

## GOEBEL SWORN IN

### The Senator Formally Inaugurated Governor of Kentucky.

### A SURPRISE TO THE REPUBLICANS

### Unexpected Action by a Majority of the Legislature.

### HIS FIRST OFFICIAL ACT

### At the Suggestion of Their Wounded Leader, the Democrats Circulate and Sign Resolutions Declaring Him Elected and Unseating Taylor—The Oath Administered by Chief Justice Harbinger—The New Executive's First Official Act—Frankfort Under Martial Law—Heavy Cannon, Soldiers, and Gatling Guns Surround the State House Square.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 31.—Senator Goebel was inaugurated governor shortly after 9 o'clock tonight. Propped up in bed with pillows he was unable to take the oath of office administered by Chief Justice Harbinger, and signed his name clearly and distinctly.

Immediately afterward he signed his first official proclamation. His first official act was to appoint Gen. John B. Cantelena, late of the First Kentucky Regiment, adjutant general of the Kentucky State Guard, and to issue an order dispersing the 1,000 troops to their respective homes.

The inauguration was a complete surprise to the Republicans, and was almost as much of a surprise to the Democrats except the leaders and the members of the legislature. No meeting of the legislature was held. Buffeted from pillar to post by lines of bayonets and barred from every building large enough to hold a meeting a novel plan was adopted and successfully carried out.

A set of resolutions setting forth the circumstances and reasons for the necessity of such action, declaring Taylor and Marshall unseated and sequestering Goebel and Beckham were passed from hand to hand among the Democrats, who constitute the majority of both houses. Seventy-five men signed, fifty-six in the house and nineteen in the senate. These included Emmett, Orr, Williamson, Cochran, and two or three others, who until thirty-six hours ago were confederally in the ranks of the anti-Goebel people.

**Advised by Former Justice Fryor.**  
This action was taken upon the legal advice of former Chief Justice Fryor and other lawyers of eminence. Hardly a half dozen persons were in the room when the oath was administered. So far as can be learned at this hour, the only ones present were National Committeeman Vrey Woodson, John W. Vreeland, of the State Executive Committee; former Representative John K. Hendrick, South Trimble, Speaker of the House, and Perry Haley.

Mr. Goebel himself conceived the plan this afternoon, and with his own hands wrote the few words which made him master of the situation on what was then thought to be his deathbed.

The leaders were in desperation, and at their wits' end. Goebel had been unconscious, and for three hours his death was expected at any moment. When the doctors announced that he was awake and very slightly improved they were beseeched to allow the situation to be explained to Goebel. They at first refused positively, but finally agreed, with the stipulation that the interview would be very short, and that the senator would remain silent.

When the situation was explained to him his brow remained clouded but a moment. Then his eyes lighted and he glanced appealingly at his physician. The latter shook his head gravely and said: "Not a word, Senator."

"But can he not write?" asked Vreeland, and Goebel's face expressed his delight.

**Wrote His Instructions.**  
The physician assented. Goebel was propped up with pillows. Paper and pencil was placed in his hands and with weak and trembling fingers he wrote a few words outlining the plan. Afterward he fell asleep, while his plan was put into immediate execution. When he awakened he was better and the doctors gave consent, although reluctantly, to the inauguration.

After Goebel was sworn in, the oath was administered to Beckham. After the inauguration the physicians said Goebel was better than was expected and he seemed to be improving every moment. For the first time the doctors say that Goebel has a fair chance for recovery.

Injunctions against Taylor will tomorrow be asked by Governor Goebel's counsel in the State courts. They will be crossed by injunctions by Republican officers in Federal courts, and it seems now a conflict of State and Federal authority. Governor Taylor could not be seen tonight, but his counsel, former Governor Bradley, Colonel Breckinridge, Judge Yost, and others had been apprised of the action of the Democratic members of the legislature, and were busy looking up authorities preparatory for legal steps to be taken. The hasty action of the legislature was in

fact that Goebel would die before a meeting could be held. Goebel is improved at midnight, and his friends assert he will recover.

**Soldiers at the State House.**  
The state house is under an armed guard tonight and over 1,000 soldiers are camped around the grounds, shivering in the cold. Heavy cannon are planted in front of the governor's office and one at each corner of the state buildings. Sentinels are at each entrance, and to reach the governor's office four lines of guards must be passed.

