THE EVENING STAR.

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY
Temporary Business Office, 1109 Pennsylvania Avenue.
The Evening Star Newspaper Company.
S. H. KAUFFMANN, Pres't.

New York Office: 126 Tribune Building.
Chicago Office: Boyce Building.
London Office: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square.

The Evening Star is served to subscribers in the city by carriers, on their own account, at 10 cents per week, or 44 cents per month. Copies at the counter, 2 cents each. By mail—anywhere in the United States or Canada—postage prepaid—50 cents per month.

Saturday Quintuple Sheet Star, $1 per year; with foreign postage added, $3.08.

(Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.)

☞ All mail subscriptions must be paid in advance. Rates of advertising made known on application.

The Evening Star.

No. 14,643. WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1900—SIXTEEN PAGES. TWO CENTS.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION.

Whether or not you wish to buy anything the advertising columns of The Star amply repay the most careful perusal.

APPEAL TO COURTS

Democrats Ask for Injunction Against Taylor and Collier.

TO PREVENT REMOVAL TO LONDON

Also to Keep Troops From Interfering With Legislators.

GOEBEL STILL ALIVE

FRANKFORT, Ky., February 2.—The following notice to Gov. Taylor and Adjt. Gen. Collier was filed this morning in the circuit court before Judge Cantrell by the democratic attorneys. South Trimble, speaker of the house, appears as the plaintiff in the case.

W. S. Taylor and Daniel Collier:

You, and each of you, are hereby notified that on Saturday, February 3, 1900, we will ask for an order of injunction restraining you, and each of you, and all others, from interfering with meetings of the general assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky in any manner whatever, or from assembling said legislature at the city of London, Laurel county, Ky., upon petition this day filed in the Franklin circuit court, and from committing any of the wrongs or unlawful acts therein set forth. Said motion will be made before the Hon. James E. Cantrell of the fourteenth judicial district of Kentucky, in the circuit court room in the court house at Frankfort, Ky., at or about the hour of 11 o'clock a.m.

Gist of the Petition.

The following petition was filed in the circuit court today, all the democratic members of the legislature being signers:

Franklin Circuit Court: The plaintiffs state that they are members of the general assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky, duly elected at the November election, 1899, and were duly qualified as members of said general assembly on the 2d day of January, 1900, and have ever since said date been acting as senators and representatives for the state of Kentucky and discharging the duties pertaining to the offices of senators and representatives for said state.

That while they were engaged in the discharge of their duties according to law, the defendant, W. S. Taylor, on the 30th day of January, 1900, without right or authority of law, and in violation of the constitution of Kentucky and the laws made in pursuance thereof, with force and arms and with a regiment of the Kentucky State Guard dispersed the general assembly, of which these plaintiffs were members, and forcibly took possession of the senate chamber and the hall of the house of representatives, and stationed armed men therein, and has since prohibited these plaintiffs from assembling in the capitol building in their respective chambers and assembling in joint session therein and has interfered with the discharge of their duties and is still interfering and threatening to interfere with these plaintiffs in the performance of their legal duties.

London Given a Bad Name.

That the said Taylor has, without right or authority of law, called the legislature to meet in London, Laurel county, Ky., on the 6th day of February, 1900, a place remote from the seat of government, the said London being a small village, situated in a sparsely populated part of the state, with no buildings or rooms or houses sufficient to accommodate the general assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky, in which to perform their legal duties.

That he has stationed about the capitol building and in the senate chamber and in the hall of the house of representatives armed men and has collected a large number of armed men, who are now encamped in the capitol square to prevent these plaintiffs from meeting and discharging their duties as representatives of the people and is threatening by force and violence and said unlawful methods to continue in the future to prevent them from assembling and discharging their duties as such representatives.

They state that the aforesaid unlawful acts by the said Taylor are against the will and consent of each house of the general assembly and the members thereof. They say that the two houses had not disagreed in respect to the time of adjournment, nor had they disagreed in reference to adjournment at all, but at the time of the aforesaid unlawful and violent interference, they were peaceably engaged in the discharge of their duties as senators and representatives of the commonwealth of the state of Kentucky. The plaintiffs then quote the provision of the constitution of the state of Kentucky which Gov. Taylor claims gave him the power to adjourn the legislature.

