

# The Thirteen Towns.

FOSTON, (Polk Co.) MINNESOTA

An honestly taxed nation is a wisely governed nation.

The man with a cork limb is more of a stopper than a goer.

China seems to have remarkably little to do with the open door.

Style on the street sometimes means a meager bill of fare at home.

Every man imagines himself honest until his sins have found him out.

It is but natural that a breach of promise case should be heard in a court house.

Muncie, Ind., has managed to round up eighteen boy thieves. Such is life in a great city.

If marriage is sometimes a failure it is probably because so many people marry without experience.

Major Nolan has captured Naic. It was felt all along that some one would get the worst of it in that quarter.

When the cruel war is over the veterans will have a mighty different time of it in trying to "vote the way they shot."

Says a rural editor in speaking of an explosion: "One man was killed and another had his head severed from his body."

Napoleon said that the Lord is always on the side of the heaviest artillery, but the Boers seem to be doing very well.

A great nation is made up of great individuals. The man who is the architect of his own character builds for the republic.

The work of saving the country will soon be in progress again; but who is going to save the fellows that are responsible for the job?

It must have been a curious complication of ancestral circumstances that could produce that New Jersey judge who values a child's life at \$1.

The fact that in two instances man has found it necessary to disguise himself in woman's clothes in order to swindle successfully is a high tribute to woman's general reputation for honesty and conscientiousness.

The raising of a fund to preserve the house in Philadelphia in which the first American flag was made and in the erection of a monument over the grave of Betsy Ross, the maker, has been successfully carried out.

Boston has an Authors' club, every member of which "must have written something worthy to be called literature." With the club itself sitting in judgment, the modesty of the organization is something significant.

The situation in Canada in regard to the scarcity of white paper is becoming serious. All Canadian mill owners and large dealers have sent out circulars withdrawing prices for the present and for the first time in years orders are being rejected or half filled. American manufacturers have been vainly seeking shipments of wood pulp from Canadian millers. English dealers also have made inquiries in Canada.

Owing to the overcrowding of the western cattle ranges Secretary of Agriculture Wilson will, it is said, recommend that congress allow the western states to lease these public grazing lands, and that the rentals derived be applied to irrigating and educational improvements within the states. This will warrant each renter in fencing and improving his holding, sinking wells and resting his grass lands, which will result in a greater grazing capacity for the land.

It is estimated that there are now 7,000,000 feet of white pine still standing within the borders of Minnesota. It is stated further that this pine is melting away at the rate of 1,500,000 feet every year, and that in another five years, if the present rate of consumption continues, an end will have been reached to the lumber business of the state. This, however, is a prospect that causes no particular alarm among business men, for, according to Minneapolis reports, they are confident that with the passing of the lumberman there will be a great addition to the agricultural population, and that the added trade which will naturally come as the result of the development of the rich farming lands of the northern part of the state will more than compensate them for any loss they may sustain by the closing down of the saw mills.

A New York lawyer, delivering an address before a prominent club of Manhattan, deliberately asserted that the aldermen of New York were thieves and hoodlums. This declaration will be a severe shock to the confiding thousands who have always maintained that all aldermen, those of Chicago and New York included, were paragons of Spartan virtue and rigid honesty.

Judge, the comic publication, has trained its guns on John Bull, and is out for the Boers. Mr. Bull had no better return from the field at once.

# FIRED AT GOEBEL

FATALLY WOUNDED BY AN UNKNOWN ASSASSIN.

Shot Down in the Capitol Grounds While on His Way to the Capitol—Shot Was Fired From the Building Where the State Officers Have Their Offices—Man Arrested on Suspicion but There is a Strong Belief That He Had Nothing to Do With the Crime.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 1.—While walking through the capitol grounds on his way to the capitol building at 11:10 o'clock yesterday morning, William Goebel, the Democratic contestant for governor of Kentucky, was shot down and very dangerously wounded. Harland Whitaker, a farmer from Butler county, the home county of Gov. Taylor, is now in jail at Louisville, charged with the crime. There is no direct evidence against Whitaker, and he was placed under arrest more because he was caught around the capitol building when the shots were fired than for any other apparent reason. He denies in the most positive manner that he had any connection with the shooting or knew anything about it. He was running toward the scene of the shooting and not away from it when he was caught and arrested. Senator Goebel was wounded by a rifle ball of small caliber, not over 38, which struck him in the right side just below the armpit. The ball passed through the back part of

