

Republican Progress.

BLOOMINGTON, IND.

DENNIS B. HAUNGS, - Proprietor.

1900. FEBRUARY. 1900.

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HISTORY OF A WEEK.

PEOPLE, PLACES AND THINGS OF THE WORLD.

News of Crimes and Criminals, Accidents, Fires, Etc., from North, South, East and West, Sandwiched with Minor Affairs.

Goebel Is Dead.

The bullet fired by an unknown assassin at Frankfort, Ky., ended the life of William Goebel at 6:45 o'clock Saturday evening. The only persons present at the death bed were Mr. Goebel's sister, Mrs. Braunacker, and his brother, Arthur Goebel, who have been in constant attendance of Mr. Goebel's bedside, and Dr. McCormick. Justus Goebel, another brother who has been hurrying from Arizona as fast as steam would carry him in a vain hope of reaching his brother in time for some token of recognition, arrived forty minutes too late. Oxygen was frequently administered to the dying man during the afternoon in an effort to keep him alive until his brother's arrival, but in vain.

The remains will be buried at Frankfort.

Civil Rule in the Philippines.

President McKinley is preparing to replace the military government in the Philippines by a purely civil administration as soon as the proper men can be induced to go. He will not wait for Congress to act. Three commissioners will be sent, one eventually to be the coming territorial governor, one the secretary and the third the presiding justice of the territorial Supreme Court. Among those already canvassed for commissioners are Theodore Roosevelt, Prof. Schurmann, Robert P. Porter, Col. Denby, Gen. Fred Grant and ex-Minister Barrett. The first two refuse to go, and various objections are raised against the others for governor. John McArthur, secretary to the present commission, is the chief candidate for secretary.

Extreme Recourse.

London special: Sensational rumors are current that the military ballot act will be put in force February 14 and that Lord General Roberts, the Commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa, has cabled for 90,000 additional men, which, it is added, the Government has promised to give him, sending 50,000 militia and volunteers and 40,000 militia reserves. It is also said that the volunteers will be mobilized forthwith. It is even asserted that the Cabinet has specially dealt with these matters. The military ballot act makes every unmarried man between 18 and 30 years of age liable to serve for five years.

Wife Goes Acquit.

"Not guilty" was the verdict of the jury in the trial of Mrs. Edith Quick, charged with the murder of her husband, William Quick, at Peru, Ind., in August last. The case was interesting principally on account of the age of those concerned. The husband at the time of his death was 20, and the brother Henry, now in jail at Peru charged with complicity, is 18. The verdict is generally commended.

Ambassador Coming Home.

A dispatch from the City of Mexico says: United States Ambassador Powell Clayton is arranging his affairs preparatory to leaving for the United States in a few days for an indefinite stay. His health has been bad for some time and his physicians have recommended that he seek a change of climate, with absolute rest from official work. He will go direct to his home at Eureka Springs, Ark.

Three Cities Taken.

Gen. Otis cables saying that Col. Kobb's troops have occupied Calbayor, Catabalagan and Talcohan. The insurgents tried to burn the first two towns. The insurgents were driven into the mountains. Col. Kobb captured much artillery supplies, arsenal and much hemp. Thirty vessels are now transporting the same to Manila and Cebu.

Small-Pox Causes Trouble.

The Postoffice Department is having difficulty in Kitchie Creek, West Virginia, on account of a small-pox scare, and several schools have been closed. Officials say that the belief that small-pox prevails there to a dangerous degree is unwarranted.

Woman Burned to Death.

Mrs. Robert Coutts of Miller's Station, near Crown Point, Ind., was burned to death. She was cleaning a mantel shelf, when a lamp fell upon a hot stove. The oil ignited and set her clothing on fire, and before assistance arrived she was fatally burned.

Will Cost Much Blood.

Major Bathurst, who was wounded at the battle of Colenso, arrived at Southampton on board the Servia. He says there are 20,000 Boers at the Tugela River, but that Gen. Buller can get through if he is prepared to sacrifice 5,000 or 6,000 men.

Another Battle On.

Gen. Buller has crossed the Tugela River and is marching on Ladysmith. No definite news will be permitted to go out until Ladysmith is relieved.

WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

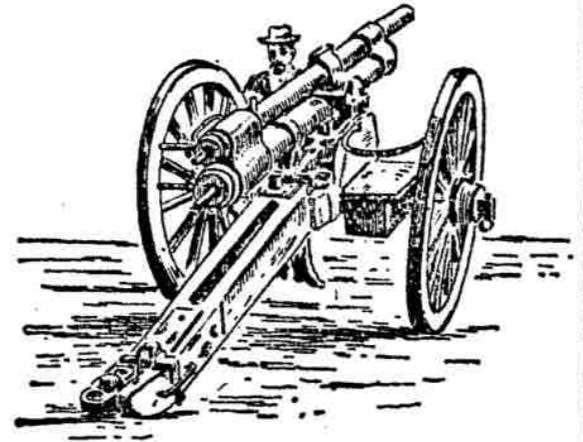
BRITISH ARMY SEEMS TO BE HELD AT BAY.

All Along the Line, from the Modder River to the Tugela, Britain's Operations Have Resulted in a Series of Severe Defeats.

The first chapter of the war in South Africa is closed and it closed in gloomy disaster for Great Britain. In spite of the bravery of her troops and the scientific training of her generals, she has experienced such a series of defeats at the hands of the Boers that for the time being all important operations are suspended, with the objects of the campaign thus ended, unattained. Never before, perhaps, has Great Britain expended such great efforts with such little result. All along the line from the Modder river to the Tugela her military efforts have been thwarted and her best generals beaten.

Following Gen. Buller's defeat at Colenso, Dec. 15, in his attempt to force back the Boers and press on to the relief of Ladysmith, it became imperative, if the siege of that place were to be raised, to devise some other plan to reach it beside by direct frontal attack upon an entrenched enemy. Accordingly Gen. Buller made ample preparations to flank the Boers and decided on a westward movement. The Tugela river was crossed in two places, from fifteen to twenty miles west of Colenso, and the movement was apparently auspiciously begun.

The first serious fighting in this movement began Jan. 20. All that day and each succeeding day until the 25th the fighting continued, the Boers making a most stubborn resistance. During the night of the 23d the forces under Gen. Woodgate succeeded in capturing Spion kop, a high hill that was considered the key to the Boer position. The Boers were determined that the British should not remain in possession of this eminence



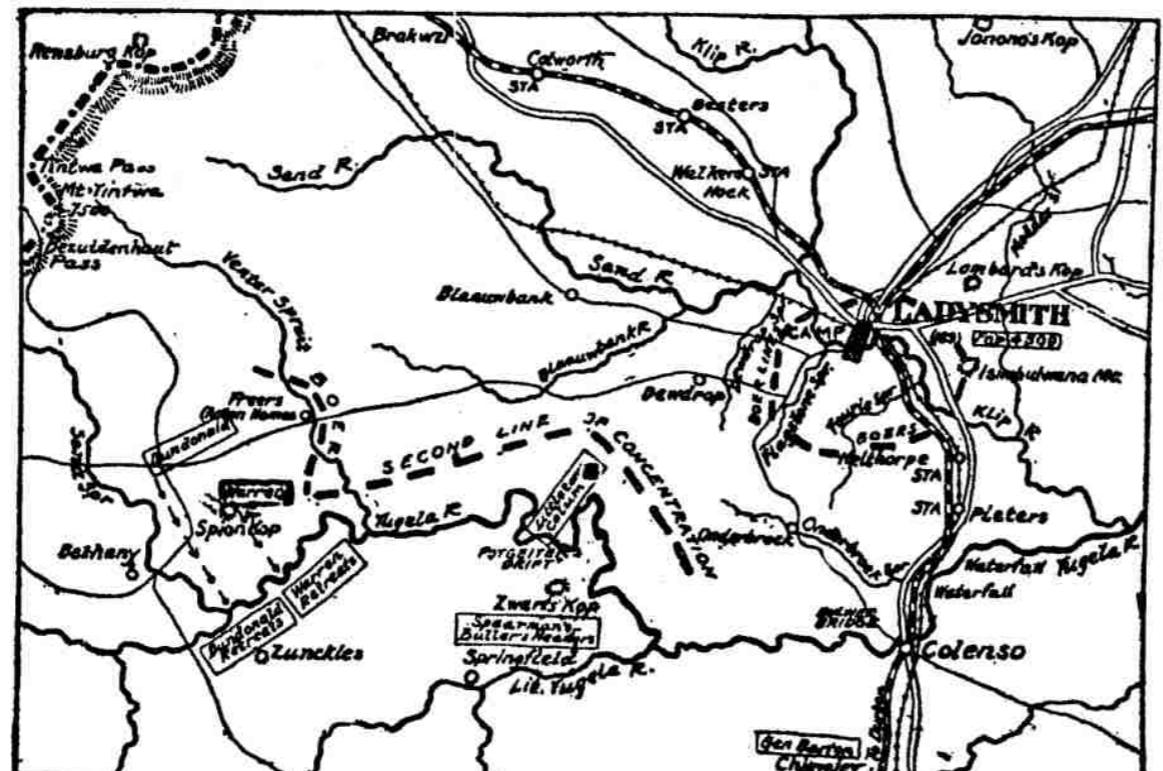
DYNAMITE GUN OF THE BOERS.