No Disagreement Between Houses.

The petition then continues:

The plaintiffs now state that they had not in any manner disagreed as to the adjournment of either house, nor had they in any respect been guilty of any dereliction of duty, nor had they failed or refused to faithfully perform the duties pertaining to the general assembly and their respective offices. But, they say, notwithstanding said fact, the defendants are now threatening by a force of arms and other violent methods to force the legislature to meet at London, Laurel county, Ky., and still refuse and threaten to prevent a meeting of the general assembly in their respective chambers at the state capitol or anywhere in the city of Frankfort, the seat of government of this commonwealth, and unless enjoined and restrained by the orders of this honorable court they will prevent the meetings of the general assembly at the place designated by the constitution and the laws of this commonwealth.

They further state that Laurel county is in a lawless portion of the state, without any sufficient police force or civil authority to protect the members of the general assembly in the discharge of their official duties, and in a section of the state where many lawless disturbances and factional fights have heretofore occurred, often resulting in the adjournment of the courts of the state, making it frequently necessary for the state militia to be called out to protect the courts in the discharge of their official duties. And notwithstanding troops have been repeatedly called to said section and have operated in conjunction with the civil authorities, they have been totally unable to suppress the fights and lawlessness and factional strife in said sections, and the same is now completely terrorized and dominated by lawless bands of men engaged in feuds and other violations of the law.

Awed by Military Force.

The plaintiffs further aver that, denying the right of the defendants to make the adjournment of the general assembly without their consent, they, the plaintiffs, have repeatedly made effort to enter the hall of the house of representatives and the senate chamber at regular hours for transacting their business, and have been met with a large military force acting under the order of the defendant, W. S. Taylor, and his adjutant general, and prohibited from entering into either house for the purpose of discharging their duty.

They further say that the seat of government had not become dangerous from an enemy or from any contagion, nor had it become dangerous from any cause save the lawlessness brought about by the defendant's own unlawful and wrongful acts.

If the defendants are permitted to continue in the exercise of these unlawful acts, they allege great and irreparable injury will result not only to the state, but to these plaintiffs. That his acts and doings are in plain violation of the constitution, of the rights of each and all of these plaintiffs, and destructive of that department of the government that is intrusted with the sole power of passing and enacting such laws as may be deemed best for the public interest. They, therefore, ask an immediate injunction, enjoining and restraining the defendants and all others from removing or attempting to remove this legislative body to the city of London, or elsewhere than the capitol at Frankfort; and, furthermore, that the defendants and all others be enjoined and restrained from preventing by force, military or otherwise, the plaintiffs from entering into the public building known as the state house, in order that they may discharge their official duties to their constituents and to the state.

Wherefore they pray for an immediate injunction against the said Saylor and Collier, and for all other proper and equitable relief.

Will Demand Admission Every Day.

The democratic plan is to make a formal demand for admission to the legislative halls in the state house every day. They will be denied admittance by the militia, all of which, with the exception of two companies from Barboursville, will remain here. These two companies have been ordered to London for the meeting of the legislature next Tuesday. Governor Taylor gives no intimation of abrogating his proclamation calling for the legislature to assemble at London. He is making all arrangements for the session there. Many republicans went home last night and this morning, all intending going to London Monday.

"It is probable that a quorum will not be present at the opening session of the legislature," said Representative Yarberry, "but there will be before Tuesday night, of that you can rest assured.

He spoke with great confidence, and created the impression that appears to be prevalent that the republicans have something in reserve. Every effort to discover what the republicans propose to do is baffled either by the restriction placed around those in authority to speak or reticence on their part. An effort to reach Gov. Taylor this morning was met by the statement that Gov. Taylor refused to be interrupted; that he was engrossed in giving attention to other matters that affected the welfare of Kentucky; that he had given out no statements for publication, would not now and did not know when he would.

TARIFF FOR PORTO RICO

Ways and Means Committee Agree on a Measure.

Substitute for the Payne Bill Adopted—Twenty-Five Per Cent of Dingley Duties to Be Charged.