across the body on a diagonal line, passing out below the left shoulder blade. Mr. Goebel was on his way to the senate chamber, in company with Col. Jack Chinn and Warden Eph 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 steps of the capitol building the distance is about 300 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 fifty feet east of the capitol building. This building is used for offices by nearly all the leading officials of the state, Gov. Taylor and the secretary of state having rooms on the first floor. As the shot was heard Goebel gave a quick involuntary 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 brick sidewalk close to where Goebel lay. None of them touched him, however. Lillard hastily turned around to aid Goebel, who was supported by Chinn, who had his arm about him almost as soon as he touched the pavement. "Get help," said Chinn to Lillard, and turning to Goebel he asked: "Are you hurt, Goebel? Did they get you?" "They have got me this time," said Goebel. "I guess they have killed me." In less than a minute a crowd of men was around Goebel. He was losing much blood and was becoming very weak. He was hastily carried to the office of Dr. E. E. Hume, in the basement of the capitol hotel, about 1,000 feet from the spot where the shooting occurred. Here he was laid on a sofa while Dr. Hume made a very hasty examination, pronouncing the wound to be of a nature that must cause death in a short time. Goebel, who showed great fortitude and courage throughout, smiled weakly as he

heard the verdict, and feebly rolled his head from side to side in token of dissent from the opinion expressed by the physician. He was then carried to his room on the second floor of the capitol hotel, and in addition to Dr. Hume, Doctors Mc Cormick and Ely were summoned to attend him. After a careful examination of the wound the doctors announced that while exceedingly dangerous, it was not necessarily fatal unless complications of blood poisoning should set in. The patient himself kept up his courage, insisting again and again that he was not going to die. In addition to Doctors Hume, Ely and McCormick, who were in attendance upon the wounded man, Doctors J. Mackenzie, E. P. Dundridge and E. J. Walker were summoned from Cincinnati and Dr. McMurtry came from Louisville. As soon as the physicians from Louisville and Cincinnati had examined the patient a consultation was had at the conclusion of which Dr. Hume announced that the chances had turned very much against the wounded man and the probability was that

He Would Die before morning. As soon as it was known that the bullet which struck Mr. Goebel had come from the building to the east a group of men gathered in front of the door on the east side. Others ran to the door on the west side to prevent the escape of anybody from there. Several men attempted to enter the doors from the outside, but were prevented by groups of mountaineers, who stood in the doorways. Some of the men held Winchester in their hands and presented an aspect so generally uninviting that no attempt was made to search the building and nobody gained admittance to it for several minutes after the shooting had been done, and the assassin had ample opportunity to escape. That the shooting of Mr. Goebel was the result of a carefully laid plan is without question. The man who did the work had evidently taken his stand at the window which had previously been raised in order to allow the free passage of the bullet and waited until his victim was in full sight before firing. The Republican state officials and members of the legislature without exception denounce the shooting in the most unmeasurable terms. Gov. Taylor immediately caused a small ad-

dress to be published in which he declared the affair to be a disgrace and an outrage, and calling for the most sober condemnation. He sent orders at once to Adjt. Gen. Collier directing him to take steps for the preservation of order. Gen. Collier is a Republican and is opposed to Mr. Goebel. He declared the shooting to be a most cowardly affair, and one that upon every consideration was regretted. He lost no time in making preparations, however, and by the time Goebel had been lifted from the ground to be carried to the hotel, Gen. Collier had telephoned to the armory, half a mile distant, directing the local military company which was stationed there under Capt. Walcott, to proceed at once to the capitol building, take possession of the grounds and its approaches, allowing nobody to enter the gates. Twenty minutes after the shooting Capt. Walcott and his men marched across the front of the capitol building and halted at the foot of the steps. Orders were issued to outside companies throughout the state to make ready at once 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. "It makes no difference to me," said Gen. Collier, "who starts anything, we will preserve order on both sides." The excitement among the followers of Mr. Goebel was great, and for a short time immediately following the shooting of the leader there was more than a possibility that some of the hot-heads would seek vengeance upon their political enemies. Threats were made against Republican leaders and attorneys during the excitement, but the leading Democratic members of the house and senate soon brought them to calmer talk. During the evening several companies of militia arrived from out-of-town points and were stationed so that they would be ready at a moment's notice to cope with any outbreak that might occur.