and the following day they brought all their resources into action to dislodge them. Following the tactics that won them Majuba, they rode up the slope of Spion kop to the first ledge, where they left their horses in safety on the dead ground where they could not be reached by the British fire. Then, under cover of the fire from their Krupp, Creusot and Maxim guns, they scaled the heights, carrying ledge after ledge until they reached the summit from which the British positions were commanded. That night after a desperate day's fighting the British, finding it impossible to retain the hill, abandoned it and the next day Gen. Buller ordered a retreat south of the Tugela. The attempted flanking movement had been repulsed as disastrously as the frontal attack at Colenso. Since then reports have come daily intimating that Buller was about to again cross the Tugela to engage the Boers.

The latest estimate of the Boer forces north of the Tugela places their number at 20,000 men. Of these 7,000 are around Ladysmith, 7,000 opposing Buller and 5,000 held ready to throw their strength where needed. Thus the experts point out 12,000 Boers can be concentrated against Buller at any point he chooses to attack, and since they keep informed concerning Buller's movements by means of outposts on the kopas and can move much faster than the British, attempts to outflank them became futile.

The Government is being called on to send re-enforcements to Buller to over-

THE RETREAT ACROSS THE TUGELA.



Positions of Gen. Buller's army in its unsuccessful attempt to turn the Boer right wing.

come the advantage which the Boers have strategically, but it will not waste more troops in Natal. Despite criticism of the present campaign in South Africa, the Government intends to "fight it out on these lines if it takes all summer." The losses in the campaign on the upper Tugela as reported now aggregate 1,985 officers and men.

Much criticism is expressed not only by general public, but in the House of Commons public declarations are made denouncing the withholding of news. The officials, however, show no inclination to throw light upon the conduct of the campaign of Buller.

HAVING FUN WITH THE BOERS.



VEN when men are under fire they must have a little fun. This picture, drawn in the trenches by a war artist, shows a favorite trick of the Fifth Lancers in Ladysmith. At first they achieved much success with a more simple expedient, the time-honored one of raising a helmet on a stick. Over and over again the eager Boer sharpshooters would waste much valuable time, ammunition and energy on it. But finally the freshness was worn out and no shots followed the raising of the riddled helmet. The Lancers, bound to continue their rather grim sport, then made a man of straw, put a soft felt hat on the figure and elevated it on a long pole. The result was gratifying. Bullets chipped along like rain, and the hat flew high into the air. Down went the poor straw man as if shot dead, only to reappear a little further along the line to be killed again. The Boers fired at him religiously all day long and spy reported to the British that night that they were jubilant at the immense amount of loss that they had inflicted on the enemy. On the next day, when they discovered the imposition, they were so angry that they loosed a field gun at the figure, firing three shells before their wrath diminished enough to show them how grievously injudicious it was to waste serious ammunition on a straw joke.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

Belief that a Dangerous Gang Has Been Broken Up.

The greatest counterfeiting conspiracy that has ever been attempted in the Dominion of Canada has been nipped in the bud by the arrest in Baltimore of Anthony Decker, for years a trusted employee of the Canada Engraving and Lithographic Company, limited, and the Burian Lithographic Company of Montreal.

