

ASSASSINATED.

Senator Goebel, of Kentucky, Is Shot Down.

While Going to the Capitol at Frankfort, Kentucky, He Is Stricken by a Bullet Fired by Some Person Whose Identity Is Not Yet Known.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 31.—While walking through the Capitol grounds on his way to the Capitol Tuesday morning, William Goebel, the democratic constant for governor of Kentucky, was shot down and very dangerously wounded.

Harland Whittaker, a farmer from Butler county, the home of Gov. Taylor, is now in jail at Louisville, charged with the crime. There is no direct evidence against Whittaker and he was placed under arrest more because he was caught around the Capitol when the shots were fired than for any other apparent reason.

Senator Goebel was wounded by a rifle ball of small caliber, not over .38, which struck him in the right side just below the arm pit. The ball passed through the back part of the right lung, across the body on a diagonal line, passing out below the left shoulder blade.



WILLIAM E. GOEBEL.

Mr. Goebel was on his way to the senate chamber, in company with Col. Jack Chinn and Warden Lillard, of the Frankfort penitentiary. Mr. Lillard was a few feet in advance of Goebel and Chinn, who were walking side by side, Goebel being on the right and Chinn upon the left.

From the outer edge of the Capitol grounds to the step of the Capitol the distance is about 200 feet. Two-thirds of this had been passed and the men were walking slowly, when suddenly a shot rang out from a large three-story building which stands 50 feet east of the Capitol. This building is used for offices by nearly all the leading officials of the state.

As the shot was heard Goebel gave a quick exclamation of pain and made an effort to draw his own revolver. His strength was unequal to the task, however, and he sank upon the pavement. With great rapidity several more shots were fired, the bullets all striking the sidewalk close to where Goebel lay. None of them touched him, however.

In less than a minute a crowd of men was around Goebel. He was losing much blood and was becoming very weak. He was carried to the office of Dr. Hume, in the basement of the Capitol hotel, about 1,000 feet from where the shooting occurred.

The bullet that struck Mr. Goebel was fired from a window in the center of the third story of the office building just east of the Capitol.

The man who fired the shots took the precaution to conceal his location by using smokeless powder cartridges. A score of people were where they had a full view of the side of the building from which the firing was done and all of them declare that not a sign of powder smoke was visible.

The republican state officials and members of the legislature denounced the shooting in the most unmeasurable terms. Gov. Taylor immediately caused a small address to be published, in which he declared the affair to be a disgrace and an outrage. He sent orders to Adj. Gen. Collier directing him to take steps for the preservation of order.

Gen. Collier is a republican and telephoned to the army stationed there to proceed to the Capitol grounds, take possession of them and its approaches, allowing nobody to enter the gates.

Orders were issued to outside companies throughout the state to come to Frankfort, the entire state guard being called into service. It was feared that the news of the shooting would so inflame the democrats that they would come to Frankfort in swarms, while the mountaineers would lose no time in coming to the capital for the purpose of upholding their party principles.

A Strike Seems Inevitable.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 2.—There is little prospect of avoiding a strike on the Great Northern railway. There is no sign of a backdown on either side, the railway officials insisting on the acceptance of the new schedule and the grievance committee still firm in their assertion that the employes can not and will not accept any schedule which includes a proposition requiring terminal switching work without extra compensation.

Are Liable for Tariff Duties.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 31.—The republicans of the ways and means committee of the house last night laid down definite lines upon which the republican leaders have decided to legislate for Porto Rico so far as tariff duties are concerned. The decision reached is important, as it commits the republicans of the 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 revenue laws shall be uniform throughout the United States.

MISS GONNE'S MISSION.

"Irish Joan of Arc" Comes to America to Arouse Sentiment in Favor of the Boers.

New York, Jan. 30.—Miss Maud Gonne, the "Irish Joan of Arc," arrived here Monday on the steamer Normandie, from Havre.

"The object of my visit here," said Miss Gonne, "is to arouse sentiment here in favor of the Boers. I have been in France, Germany and in Holland and there have heard expressions of surprise that America was not foremost in championing the Boers. They are struggling for liberty, they are fighting as you did for independence. I believe that the sentiment here in favor of the Boers is growing and I shall do all in my power to fan the flame."