Governor Taylor has not left his office since the tragedy occurred, and his attorneys, former Governor Bradley, Colonel Breckinridge, and Judge J. H. Yost, have also stayed within the lines. Attempts to hold sessions of the legislature by the Democratic members have been prevented at the court house, opera house, Capitol Hotel, and Kentucky penitentiary, and guards are marching in front of every public building in town. The situation is unprecedented since the civil war.

The expressions of regret and sorrow from the Republican leaders, as well as from the Democrats, deploring the attempted assassination of Senator Goebel have had a tendency to allay partisan feeling, and while there is much bitterness and a conflict is liable to occur, the leaders on both sides are advising calmness and are refraining from heated political discussions.

**Angered the Democrats.**  
The proclamation of Governor Taylor calling the legislature to meet at London, Ky., February 6, has angered the Democratic legislators who say that this act was done to prevent them from declaring Goebel governor; that London is the hotbed of Republicanism, and the home of the desperate mountaineers who came here last week armed; that if they go there they will not be protected, and that the town is too small to accommodate the legislature.

Soldiers were stationed about the Capitol Hotel, where the Democratic members have been holding conferences and notices were served on Mangum Wetzel by General Collier and Colonel Williams that if an attempt to hold a session was made the soldiers would take possession of the hotel and guards stationed through the hallways and about the rooms.

The outlook for tomorrow, no one can tell. Wise heads are counseling peace. Governor Taylor is safely entrenched behind the strong walls of the state house, and the legislature is trying to take from him the authority of law. The Democratic legislators deny Governor Taylor's right to govern the legislature, though his authority to change the place of meeting "in time of war" is not denied.

"Edward, column left, march; column left, march; double time, march," came in quick succession. It was a race in dead earnest for a square, but the militia, trained in the now famous march of last election day, and having the additional advantage of a quarter of a square, were victorious.

Just as the company was drawn across the steps entering the court house, the foremost of the legislators arrived. Their way was blocked by a solid line of infantry, backed by General Collier.

"The Legislature of Kentucky demands admittance to meet in lawful session," announced Speaker Trimble.

"Orders have been issued to prevent any unlawful assembly, and I am here to enforce them," responded General Collier.

"Do I understand that you refuse to permit the legislature to enter?" asked Speaker Trimble.

"Yes, sir," answered Collier.

"Let's go in anyhow," shouted an excited member.

Cooler heads prevailed, however, and a short consultation was held. Again some one shouted, "Come on, let's go in anyhow."

"Gentlemen, I trust you will remember that these troops are here to enforce the law. We don't want to hurt anybody, but we will enforce the law," said General Collier.

Just then Speaker Trimble announced: "This meeting is adjourned to meet upon the call of the chairman."

The members left peacefully enough, and as they departed General Collier, smiling and bland, waved a fond adieu.

"Good-bye, good-bye, boys," was all he said.

**An Address to the People.**  
Governor Taylor this afternoon issued the following address to the people:

Executive Department, State of Kentucky, Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 31, 1900.

To the People of Kentucky:  
The most lamentable condition of affairs ever experienced by our people has rendered prompt action on the part 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 to the State. The dreadful tragedy which occurred yesterday, and which shocked and startled all, can be no more sincerely deplored by anyone than by myself.

To attempt to legislate under such a condition of excitement and threatened violence as now prevails 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.

W. S. TAYLOR, Governor of Kentucky.

## A REVOLUTION OF FEELING

### Political Sentiment in Kentucky Radically Changed.

### Democratic Frictions Drawn Close Together by the Shooting of Goebel and Taylor's Extraordinary Procedure—The National Guard Used to Protect Rather Than Assist in the Capture of the Assassin—A Dual Government Almost Certain to Result—Thousands Offer Their Aid—Anarchy Feared—Comments of the Press—Plan to Evacuate the State.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 31.—If circumstances make necessary another election for governor within a short time, it will be decided on strictly party lines. Never before in the history of Kentucky has political sentiment undergone such a radical change in so short a space of time, and at so late a date as the silver question in 1875, has the Democracy of Kentucky been so near solidification on State issues.