The conspiracy was conceived and arranged in Montreal, and when the place became too hot for the conspirators most of them moved West. The gang is said to consist of Anthony Decker, his wife, his son, Paul Decker, and Hans Kuntz. They are charged with making and circulating thousands of counterfeit \$1 bills and with making for circulation thousands of dollars' worth of \$5 and \$10 counterfeit bills. Paul Decker was arrested at Woodstock, Ont., and in his possession were found plates and all the necessary apparatus for printing counterfeit bills. Mrs. Decker was arrested at Hamilton, and Hans Kuntz was arrested at London, Ont.

The authorities believe they have gathered in the principal members of the gang, but other arrests are expected to be made in Montreal. The gang was preparing to issue \$250,000 worth of \$5 bills, which were to have been printed by Kuntz at London, but Kuntz fell ill and the issue of the bills was delayed. In the meantime the gang got scared and a few days ago Decker skipped out to Baltimore and the other members of the gang proceeded to follow him.

INDIANS DYING BY DOZENS.

Fatal Smallpox Epidemic on the Colville Reservation.

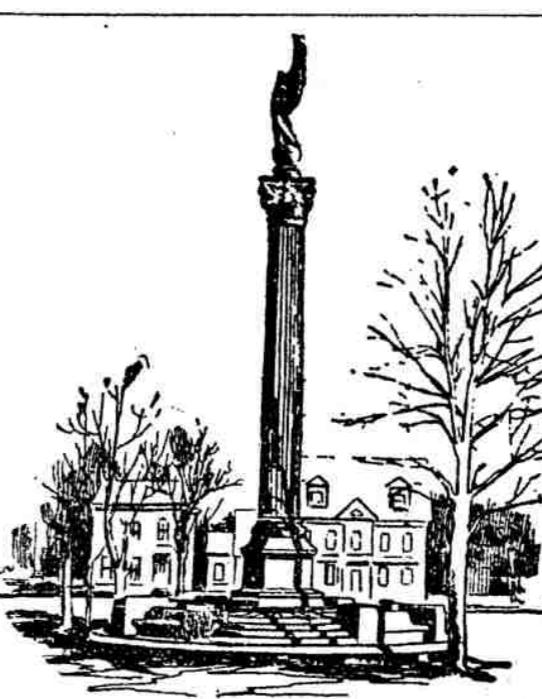
A Tacoma dispatch says that smallpox is killing Indians in dozens in the Colville reservation. The mining town of

A BEAUTIFUL GIFT.

Wisconsin Man Erects a Handsome Soldiers' Monument.

Work has been commenced on the Kenosha County soldiers' monument at Kenosha, Wis., and next Memorial day its generous donor, Z. G. Simmons, will present the monument to the old soldiers of the county. It is the finest work of the kind in the Northwest and cut from the largest solid block of granite ever brought to Wisconsin.

The monument is a Corinthian shaft of



KENOSHA SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

white granite, rising 75 feet from the circular base. Surmounting the whole is a Corinthian cap eight feet in height. This was cut in an Italian studio and brought to this country. A "winged victory" perches on the top of the monument, a woman's figure holding in her hands the laurel crown of the victor.

Z. G. Simmons, the donor, is one of the oldest citizens of Kenosha. He went to Kenosha from New York over fifty years ago, with all his possessions done up in a pocket handkerchief. He hired out as a clerk in a store at \$2.50 a week. From that beginning he became one of the most influential men in the Northwest.

WILL BE NO STRIKE.

Miners and Operators at Indianapolis Finally Agree on Scale.

The joint scale committee's subcommittee at Indianapolis agreed to a scale of wages to obtain throughout the competitive States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The price is 80c a ton for screened coal. This agreement settles the most important question before the joint conference of miners and operators. It establishes the single-scale standard in the four States, including Illinois, which has been on the run-of-the-mine basis. It was the Illinois miners who held out so long, objecting to going back to screens. The Brazil block district of Indiana will receive 90c a ton. This scale gives the miners an advance of 14c a ton over the present scale. The agreement dispels all prospects of a strike, and goes into effect April 1.

OHIO BRINGS DEAD SOLDIERS.

Transport from Manila Reaches San Francisco with 138 Bodies.

The transport Ohio arrived at San Francisco Friday from Manila with the bodies of 138 soldiers who died during the campaign in the Philippines. The trip was made in twenty-seven days, the run from Nagasaki having taken twenty days. When the Ohio left Nagasaki the transports Benmohr, Patison, and Indiana were in port there. The Indiana has about 200 bodies on board. The bodies of the soldiers will be removed to the Presidio, where they will remain pending shipment to the homes of relatives.