"Another reason that I am here is to cement the unity of sentiment between the Irish in America and the Irish in Ireland. That sentiment is so strong now in Dublin that they do not dare to march the troops down the main streets for fear of having them hissed and assaulted. The present time is the best that Ireland has ever had to strike a blow for freedom."

To illustrate the straits to which the English government has been reduced for men Miss Gonne told the following story: "I was visiting the North Dublin Union hospital when two recruiting sergeants came in to get recruits. After much labor they secured two. Both men were ill, and the doctors said that they could hardly stand one drill."

LOGAN AND LAWTON.

A Transport Bearing Their Remains Arrives at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—With her flags at half-mast the transport Thomas entered this harbor Tuesday, bearing the remains of Gen. Lawton, Maj. John A. Logan, Lieut. Bennett and Dr. J. J. Armstrong. In the cabin of the Thomas were about 20 passengers, including Mrs. Lawton and her children. The vessel was met at the Golden Gate by Gen. Shafter and Lieut. Wilson, Maj. Tucker, brother-in-law of Mrs. Logan, Robert Bentley, a friend of the Logan family, and Capt. Barneson, of the transport service.

The remains of the dead officers will be under guard at the undertaker's until next Thursday evening. They will then be taken to the funeral train. The train will arrive at Chicago Monday forenoon. At Chicago the body of Maj. Logan, which will be met there by Mrs. John A. Logan and Mrs. Tucker, his mother and sister, will be transferred to the Baltimore & Ohio road and conveyed to Youngstown, O., where it will be interred. The hour of the funeral has been fixed at 2 p. m. Tuesday. From Chicago the body of Gen. Lawton will be carried over the Pennsylvania road to Fort Wayne, Ind., where the body will lie in state one day. It will then be taken to Indianapolis, where it will also lie in state one day. Thence it will be taken to Washington for interment.

A WOMAN GAVE THEM AWAY.

Train Robbers' Plans are Revealed to Officers of the Law and a Fight Follows.

Holden, Mo., Jan. 30.—John Jackson, a detective for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway, from Sedalia, was fatally shot through the head by a train robber here early Monday morning, in a saloon. One of the six men in the gang was shot and arrested. He said his name was Shores and confessed to numerous robberies. He admitted having held up the Missouri Pacific agent at Independence a few nights ago, and of having robbed the Pittsfield post office last Friday night.

Bloodhounds have been sent for to trace the escaped robbers. The proprietors of the resort where the men were corralled have been arrested for harboring the robbers. A woman "tipped off" the planned robbery to the officials at Sedalia. Her identity is not known. The plan was for two men to board either train No. 8 or No. 10, eastbound, at Holden and ride to Centerville, eight miles east, where the engine was to be detached, after which the robbers were to rob the express messenger and passengers.

A MISSING OFFICER.

Telegram from Gen. Otis Gives Hope that Maj. Rockefeller Is Alive.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The following has been received at the war department from Gen. Otis: "Rescued Spanish major reported that he saw Maj. Rockefeller in northern Zambales, December 12. Another Spanish officer in southern Luzon states that he saw him there a short time ago. No satisfactory conclusion can be reached."

Maj. Charles M. Rockefeller has been missing since April 28, 1899, and his fate is a mystery to the officials of the war department. He strayed away from Gen. Lawton's command on the date given and until yesterday nothing had been heard from him and it was not known whether he was dead or a prisoner in the hands of the insurgents. He is a native of New York, a regular army officer and a veteran of the war of the rebellion.

Many Ships Overdue.

New York, Jan. 30.—Owing to heavy gales and rough seas, nearly every liner due at this port during the past few days has been, or is, reported from 24 hours to five days late. On January 12 the Anchor Line Ethiopia sailed from Glasgow and has not yet been sighted. Two days before the Allan line steamer State of Nebraska left the same port and has not been heard from.

Will Hold Up His Commission.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 30.—It is not likely that United States Senator-elect Blackburn will receive any commission from Gov. Taylor until the gubernatorial contest has been settled. Gov. Taylor, it is stated on excellent authority, will assume the position that if it is decided that he is illegitimate the governor of Kentucky, then the legislators who elected Blackburn and who were declared elected at the same election at which he was a candidate for governor, were also illegally elected and have not therefore the power to choose a senator.

HAS TWO HEADS.

A Dual Government Is Established in Kentucky.