The two factions in the party have never gotten together since P. W. Hardin was defeated by W. O. Bradley, and the issue of "Goebellism" drove them farther and farther apart. Goebel's alleged policy of the centralization of power in one man or clique of men came in for the universal condemnation of the anti-Goebel press. But the events of the past thirty-six hours have given an instance of centralization of power, beside which, in the estimation of many, Goebellism sinks into second place.

By means of the entire force of the State Guard, the members of the legislature have been refused admittance to their own halls; the opera house, a private property, has been barred to the members of the legislature, who wished to meet there, and even in a public hotel the proprietor was officially notified that his place would be closed not only if he allowed the members of the legislature to meet, but even if he permitted Democrats to hold conferences in his halls.

**An Abuse of Power.**  
The fact that the State Guard has been used to protect rather than to aid in the capture of the assassin of Goebel, and that no reward has been offered for his apprehension, has produced a radical change in the general public mind and in the anti-Goebel press.

The "Louisville Post," which has led the fight against Goebel by means of the most bitter attacks conceivable, has made a complete change in its policy, and since the arrival of the papers from Louisville tonight, the discussion of that change has superseded the talk of Goebel's chances for recovery. While not editorially condemning the action of Taylor in the use he has made of the troops, it gives prominence, under non-committal headlines, to the acts which the other papers term revolutionary.

Regarding the action of adjourning the legislature to meet at London on February 6, it says editorially: "The power to do this does not exist. The legislature, in regular session, is in session for sixty days, though it may itself adjourn sooner. In case of a disagreement between the two houses the governor may adjourn them for not more than four months. The governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly at the capital or elsewhere, but this power to convene the general assembly is not a power to adjourn it when in session."

"There is now but one chart for the guidance of all men—officers and citizens—and that is the very letter of the constitution and the laws. The spirit has departed, but there is only one long and tedious and rough road back to order and peace. The right of revolution always remains, but it is a reserved right and when exercised must be the act not of a faction nor of a party, but of the people. Revolution as a check to revolution already accomplished under the law is not a practical remedy. There is therefore, at such a time as this, the double obligation of strict obedience to the letter of the law to its minutest detail."

**The People Can Change It.**  
"The legislature, when chosen, is the direct representative of the people, the governor is their executive. It is now no time to question the authority of the body at Frankfort. The people recognize they can change it, but no power exists anywhere to scatter or disperse it."

Referring to the tragedy and its effects, the "Post" says: "It comes at a time when the calamity precipitated will be most far-reaching. It shakes every instinct of manhood. It dulls every impulse of patriotism; it horrifies the public and throws into confusion the forces that make for peace, order, and liberty in Kentucky. All we can see today is the suffering of a fellowman. All that can be said is that the hand which struck the blow was the hand of an enemy of society. It comes from the darkness and opens to the State long years of greater darkness still."

"It brings opportunity to partisan leaders which the people had denied to them. It makes easy a temporary triumph which, while we will all live to deplore it, will be made to prevent. The forces standing for liberty and for peace are scattered like chaff before this whirlwind of passion. Revolution is a God-given right, written large in our own constitution, but assassination is a deed born in hell, which lifts its victim to a new plane and sinks the perpetrator beneath the execration of all mankind."

Commenting on the situation, the "Times" says: "The method of this shooting is strictly that of the fifty or sixty mountain savages quartered by the Republican officials in the executive building, out of which were fired the murderous shots of the cowardly assassins. Moreover, no effort has been, or will be, made by the Republican State officials to pursue, convict, and punish the cowardly wretches. Far from it, as all the effort on their part has been so far, and will doubtless continue to be, to conceal the identity and prevent pursuit, conviction, and punishment."

The "Times," which has been an advocate of coolness, deliberateness, and obedience to the law, has several paragraphs such as: "The party of assassination is not going

to be tolerated long in the government of Kentucky. If necessary to shoot it out it will be shot out, but not from ambush."

"To Democrats—Watch, pray, and above all, keep your powder dry."

It remains for the leaders of the Democratic party to say whether or not there shall be anarchy in Frankfort. When the situation became known over the State this afternoon hundreds of telegrams came to the leaders from towns and courtyards in every portion, but more especially western Kentucky, begging permission to start at once for the capital with from 200 to 1,000 armed and desperate men. So many messages of this sort were received that it was finally deemed expedient to hold a conference to decide what answer to send.