CONTESTS DECIDED. Board Declares Goebel Entitled to His Seat.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 1.—While William Goebel lay at the point of death in his room as the result of an assassin's bullet, the contesting boards, which for two weeks had been listening to the evidence in his contest for the governor's chair, declared him entitled to the seat. The boards having in charge the contests between Goebel and Taylor for governor, and Beckham and Marshall for lieutenant governor, met at 7 o'clock last night in the city hall to consider the evidence submitted to them and prepare their report to the legislature. A few legal authorities were read to them at the request of Senator Allen, who wished light shed on a few doubtful points. The vote was then taken and by a strict party vote of 10 to 1, William Goebel was declared to have been legally elected governor of Kentucky. The Beckham-Marshall contest was then voted upon, and a strict party vote of 9 to 2 settled this matter.

THE MARKETS. Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, Feb. 1.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 65 1/2@67 1/4c; No. 2 Northern, 64@65 3/4c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 29 1/2@29 3/4c; No. 2, 29 1/4@29 1/2c. Oats—No. 2 white, 23 1/2@23 3/4c; No. 3, 23 1/4@23 1/2c. Barley and Rye—Feed barley, 31@32 1/2c; malting grade, 33@35c; No. 2 rye, 47 1/2@47 3/4c; No. 3 rye, 46@46 1/2c. Duluth, Feb. 1.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 66 7/8c; No. 1 Northern, 65 3/8c; No. 2 Northern, 62 7/8c; No. 3 spring, 59 3/8c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 66 7/8c; No. 1 Northern, 65 3/8c; May, No. 1 Northern, 67 3/8c; July, No. 1 Northern, 66 1/2c; oats, 23 1/2@24c; rye, 50c; barley, 34@37c; flax, to arrive, \$1.51; cash, \$1.51; May, \$1.54; September, \$1.07; corn, 30 1/2c.

Minneapolis, Feb. 1.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 66 1/2c; No. 1 Northern, 65 3/4c; 67 1/4c; No. 2 Northern, 65 @ 65 3/4c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 28 3/4@29c; No. 3, 28 1/2@28 3/4c. Oats—No. 3 white, 23 @23 1/4c; No. 3, 22 3/4@23c. Barley—Malting, 34@35c; feed, 32@34c. Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 1.—Flour is steady. Wheat firm; No. 1 Northern, 67 1/2@68 1/4c; No. 2 Northern, 65 1/2@66 1/2c. Rye firm; No. 1, 53 3/4c. Barley easier; No. 2, 46c; sample, 35@43c. Oats easy; No. 2 white, 25@25 1/4c. Chicago, Feb. 1.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 69 1/2@70c; No. do, 68 1/2@69c; No. 2 hard spring, 67 1/2@69c; No. 1 Northern spring, 67 1/2@69c; No. 2 do, 66 1/2@68 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 62 1/2@66 1/2c. Corn—No. 2, 31 1/2c; No. 3, 31 1/4c. Oats—No. 2, 23c; No. 3, 22 1/2@23 1/4c. Chicago, Feb. 1.—Cattle—Beef, \$4@6.50; cows and heifers, \$3 @ 4.80; stockers and feeders, \$3.25@4.50; Texas-fed beefs, \$4@5. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, \$4.40@4.70; good to choice heavy, \$4.60@4.72 1/2; rough heavy, \$4.45@4.55; light, \$4.35@4.57 1/2; bulk of sales, \$4.50@4.65. Sheep, \$4.40@5; lambs, \$5@6.60. Sioux City, Iowa, Feb. 1.—Cattle—Beef, \$4.50@5.40; cows, bulls and mixed, \$2.25@4; stockers and feeders, \$3.50@4.60; calves and yearlings, \$3.75 @5. Hogs, \$4.45@4.55; bulk, \$4.50. South St. Paul, Feb. 1.—Hogs—\$4@4.67 1/2. Cattle—Bulls, \$2.90@3.50; heifers, \$3@3.65; cows, \$3.25@3.90; calves, \$3@3.50; stockers, \$3.50@4.25.