William E. Goebel Is Sworn In as Governor and Issues Orders to the Militia—The Legislature Is Adjourned by Gov. Taylor Until February 6.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 1.—William Goebel was, shortly before 9 o'clock last night, sworn in as governor of Kentucky and J. C. W. Peckham a few minutes later took the oath of lieutenant governor. The oath was administered to both men by Chief Justice Hazelrigg, of the court of appeals.

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 Adj. Gen. Collier from office and appointed 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.

Both Goebel and Taylor issued proclamations to the people of the state, each asking that he be supported in the present crisis and each justifying his own course and that of his party.

The republicans laid their plans well and secretly. They carried them through vigorously. The proclamation declaring that a state of insurrection existed in the state and warrants for the arrest of every democratic member of the legislature were prepared Tuesday.

Once adopted, the policy was carried out to the letter. Compelled to retire from the Capitol the democrats went to the opera house; held back from the opera house they went to the court house; prevented from entering the court house they went to the Capital hotel, only to be told that any meeting they might attempt to hold in that building would be suppressed, all found taking part in it would be arrested and the hotel itself seized by the soldiers.

There is doubt among the members of the legislature as to whether they will go to London to hold a session, as ordered by Gov. Taylor. Some of the republicans left Frankfort during the day, declaring that they were going direct to London, but no democrat so declared himself. The words "London, Laurel county," are not words that please democratic ears. The inhabitants are mostly mountaineers. The county is one of the greatest republican strongholds in the state.

Adj. Gen. Collier declared yesterday that if they 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 Gov. Taylor, and convey them to London.

Washington, Feb. 2.—President McKinley has received a long message from Gov. Taylor, of Kentucky. Gov. Taylor recites at length the situation in Kentucky, declares that he considers himself the legally elected executive of the state and asserts that the condition of affairs at the present time is most critical. He says that a riot may occur at any time which will cause much bloodshed. Gov. Taylor says that he is doubtful of his power to control the situation and appeals to the president to end the matter and secure peace in the state by recognizing him as the governor of Kentucky.

While definite information on this point is not obtainable, there is reason to believe that a specific request for the immediate presence of federal troops is not made. No action of any kind has been taken on Gov. Taylor's memorial.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 2.—Two direct slaps were given Gov. Taylor yesterday by public officers who declined to obey his orders. The first came from President Rodman, of the Farmers' bank, which is a state depository. Some vouchers on the bank were signed by Gov. Taylor in favor of some of the military officers who wanted money for their companies. When they were presented at the bank payment was refused. President Rodman said that he did not see how he could pay out the money on orders signed by Gov. Taylor until he knew for certain who was the actual governor of Kentucky.

The second instance promised for a time to have serious consequences and trouble may yet arise from it. Gov. Taylor issued a pardon to Douglass Hayes, a convict in the Frankfort penitentiary, who is serving a five years' term for manslaughter. When the pardon was sent to Warden Lillard he decided that he could not turn the man loose until he was satisfied regarding the legal status of the governorship. He made no reply to Gov. Taylor, but declined to honor the pardon, and informed the penitentiary commissioners of his action. They agreed with the warden and the man was held.

The legislature will to-day take active steps to prevent Gov. Taylor from interfering with any session they desire to hold in the legislative chambers. Papers have been prepared and an injunction will be asked from Judge Cantrell, of the fiscal court, restraining Taylor from interfering in any way with the proceedings of the legislature. Gov. Taylor has announced that he will pay no attention to the orders of the fiscal court. The probabilities are that some trouble will ensue.

Texas Anti-Trust Law in Effect.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 1.—The Texas anti-trust law becomes effective to-day. This measure relieves all delinquents in the state from paying for any goods bought of any outsider, if said outsider is connected with a trust. The business world is apprehensive of the bill along this line and the first inkling of it came Wednesday when the ammunition dealers of this city were notified by the alleged ammunition trust that, on account of this law, business in this line will be practically suspended in the state pending an attempt to get it modified.

THE SULU TREATY.

President McKinley Answers the Senate's Inquiry as to the Agreement Made with the Sultan of the Archipelago.