That was at an hour when Goebel's death was expected at any moment and bayonet domination was fresh in the minds of all. Not a few men, ordinarily peaceable and law-abiding, seriously advocated letting the crowds come. Had this counsel prevailed, by tomorrow afternoon 20,000 men, without exaggeration, would have been in Frankfort or on their way here. And had it not been for a programme, the exact nature of which is not known, but in the success of which, the Democratic leaders have supreme confidence, the hot-heads might have carried their point. As it was, however, a form of reply was decided upon to be sent to all. It was:

"Be patient. We are going to come out all right."

In thirty or forty of the larger towns of the State indications were held this afternoon and tonight. Many telegrams received this afternoon brought the news of the reversal of the sentiment, several being from former anti-Goebel men. One was signed by "A Joint Committee of Brown and Goebel Democrats."

It said: "We are all together again, and we can make 1,500 strong to uphold Democracy against Republican bayonet rule."

**To Eliminate Kentucky.**  
From present indications the prospects are very good for an attempt at dual government. Governor Taylor having called the legislature to meet in London, Ky., the heart of the lawless mountaineer section, it is certain that the Democratic majority will refuse to go, if for no other reason than because their lives would be in danger. That being the case, the Republicans may meet there at the appointed time and go through the form of throwing out the contest. In the mean time the Democratic majority will probably succeed in meeting somewhere, go through the form of seating Goebel or Beckham, as the case may be, and then have the troops ordered away by the new governor.

That administration would almost certainly be backed by the court of appeals, which is Democratic. The troops would then have to choose between two masters, and the situation would be, if possible, more chaotic than at present. Possibly the most unique solution to the astonishing situation is that contained in a despatch from Evansville, Ind. It is as follows: "EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 31.—Former Kentucky men who live here are preparing a proposition to be forwarded to Congressmen Henaway, petitioning him to present to Congress a resolution that Kentucky as a State be eliminated, and that the States of Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia, Ohio, and Tennessee take equal portions of the State and govern it until their State laws. This movement is in view of the recent lawlessness enacted in the Blue Grass region surrounding the capital."

**A CLEW TO THE ASSASSIN.**

Superintendent Burke Will Try to Identify Two Mysterious Strangers.  
CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—State Superintendent of Public Instruction John Burke, from whose office the shot that struck Senator Goebel was said to have been fired, was seen at his home in Newport today. He was not in Frankfort at the time of the shooting. He said:

"I am all broken up over the report that the shot was fired from my office window, but I understand there is some doubt about it. Monday night two strangers, both of them well-appearing gentlemen, asked permission to sleep in my office over night. They said they could find no place to sleep, as all the hotels were full. I gave them permission, but suppose they left the office the next morning."

"Could you identify either of them if you were to see them again?"

"I think I could. I am going to Frankfort tomorrow, and I will do all in my power to aid in the detection of the man or men who so foully shot down Mr. Goebel."

**ONE ARREST MADE.**

Sheriff Sutton Declares He Knows Who Did the Shooting.  
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 31.—James L. Sutton, sheriff of Whitley county, who says he knows all about the shooting of Goebel, was arrested here today after jumping from a third story window.

Sutton came down from Frankfort last night and registered at the Victoria Hotel. During the night he was heard to exclaim: "I'm not the man who shot Goebel, but I know who did."

## A CHANCE FOR HIS RECOVERY.

### Slight Improvement in Goebel's Condition Gives New Hope.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 31.—Senator Goebel has hovered between life and death during the day and his stout and rugged constitution has shown a tenacity that baffles the doctors.

At 2 o'clock they reported him sinking and sent for Rev. T. F. Tallaferra, of the Methodist Church, who held services at his bedside. Later in the afternoon he rallied and at 7 o'clock tonight his friends had more hopes of his recovering than at any time since the tragedy.

