F. Payn as state superintendent of insurance.

TRIAL OF EX-GOV. WALLER ET AL.

Joseph W. Pullar Again Testifies—His Remarkable Lack of Memory.

New York, Jan. 31.—General Burnett, counsel for Former Governor Waller of Connecticut, continued cross-examining Joseph W. Pullar before Justice Blitch-off in the supreme court to-day. Pullar was on the stand all day yesterday giving testimony in his suit against ex-Governor Waller, Alfred R. Page and others, whom he charges with having got a transfer of his interest in Johanna Goodwin's estate by fraudulent means. On cross-examination to-day Pullar developed an almost incredible lack of memory. He was unable to testify positively as to any of the business transactions connected with the will and subsequent transfer. He was unable to even remember letters that he was shown and which he admitted he had written himself. He asserted that he had unlimited confidence in Mr. Page, who was his counsel at the time, and left all matters of detail to him.

The witness said that he did not begin drinking to excess until about the time Mrs. Goodwin was taken ill. He said that he always tried to be as sober as possible when he visited her bedside. "Were you drunk or sober on the day that the will and the deed to Dr. Von Reitz were executed?" "Well I will say that I was sober on that day," said Pullar thoughtfully. In answer to questions Pullar admitted that at one time he had authorized his lawyer, Page, to try to settle the estate by giving the other heirs one-half of the estate. The witness was questioned closely as to a lot of correspondence that passed between himself and Page concerning the will litigation. Pullar's memory still continued to be bad. The trial will be resumed to-morrow.

DEWEY FAVORS PENNSYLVANIA.

Appears Before Committee in Behalf of Relatives of Deceased Officers.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Admiral Dewey to-day appeared before the house committee on pensions in behalf of the bills pending before that committee to pension the widow of the late Captain Charles V. Gridley of the Olympia at the rate of \$300 per month; the widow of the late Commander E. E. Wood of the Petrel at \$100 a month; the mother of Lieutenant Thomas M. Brumby, Admiral Dewey's flag lieutenant, at \$50 per month, and the widow of the late Captain Henry E. Nichols of the Monadnock at \$100 per month. Admiral Dewey spoke eloquently of the great service these officers of the Asiatic squadron had rendered to their country and of the deep interest felt in the welfare of their families had left behind. While he did not advocate the amounts asked for in the bills, he appealed to the committee to deal with these noble men.

LAST NIGHT'S POLO.

Waterbury Experiences Little Difficulty in Defeating Providence.

Waterbury, Jan. 31.—Waterbury had little difficulty in defeating Providence to-night, the score being 11 to 3. The game was an uninteresting one, as the visitors seemed to have an off night, and they were played to a standstill at every stage. Each team lost a goal on fouls. Score—Waterbury 11, Providence 3. Rushes—Hipson 12, Lincoln 5, tie 1. Stops—Starkie 38, Heffernan 29, Foul-Bartlett, Hipson 2, Murtagh 2, Conway. Referee—Lush. Timer—Leahy.

GREAT STRIKE THREATENED.

70,000 Likely to Leave Work Within Next Forty-eight Hours.

Indianapolis, Jan. 31.—It is probable that the coal industry in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania known as the competitive field will be shut down and 70,000 miners in the district called out on a general strike within the next forty-eight hours. This condition is brought about by inability to reach an agreement in the joint scale committee. That body closed its deliberations to-night without an agreement.

Begin Cutting Ice To-day.

The Woodbridge Ice company will to-day begin its ice harvesting on Woodbridge lake. There is now an eight-inch blue, clear ice there and although the company usually cuts no ice under ten inches the probabilities that there will not be much more cold weather this season has led the company this season to begin on eight-inch ice. It requires about fifteen days on twelve-inch ice to fill the company's houses, but on eight-inch ice at least twenty-five days' work will be required. One hundred and fifty men will be put to work to-day.

Hospital Service Well Equipped.

Cape Town, Jan. 31.—Field Marshal Lord Roberts authorizes the representatives of The Associated Press to say that as a result of his inspection of the hospital service here, he is perfectly satisfied that everything medical skill suggests for the benefit and comfort of the sick and wounded has been done. He is satisfied the home authorities are sending out all the nurses who will possibly be required.

A Brakeman Killed.

Stonington, Conn., Jan. 31.—T. J. Seavey of Providence, a brakeman on the local freight that left New London for Providence at 9:50 this morning, fell from the train here and was instantly killed. The body was found on the bridge at the north end of the harbor. The dead brakeman was not very well known by the railroad men, and it was at first thought that he belonged in East Greenwich, R. I.