Washington, Feb. 2.—In compliance with a resolution of inquiry the president has sent to the senate a copy of the report and all accompanying papers of Brig. Gen. Bates in relation to the negotiation of a treaty made by him with the sultan of Sulu, last August. In replying to the request the president says:

"The payments of money provided for by the agreement will be made from the revenues of the Philippine islands, unless congress shall otherwise direct. Such payments are not for specific services, but are a part of the consideration owing to the Sulu tribe under the agreement, and they have been stipulated for, subject to the action of congress, in conformity with the practice of this government from the earliest times in its agreements with the various Indian nations occupying and governing portions of territory subject to the sovereignty of the United States."

Gen. Otis, in transmitting the treaty, August 27, says: "The attitude of these people has been the subject of apprehension for several months and by this agreement I believe that the apprehended pending difficulties are happily adjusted."

Secretary Root, in a reply dated October 27, tells Gen. Otis that "the agreement is confirmed and approved by the president, subject to the action of congress, and with the understanding, which should be distinctly communicated to the sultan of Sulu, that this agreement is not to be deemed in any way to authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu archipelago. At the same time, when you communicate to the sultan the above mentioned understanding, the president desires that you should make inquiry as to the number of persons held in slavery in the archipelago and what arrangement it may be practicable to make for their emancipation."

In his instructions to Gen. Bates under this direction, Gen. Otis says: "It is believed that the market price of slaves in the archipelago is insignificant, ranging from \$30 to \$50 Mexican, and that in some instances owners will be pleased to grant freedom to their slaves if they can escape the burden of supporting them."

Gen. Otis says that the character of domestic slavery existing in the archipelago differs greatly from the former slavery institutions of the United States, the slaves becoming members of the owner's family.

Gen. Bates in his report states that when he first asked to see the sultan the latter sent his greetings, saying he could not come to see the general because he had boils on his neck and could not put on his coat, but that he would recognize the protection of the United States, requesting as a favor that he might hoist his own flag alongside that of the United States. The sultan's brother went to Jolo to meet Gen. Bates and the sultan afterwards joined him.

In his original instructions to Gen. Bates, Gen. Otis instructed him to push to the front the question of sovereignty, and told him he could promise for the United States not to interfere with, but to protect the Moros in the free exercise of their religion and customs, social and domestic, and to respect the rights and dignities of the sultan. In return they must acknowledge the sovereignty of the United States. He also instructed Gen. Bates that it was important that the United States should occupy the principal centers of trade and that Siasi, the capital, should be occupied by our troops at no distant day.

FORGED BONDS.

A Jerseyman Is Accused of Obtaining \$68,000 from Bankers by Means of Bogus Securities.

New York, Feb. 2.—Julius Schroeter, of Forest Hill, N. J., was arrested in this city Thursday on a warrant charging forgery, on complaint of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., bankers, who charge Schroeter with forging bonds of the state of Virginia. Upon these alleged forged Virginia bonds, amounting to about \$100,000, it is charged that Schroeter succeeded in obtaining loans amounting to \$68,000 from the Importers and Traders' national bank and Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

Detective McCluskey says that beside Schroeter's transactions with the two banking houses already mentioned he had been successful in negotiating a loan with the Seaboard national bank. Here he was successful in putting up \$30,000 of the bonds and received \$20,000 for them.

Schroeter was arraigned in police court and held in \$5,000 bail for further examination. He was unable to furnish bail and was sent to the Tombs.

Two Deaths Caused by Fire.

St. Louis, Feb. 2.—Sister Stanislaus, a teacher, and Mary Foley, a pupil, lost their lives as the result of a fire which destroyed a parochial school in this city Thursday afternoon. There were 200 pupils and 12 sisters in the school building, a four-story structure, when the flames broke out. When the first alarm of fire was given the teachers hastily marshalled their little charges and marched them to a street. Sister Stanislaus had got all those under her charge to the street except Mary Foley, and before they could escape, they were overcome by smoke. A fireman found the two bodies on the fourth floor.

Fire Loss of \$350,000.

Indianapolis, Feb. 2.—Fire which started at 5 o'clock last evening in George W. Stout's wholesale grocery spread to adjoining buildings occupied by Brinkmeyer, Kuhn & Co., wholesale grocers, the Kendrick-Vance Co., wholesale boots and shoes, and the A. Kiefer Drug Co., causing a total loss estimated at \$350,000. The loss is insured for about 85 per cent. of its value. The origin of the fire is a mystery. At the time it broke out there were many people in the building, a number on the floor where the fire first made its appearance.