**LUDLOW SUMMONED TO COURT.**

The Charges Made Against the General by "La Lucha" Editor.  
HAVANA, Jan. 31.—The trouble between General Ludlow and the newspaper "La Lucha" continues, to the interest and amusement of the public. Each has an action against the other in the municipal court of the Cathedral district. Editor San Miguel wrote to the judge of the court charging General Ludlow with having written a letter that was injurious to him, the editors of the "Herald" and "Disunion" having printed it. He asked that all three be summoned to court. The judge says that under the Spanish law if a military official commits a wrong in his personal capacity he is liable to the law the same as a civilian. Hence the judge says he is compelled to summon General Ludlow to court. The hearing will be set for Friday afternoon.

If General Ludlow refuses to answer the summons, which it is expected he will, Senator San Miguel will have to appeal to Governor General Wood in the name of the sanctity of the civil law. The purpose of this attempt to drag General Ludlow into court is, undoubtedly, merely to annoy him and not with the expectation of ever having him punished. It shows how cleverly Senator San Miguel has taken advantage of the weapon which General Ludlow has put into his hand.

General Ludlow's suit against Senator San Miguel is progressing even more favorably than the one against him. In fact, the military governor scored first today. The hall of the Cathedral court appeared this morning at the office of "La Lucha" and demanded payment of the \$5 fine imposed on the paper by General Ludlow. Senator San Miguel refused to pay, whereupon the judge ordered the following in lieu of payment: Four Spanish dueling swords, two sabres, a case of dueling pistols, six dueling rapiers, two fencing gloves, one Spanish lance, four fencing masks, and two cannon balls.

"La Lucha" will continue to refuse to pay the fine and will carry the case to General Wood, who today is in Barcelona. He was expected here Thursday, but will hardly reach Havana before Friday, when, from all appearances, he will have an interesting time on his hands, as Civil Governor Nuñez is still insisting on the point he raised over the budget.

**STARVING IN PORTO RICO.**

Twenty-Five Per Cent of the People Dying From Lack of Food.  
NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Miller, Shell & Co., one of the leading foreign exchange banking firms doing business in Porto Rico, received a letter today from their correspondent there saying that business conditions in the island are even worse than they were immediately after the hurricane.

"The general state of affairs," the letter says, "is as bad as can be. There is hardly any business and much depression. The mortality among the laboring classes is frightful. The mortality is awful, 25 per cent of the people dying from sheer lack of food. The United States, apparently, is doing nothing to improve matters."

The same correspondent has said in previous letters that the reason the natives are unable to obtain work is that capitalists are unwilling to invest money in Porto Rican plantations, who have left in their present unsettled condition. As a remedy for this he advocates the immediate adoption of free trade or a nominal tariff for the island.

**TURKEY YIELDS TO ITALY.**

The Final Demand for Sylvia Gemelli Complied With.  
CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 31.—The Italian Embassy yesterday sent an ultimatum to the Porte in regard to the Italian girl, Sylvia Gemelli, who was placed in a harem by a Turkish officer. The Porte had previously refused to release the girl on the ground that she was of age and had embraced Islamism. The ultimatum states that unless the girl is handed over to the embassy by Wednesday (today) diplomatic relations will be broken off.

The Turkish Government subsequently directed that the girl be released, and she was turned over to the Italian representative.

**BURYING THE BRITISH DEAD.**

The Boers Tell the Chaplains They Regret the Awful Carnage.  
SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Jan. 27.—(9:30 a. m.)—Army Chaplains Gedge (Protestant), Collins and Matthews (Roman Catholics), and Wainan ( Wesleyan), with a burial party, went to Spion Kop Thursday and Friday to bury the British dead. The Boers allowed all the British wounded, except three officers, who were only slightly hurt, to be brought down the hill. The Boers told the chaplains that they regretted the carnage and were wishing for the war to end, but they had no intention of ceasing hostilities.

The Boers acknowledged that 130 of their men were killed in the fighting around Spion Kop.

## BULLER SOBERLY PRESSED

### The Desperate Position of the British Not Fully Realized.

While the Soldiers Are Exasperated Their Spirit is Most Determined—A Third Attempt to Relieve the Garrison at Ladysmith Will Be Made—The English Casualties at Spion Kop Numbered 810 Men—A Reported Defeat for General French—Order of the Movement Toward Mafeking—A Tribute to Colonel Buller's Gallantry.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The situation in South Africa, so far as is known, is unchanged, but the idea grows that General Buller is preparing for a third attempt to reach Ladysmith. The correspondent of the "Morning Post," telegraphing from Spearman's Camp, under date of January 28, says:

Nobody is downcast, but as it is generally understood that a supreme effort to pierce the Boer lines is impending, the soldiers are resolved to get their own backs. Their spirit is most determined. The army is exasperated, but not defeated. General Buller will persevere and all will come right in the end."