Governor of Tutuila. New York, Feb. 1.—Capt. Wendell C. Neville, commander of the marine corps at the Brooklyn navy yard, who has been appointed governor of the island of Tutuila, has received orders to prepare to go to the Samoan islands at once. It has been decided to establish a coaling station at Tutuila, and a company of marines will sail with Capt. Neville to garrison the station.

No Mileage for Roberts. Washington, Feb. 1.—The house committee on mileage yesterday decided the case of Brigham H. Roberts for mileage, which amounts to about \$1,000. A majority of the committee is of the opinion that he is not entitled to the money, as he was not sworn in as a member of the house. Mr. Roberts will be heard by the committee tomorrow.

# GOEBEL IS SWORN IN

TAKES OATH OF OFFICE AS GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

Democratic Members of the Legislature Signed a Statement Saying They Believed That Goebel and Beckham Were Legally Elected, but That the Legislature Was Prevented From Taking Action by Gov. Taylor—Goebel Appoints a New Adjutant General—Possibility of Trouble—Goebel Rests Comfortably.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 2.—William Goebel was, shortly before 9 o'clock last night sworn in as governor of Kentucky, and J. C. W. Beckham a few minutes later took the oath of lieutenant governor. The oath was administered to both men by Chief Justice Hazlerigg, of the court of appeals. The plan to make Goebel governor was set in motion early in the afternoon. A statement was prepared saying the boards which had heard the contests for governor and lieutenant governor had decided in favor of Goebel and Beckham, and that the boards intended to report their finding to the legislature, but that they had been prevented from so doing by the action of Gov. Taylor in declaring the legislature adjourned. The statement then goes on to say 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 that Goebel and Beckham

Were the Legally Elected governor and lieutenant governor, and each man as he signed the paper announced that he was for the contest of the majority report of the contest board, which declared Goebel and Beckham to be the men rightfully entitled to the office. The statement is signed by a majority of the members of both houses.

As soon as the last man actually needed had affixed his signature to the statement word was sent to the residence of Chief Justice Hazlerigg, of the court of appeals. He came at once to the capitol hotel, passed directly up stairs to the room of Mr. Goebel and administered the oath of office. Mr. Goebel was propped up with pillows and was able to raise his hand only with the greatest difficulty as he listened to the words of Judge Hazlerigg. When the oath had been given Mr. Goebel sank back exhausted, the effort having been almost too much for his strength. Mr.

Goebel Was Unable to say anything regarding the matter, but the contented smile on his face bore strong witness to the pleasure that he felt. Immediately upon leaving the room where he had sworn in Mr. Goebel, Judge Hazlerigg went to an adjoining room where he swore in Mr. Beckham as lieutenant governor. 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 Adjt. Gen. Daniel Collier from office and appointed Gen. John D. 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 Gen. Castleman of his appointment and he is expected in the city this morning. There is a

Possibility of Trouble in this matter of control of the state troops. The regiments of the guard have recently been reorganized and are for the most part made up of Republicans and the personal followers of Gov. Taylor. It is not certain that they will at once obey the orders issued by Gov. Goebel, and any attempt to force them to do so will almost certainly result in trouble. Gen. Collier refused positively to say anything regarding his possible line of action. He would not say, however, that he had any intention of giving up his post at the order of Gov. Goebel.

Seventy-six members of the house and senate signed the statement which included some strong criticism of the actions of Gov. Taylor in adjourning the legislature and preventing it from meeting by the use of the militia. The house and senate will make another effort to meet to-day, but the Democratic members say they do not expect any trouble. If they are prevented by the militia from entering the hall they will meet somewhere else. They say that no violence will be offered to anybody, even though the members of the legislature are satisfied that the troops are acting illegally.

Goebel Resting Comfortably. Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 2.—The condition of Gov. Goebel at a late hour 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.

Gov. Taylor Adjourns the Legislature. Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 2.—Gov. Taylor yesterday afternoon issued the following address:

"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 legislature in this state has culminated in the most fearful condition of the period to the state. The dreadful tragedy which occurred yesterday shocked and startled all and can be no more sincerely deplored by any one than myself.

"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 constitu-

tional powers, adjourned the legislature to convene in London on Feb. 6.