AS A TERRITORY.

Philippine Islands Should be Governed.

COMMISSIONERS REPORT.

First Volume Deals with Problem of Government.

A MEASURE OF HOME RULE.

The Islanders Should be Allowed to Manage Their Town and County Affairs Under the Supervision of an American Advisory Board.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The president yesterday transmitted to congress the first volume of the report of the Philippine commission. It is a volume of 264 pages, and is signed by Prof. Schurman, Admiral Dewey, Col. Denby and Prof. Worcester. The principal subject dealt with is the plan of government proposed by the commission. The report also covers many other matters connected with the social administration of the island; racial characteristics, education, secular and religious orders, the Chinese in the islands, public health, currency, etc., as well as the needs of the United States in the Philippines from a naval and maritime standpoint.

The second volume of the report, which will not be ready for several weeks, will contain a detailed description of the climate and natural resources of the island. The chief interest in the report centers in the plan of government proposed by the commission. The commission announces itself unqualifiedly in favor of a government for the Philippines analogous to that of a territory of the United States, with a governor appointed by the president. They say it is desirable that the inhabitants of the archipelago should enjoy a large measure of home rule in local affairs, their towns to enjoy substantially the privileges of towns in a territory.

The provinces should be vested with the functions of a county in a territory; this system might be applied to Luzon and the Visayan islands at once and a beginning might be made in Mindanao. The Sulu archipelago, calling for special arrangements with the sultan, need not be considered in this connection. The Filipinos could manage their own town and county affairs through their own officers, whom they could elect with no help from American officials except such as would be involved in control from the central government at Manila. The suffrage should be restricted by educational or property qualifications.

"Undoubtedly the raising of the American flag in the Philippine islands has entailed great responsibilities upon us; but to guarantee external protection, while renouncing internal dominion, is no way of escaping from them. On the contrary, while you pull down the flag, you only pile up difficulties." The example of Great Britain, which the committee says has been brilliantly successful in governing dependent peoples, has suggested a colonial form of government and this plan seems to have won greater favor with the general public than any other.

"There is no analogy," says the commission, "between the relation of the self-governing colony of Australia or of Canada to Great Britain and that of the Philippine islands to the United States. Instead of a community of blood, races and language, there is the greatest diversity, and instead of a common political experience, the one has already breathed the air of freedom, the other has been repressed by despotism. Clearly the plan of a self-governing colony is a misfit to the Philippines."

In connection with the subject of government the commission reaches the following conclusions: "1.—The United States cannot withdraw from the Philippines. We are there and duty bids us remain. There is no escape from our responsibility to the Filipinos and to mankind for the government of the archipelago and the amelioration of the condition of its inhabitants."

"2.—The Filipinos are wholly unprepared for independence, and if independence were given to them they could not maintain it." Under the third head is included a copy of Admiral Dewey's letter to Major Lodge which was read in the senate the other day denying Aguinaldo's claim that he was promised independence.

"4.—There being no Philippine nation, but only a collection of different peoples, there is no general public opinion in the archipelago; but the men of property and education, who alone interest themselves in public affairs, in general recognize as indispensable American authority, guidance and protection."

"5.—Congress should, at the earliest practicable time, provide for the Philippines the form of government here recommended, or another equally liberal."

"6.—Pending any action on the part of congress, the commission recommends that the president put in operation this scheme of civil government in such parts of the archipelago as are at peace."

"7.—So far as the finances of the Philippines permit, public education should be promptly established, and when established made free to all."

"8.—The greatest care should be taken in the selection of officials for administration. They should be men of the highest character and fitness, and partisan politics should be entirely separated from the government of the Philippines."

\$500 Reward

The above Reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who placed iron and slabs on the track of the Emporium & Rich Valley R. R., near the east line of Franklin Housler's farm, on the evening of Nov. 21st, 1891.

HENRY AUCHINCLOSS, President.

88-1st.

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The undersigned has opened a first-class liquor store, and invites the trade of Hotels, Restaurants, etc. We shall carry none but the best American and Imported.

WHISKIES, BRANDIES, GINS AND WINES,

BOTTLED ALE, CHAMPAGNE, Etc.

Choice line of Bottled Goods.

In addition to my large line of liquors I carry constantly in stock a full line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

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