Gen. Greeley's Assistant Fined.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Joseph Furness, chief signal officer several weeks ago, was to-day fined two hundred dollars with the alternative of serving six months in jail.

MR. BRYAN'S LATEST FLIGHT

GOING THROUGH NEW ENGLAND AT
A RAPID RATE.

Yesterday's Travels—Leaves Boston Early in the Morning and Winds Up in Portland, Me.—Speaks and Shakes Hands on the Way—Mr. Alge and Congressman Lantz With Him.

Portland, Me., Jan. 31.—The democracy of Maine gathered in Portland to-night in honor of William J. Bryan, their national leader, and the post up enthusiasm of a year broke loose at the banquet tendered to Mr. Bryan at city hall by the Maine Democratic club. This was the crowning feature of a busy day.

Colonel Bryan with Congressman Lantz of Ohio and ex-Governor J. P. Alge of Illinois left Boston early this morning, each speaking at a mass meeting in Lawrence at noon. At Haverhill Mr. Bryan appeared on the end of the train and spoke to about 1,000 people.

At Dover, N. H., a large crowd was induced to the extent of a little hand-shaking, and Portland was reached at 5 o'clock, the party being taken to Hotel Falmouth. After a short rest Mr. Bryan was tendered a reception in the council chamber of City hall. Following this was the banquet in the larger hall above. Colonel Plaisted of Augusta presided and brought forth great applause at the mention of Mr. Bryan's name. The speaking began at 8 o'clock and as there was another big meeting at the Auditorium the chief speakers were taken in turn from one meeting to the other.

Ex-Governor Alge was the first speaker at City hall and he said that men who work for a living moved the world. He declared that the manipulators were living in the republican camp. The syndicates look after the election of senators and congressmen and try to shape the system of government. To-day we have got to rally our people to the protection of the first declaration of independence.

Mr. Bryan, the next speaker, was given an ovation surpassing any which he has received at any time in New England. He said that when he came into the eastern states he came among democrats who are such without hope of reward or fear of punishment. He spoke of his visit to Bath in 1896 and said he learned to love his colleagues on the ticket for his sterling qualities and manly nature. The eastern democrats in 1896 did not have a large share in making that platform, but they will have a large share in making the next platform, which will be just like the last. "I am glad that the time is past when a gold or silver democrat can lead astray any number of people."

Mr. Bryan divided the balance of his address into three parts and discussed in turn money, trusts and imperialism in the same manner as he did in the recent meetings in Boston and Providence. In speaking of the money question he said that the proposed financial bill was one which would turn the banking business of the country over to a syndicate of speculators who would rob the people of their all. On silver he said: "I expect to carry on the fight for silver and I don't intend to stop at 16 to 1." Congressman Lantz, the last speaker, devoted his attention almost entirely to the Philippine question along the lines of previous utterances.

WILL NOT CARRY LIQUID AIR.

Consolidated Road Refuses to Transport Quantity from New York.

Danbury, Jan. 31.—Liquid air as a potential agent is of such unknown quality that neither the Consolidated road nor the Adams Express company will agree yet to transport it, as Cassius Watson, a professor at the University of Pennsylvania, experienced to-day. He was given a lecture on "Liquid Air" in the city tonight and to illustrate his remarks with experiments. He had arranged to save a quantity shipped him from New York, but when the express company refused to handle it, not knowing what effect the jarring of the train might have on it, he went to New York in person to bring it back on the train with him, but this the railroad officials also prohibited. Several hundred people gathered to hear the lecture and they were disappointed.

TO RUN OVERTIME.

Large Factory in Bristol Employing Nearly 600 Gives Notice.

Bristol, Jan. 31.—The E. Ingraham company, the largest manufacturing plant here, giving employment to nearly 600 hands, has posted notice that commencing at once all departments will be operated seventy-one and one-half hours a week. Though the company has frequently run a department overtime, this is the first time in fifteen years that an overtime order has been issued to all departments.

BOSTON BANK AFFAIRS.

Creditors of Broadway National Will be Paid in Full.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Daniel G. Wing, temporary receiver of the Broadway National bank of Boston, Mass., who was appointed last December, informed the controller of the currency to-day that he had been enabled to realize from the assets of the bank a sum sufficient to pay creditors of the bank in full with interest to Tuesday, February 6, 1900. The claims against the bank amount to \$2,231,382.

Petitions in Bankruptcy Filed.

Hartford, Jan. 31.—Among the voluntary petitions in bankruptcy filed in the United States district court are George W. Backman of Bridgeport, liabilities \$43,157.68, assets \$955, of which \$125 is claimed to be exempt. Alexander Bouffard, Waterbury, liabilities \$10,420.29, assets \$840, of which \$420 is claimed to be exempt.