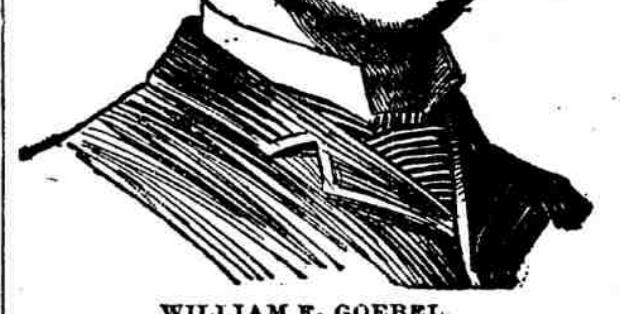
GOEBEL TAKES OATH.

SWORN IN AS GOVERNOR WHILE FIGHTING DEATH.

Democratic Legislative Majority Declares Him Legally Elected—Goebel Orders Militia to Disperse—Taylor Adjoins Legislature to Meet in London.

The State of Kentucky Thursday had two Governors, each claiming the full de facto and de jure powers of the office. William Goebel, fighting death in his room at the Capitol Hotel at Frankfort, a martyr to his political ambition, was given the oath of office as Governor by Chief Justice Hazelrigg at 9 o'clock Wednesday evening. The oath was administered to him as the result of the action of the Democratic members of the Legislature, who signed a resolution declaring Mr. Goebel and J. C. W. Beckham the rightful executive officers of the commonwealth. This resolution was formally adopted, it is asserted, in secret meeting.

Gov. Taylor made the declaration that a state of insurrection prevails in Kentucky, and especially at the capital, and adjourned the General Assembly, to meet at London, a town in one of the mountain counties, where the Republicans are in the majority. The Republican members, acknowledging his authority, started there. The Democratic members of the Legislature, who are in the majority, met Wednesday night in the Capitol Hotel, and there declared Goebel the Governor and Beckham Lieutenant Governor of the State. These men were



WILLIAM E. GOEBEL.

sworn in at once by the chief justice of the Court of Appeals. Propped up in his bed Mr. Goebel took the oath of office and immediately signed a proclamation disbanding the militia gathered there under Gov. Taylor's orders. He also appointed Brig. Gen. John B. Castleman, U. S. V., retired, adjutant general to take charge of the army. As a result of this action warrants were issued for the arrest of the Democratic legislators participating in it on the charge of treason.

The contest between the two men, each claiming full legal powers as Governor of the State, seemed to have reached its climax. At the end of the most eventful day in Kentucky's history, saving perhaps only the days at the outbreak of the civil war, the issues were so sharply drawn that open conflict and bloodshed, if not a real internal war, seemed unavoidable.

Shooting of Goebel.

At Frankfort, Ky., Senator Goebel, contestant for the position now occupied by Gov. Taylor, was shot and seriously wounded at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning. John Whittaker, a farmer of Butler County, was arrested, charged with the crime. Mr. Goebel was walking up the sidewalk leading to the Senate when a man in the second story of the building immediately to the east of the capitol fired upon him. Five shots were fired and Mr. Goebel fell to the ground, writhing with pain. He was at once carried to a hotel. The bullet struck Senator Goebel in the right side, passed through the body, coming out below the shoulder blade, and when the news was first sent out it was declared that the Senator had been instantly killed by this one shot.

The wildest excitement was instantly created in the town and within ten minutes after Mr. Goebel had been shot the streets were filled with men carrying rifles and revolvers. A guard was thrown around the building from which shots were fired, in order to prevent escape of the assassin. A force of men dashed into the building and up to the room from which the shots were fired, but could find no one. The guard was redoubled, and Adj. Gen. Collier, an ardent political opponent of Goebel, took charge of it, leading the work of finding the man who fired the shots.

"They have assassinated Senator Goebel!" was shouted into the house door an instant after the shots rang out. The members rushed pell-mell over one another down the steps to the front of the building, coatless and hatless.

In five minutes the whole city learned the news and hundreds poured into the state house yard and it looked as if a riot would result.

John Whittaker was arrested a few minutes after the shooting trying