The cheerful optimism of the garrison at Ladysmith in the face of disappointment excites admiration, but it is feared that their position is really worse than their attitude implies. Nevertheless, there is no expectation that they will surrender.

General Buller's vindication of Colonel Thorneycroft is received with all the more pleasure, as his previous despatch seemed to imply censure, and the colonel is generally credited with wisely realizing that any further attempt to hold Spion Kop would only have involved a useless slaughter.

Assuming that the casualty returns are now complete, the total cost of the capture and defence of Spion Kop on January 24 was 810 men, including thirty officers and 175 men killed. The estimates of the total losses since the British crossed the Tugela River on January 17 differ, some of the returns appearing to duplicate others. The latest estimate is 291 killed, 1,584 wounded, and 129 missing. Whether the Boer official returns of their casualties are accurate or otherwise their loss was admittedly far less, which was to be expected in view of the fact that they were acting on the defensive throughout, except for part of the day on January 21.

The correspondents give full credit to the Boers for their bravery in attacking the "Standard" correspondent describes them as displaying splendid courage. A party of them, on three separate occasions, walked up to a trench occupied by the Lancashire Fusiliers, with their rifles slung across their shoulders and their hands up palms outward, hoping to entreat the Fusiliers to a surrender. While parleying the first time somebody fired a shot. Instantly all was confusion. Some of the Fusiliers charged bayonets, while others threw themselves on the Boers and wrestled with them.

The enemy, however, succeeded in discharging a volley and killing many of the Fusiliers. When the trick was tried again the British did not stop to parley, but fired on the Boers. According to the same correspondent, the non-arrival of the naval guns on the summit of the hill was owing to its precipitousness, which made the hauling of the guns to the top a sheer impossibility.

Confirmation of the report that Mafeking had been relieved is still lacking. The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of the "Times," telegraphing under date of January 30, says that information has been received from the Transvaal that the Boers are convinced of the uselessness of again attempting to storm Ladysmith and of continuing their ineffective bombardment. They have resolved to dam the Klip River some miles below the town, hoping to flood the place and drive the soldiers and inhabitants out of the bomb-proof cavern so as to expose them to the shell fire. Hundreds of Kafirs and large quantities of timber and sandbags have been sent from Johannesburg and Pretoria for the work.

**UNREST IN EGYPT.**

The Egyptian Troops Show Their Discontent at English Rule.  
LONDON, Feb. 1.—A despatch to the "Daily Mail" from Cairo states that General Sir Francis Wingate, Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, has hurriedly started for Omdurman owing to the growing discontent on the part of the Egyptian troops there. Some of the native officers have been discontented for some time. Their grumbling became louder and their attitude rather hostile after British reverses in South Africa. Some of the residents of Omdurman reported the situation of affairs.

The incident caused some dismay, and the government decided to withdraw the ammunition from the troops. Two Sudanese battalions resented this, thereby showing a spirit opposite to their customary loyalty and seemingly indicating that they were instigated thereto. It is hoped that General Wingate will be able to check the trouble.

**TO PROBE JAMESON'S RAID.**

Parliament Will Be Asked to Repeal the Enquiry.  
LONDON, Jan. 31.—Among the eighteen impending amendments to the address in reply to the Queen's speech opening the session of Parliament is one by the Hon. Philip James Stanhope (Radical), member for Burnley, aiming at the reopening of the parliamentary enquiry into the circumstances of Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal in 1895.

**BOER LOSSES AT SPION KOP.**

Only 53 Killed and 150 Wounded in the Battle.  
LONDON, Jan. 31.—Official Boer returns give their losses in the fighting at Spion Kop as 53 killed and 150 wounded.

Sorfolk & Washington Steamboat Co. Delights trip daily at 6:30 p. m. to Old Point Comfort, Swans Neck, Norfolk, and Virginia Beach. For schedule, see page 9.