"I have taken every precaution to preserve the peace, that any 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." Asserts His Innocence. Louisville, Ky., Feb. 2.—Harland Whitaker, who was suspected of having shot Senator Goebel and who was brought here last night from Frankfort, was somewhat nervous as a result of the excitement, but he still persists in asserting his innocence, and said he had no fear of the outcome of his trial.

GIGANTIC STRIKE PROBABLE. Coal Industry in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania Will Shut Down.

Indianapolis, Feb. 2.—It is probable that the coal industry in the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania, known as the competitive field, will shut down and the 70,000 miners employed in the district called out on a general strike within forty-eight hours. This situation is reached by reason of inability to reach an agreement on the part of the joint committee. That body closed its deliberations last night without result and a strike of gigantic proportions will ensue. The charge was made on the floor of the committee room that the Indiana operators had come into the committee with the deliberate purpose of breaking up the interstate agreement, and whether this was true or not they rendered the reaching of an agreement an impossibility.

HARVEY DERANGED. Unfortunate Mental Condition of a Prominent Railroad Official.

Hutchinson, Kan., Feb. 2.—W. A. Harvey, general freight and passenger agent of the Arizona & Southwestern railway, with headquarters at Bisbee, Ariz., is in this city in a pitiable condition. He was on his way to Chicago, and got off the Santa Fe train here, leaving his grip and overcoat on the train. At first it was thought he was getting over the effects of an opiate, but his condition became worse, and he was locked up. It is evident now that he is mentally unbalanced. His parents, who live in Wisconsin, have been notified.

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS. One May Be Called to Meet in the City of Mexico.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Secretary Hay has received assurance from all the South American countries which have diplomatic representatives in Washington of the most favorable reception by them of President McKinley's suggestion that a congress of Pan-American nations be reconvened, this time preferably at the City of Mexico, in case the first congress was held in Washington. The next step toward the execution of the project probably will be the extension by Mexico of the invitations to the nations of North, South and Central America to participate in such a congress.

VALUE OF SPANISH VESSELS. Information Desired in the Proceedings for Prize Money.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The secretary of the navy, in compliance with an order of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, has forwarded the original appraisal of the Spanish cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa and of the property recovered from Spanish vessels in the vicinity of Santiago, in the American fleet. The vessel named is appraised at \$652,497, and the property recovered at \$29,367. This is part of the proceedings brought by Admiral Sampson, his officers and men for the recovery of prize money.

GREAT SIGHT FOR JAPS. Forty-Eighth Regiment Holds a Parade at Yokohama.

Yokohama, Feb. 2.—The event of the week has been the arrival of the United States transport Grant with the Forty-eighth regiment, U. S. V., (colored) on board. In consequence of the breaking out of the plague in Honolulu the Grant was obliged to put in here for coal. Permission having been granted by the authorities, a parade of the regiment was held and a great crowd witnessed the unusual spectacle of an armed body of American soldiers landing upon the shores of Japan.

IT WORKED TOO WELL. A Canadian Tax on Pulp Wood Closes Two Canadian Mills.

Montreal, Feb. 2.—The tax of \$1.90 per cord placed on pulp wood, with a rebate of \$1.50 per cord when the pulp produced therefrom is manufactured within the limits of the province of Quebec, is not working as its promoters intended. Its purpose was to cut off the supply of American pulp manufacturers. It is not only doing that, but it has cut off the supply of two big pulp mills located on the Ottawa river, just outside the limits of the province of Ontario.

Penalty for Drunkenness. Washington, Feb. 2.—Lieut. Patrick Hourigan, attached to the Prairie, which is carrying goods back and forth to the Paris exposition, was recently convicted by court-martial of intoxication while on duty. He pleaded guilty. The incident occurred at Havre. The court sentenced him to be reduced five numbers in his grade.

Teamster Killed. Grand Rapids, Minn., Feb. 2.—Peter Kremer, a teamster employed by H. F. Brown, near Swan River, was fatally injured by a logging sled running over him. He died while being taken to camp. The remains were shipped to Minneapolis.

Snow Storms in Spain. Madrid, Feb. 2.—Terrible snow storms prevail throughout the peninsula. In some places the snow is yards deep. There have been a number of wrecks on the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts. There are 5,000 cases of influenza in this city.

# WILL TRY IT AGAIN

BULLER WILL MAKE ANOTHER EFFORT TO RELIEVE LADYSMITH.

The War Office Discredits the Story, but Dispatches Give a Strong Impression That There is Something More in It Than Rumor—Garrison at Ladysmith Is Determined and Capable of Holding Out for a Considerable Time—Boers Will Now Try to Drown Them Out.

London, Feb. 2.—When the nation had almost resigned itself to the fall of Ladysmith, there comes from all quarters an indication that Gen. Buller will make another attempt to relieve the besieged place. If the Daily Mail's report of Gen. Buller's statement that he hoped to be in Ladysmith within a week, could be implicitly relied on, news of further serious fighting would be expected shortly. But the papers are loathe to believe that the St. James Gazette characterizes "unwarrantable boasting," if true. Moreover, the war office throws cold water on the dispatch by issuing a statement that it has no news confirmatory of such a move as Gen. Buller's reported speech indicates. Yet dispatches from Ladysmith and Cape Town give a strong impression that there is something more than rumor in all these reports. So, while all definite opinion must await further news, it does not seem at all unlikely that another desperate effort will be made to succor Gen. White.

Cape Town, Feb. 2.—Gen. Buller still holds the Tugela drifts and will possibly renew his attempt to force his way through the Boer defense before long. In any case Ladysmith is capable of holding out for a considerable time.

Cheering News From Ladysmith. London, Feb. 2.—The latest advices from Ladysmith showing the existence of better conditions there than generally believed to be the case, and that the garrison will hold out, have been received with intense satisfaction, but there is no unreasoning overconfidence, as may be judged from the Pall Mall Gazette's remark: "Let us, while preparing for the worst hope for the best." The possibility of Gen. Buller making a dash across the river leads to wondering on the exact position of Gen. Lyttleton's brigade. That it is across the north side of the Tugela is merely a matter of suggestion. If Gen. Lyttleton still holds the drifts on the north side of the river, Gen. Buller maintains the openings and might attempt another attack by way of Potgieter's drift or some other valley. The location of Gen. Lyttleton's brigade is all this time of the purest supposition. It would require news of the greatest importance to attract attention from Ladysmith's dilemma.

To Flood Out Ladysmith. London, Feb. 2.—The correspondent of the Times at Lourenzo Marques says: "Advices received here from the Transvaal say that the war department, convinced that it is unable to storm Ladysmith and that the bombardment will prove ineffective, have decided upon new tactics. Huge quantities of timber, sand bags and hundreds of Kaffirs have been sent from Johannesburg and Pretoria for the purpose of damming Kilip 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.

GEN. BULLER'S LOSSES. Estimated That the Total Will Exceed 2,000 Men.

London, Feb. 2.—The supplemental lists of casualties fill two columns in nonpareil type in the morning papers, making 1,300 reported thus far for Gen. Buller's operations north of the Tugela. The Daily Chronicle estimates that the total exceeds 2,000. The 40 per cent loss at Spion Kop is greater than any British force ever sustained, except, possibly, at Albuera, Spain, in 1811. 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.

A resolution yesterday at a meeting of Liberals to support whatever the government considered best commanded only 2 votes. Instead, a motion was adopted calling for the immediate formation of a home defense division. Lord Salisbury has summoned another council meeting for Friday or Saturday. Public spirit is at a very low ebb.

Great Britain's Total Casualties. London, Feb. 2.—The war office has issued an additional casualty list of the battle of Spion Kop, Jan. 24, and of the engagements at Venter's Spruit, Jan. 17 and Jan. 20. The additional list numbers 130 men killed, 391 wounded and 63 missing, a total of 594. With 174 additional casualties given for the fighting at Venter's Spruit, the total loss since the beginning of the war is placed at 9,658 men.

Reception to Congress. Washington, Feb. 2.—President and Mrs. McKinley gave a reception at the White House last night in honor of congress. The attendance was much smaller than usual owing to the cold weather. The guests were received in the blue parlor.

Aged Woman Burned to Death. Winnipeg, Feb. 2.—The residence of John Stewart, near Cypress River, was burned last night. The blaze originated in the bedroom of Mrs. Stewart's mother, Mrs. Young, about ninety years old. Mrs. Young was burned to death. Mrs. Stewart was also burned and is not expected to live.

Crushed to Death. Winnipeg, Feb. 2.—Rene Johansson, an Icelandic girl, was caught in the machinery at a city laundry and crushed to death.