At a special meeting of the ways and means committee today it was decided to report a bill establishing a tariff system for Porto Rico on a basis of 25 per cent of the rates in the regular tariff law.

Reports were also received from the subcommittee which has considered to what extent the term "United States," as used in the Constitution, relates to the outlying territory recently acquired by this country.

A majority of the subcommittee, comprising the republican members, reported in substance that Congress has practically unlimited power in dealing with these territories. The minority, comprising Mr. Richardson (dem.) and Mr. Newlands (silverite) hold in substance that all constitutional restrictions extend to the newly acquired territory, and that the powers of Congress are thereby limited.

Substitute for the Payne Bill.

The committee adopted the following substitute for Mr. Payne's bill relative to trade with Porto Rico: "That the provisions of this act shall apply to the Island of Porto Rico and to the adjacent islands and waters of the islands lying east of the 74th meridian of longitude west of Greenwich which was ceded to the United States by the government of Spain by treaty concluded April 11, 1899, and the name Porto Rico as used in this act shall be held to include not only the island of that name, but all adjacent islands as aforesaid.

"Sec. 2. That on and after the passage of this act the same tariffs, customs and duties shall be levied, collected and paid upon all articles imported into Porto Rico from ports other than those of the United States, which are required by law to be collected upon articles imported into the United States from foreign countries.

"Sec. 3. That on and after the passage of this act all merchandise coming into the United States from Porto Rico and coming into Porto Rico from the United States, shall be entered at the several ports of entry upon payment of 25 per cent of the duties which are required to be levied, collected and paid upon like articles of merchandise imported from foreign countries.

"Provided, nevertheless, that the customs duties collected in the United States ports upon articles of merchandise of Porto Rican manufacture shall not be less in rate and amount than the internal revenue tax which may be imposed in the United States upon the same articles of merchandise of domestic manufacture, and the customs duties collected in Porto Rican ports upon articles of United States manufacture shall not be less than the internal revenue tax which may be imposed in Porto Rico upon the same articles of Porto Rican manufacture.

"Section 4 That the custom duties collected in Porto Rico in pursuance of this act, less the cost of collecting the same and the gross amount of all collections of customs in the United States upon articles of merchandise coming from Porto Rico, shall be placed at the disposal of the President for the purpose of paying the expenses of the government of Porto Rico until otherwise provided by law."

BIG BLAZE AT YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

Two Stores Have Their Contents Destroyed—Loss $400,000.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, February 2.—Fire last midnight completely gutted the three-story brick buildings occupied by the J. N. Euwers Sons Company, dry goods, and McElroy & Co., furniture dealers. The large department store of G. M. McKelvey & Co., which adjoins Euwers' store, was badly damaged by water. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is estimated at close to $400,000.

MUTINY IN SOUDAN

Two Battalions of Native Troops Revolt at Khartoum.

GREAT ANXIETY FELT AT CAIRO

The Khedive Asked to Pacify the Black Soldiers.

BUT FEW BRITISH PRESENT

PARIS, February 2.—A dispatch to the Havas News Agency from Cairo confirms the report that a rebellion had occurred among the Soudanese troops in Khartoum. It says:

"There is much anxiety here. There have been a number of grave incidents, notably the growing discontent in the Egyptian army, which has attained to a mutiny in two Soudanese battalions. The government has sent Col. Wingate to parley with them. The army complains of bad treatment and the secret dispatch of Egyptian troops to South Africa. It appears certain that ten Maxims and a large assignment of saddles have gone to Durban, and a number of English officers and civil functionaries have obtained an unlimited furlough to go to South Africa, which is believed to be a breach of Egypt's neutrality.

"The government is alarmed at the attitude of the black troops, and has asked the khedive to intervene. The latter has sent a letter urging obedience, but the anxiety nevertheless continues. Egypt is almost denuded of European soldiers."

A cable dispatch to the Associated Press from Paris January 31 said there are only 150 white British soldiers at Khartoum, under command of a major. The Soudanese force, it was added, consisted of two battalions, with a total of 1,500 men.

ALL PASSES REVOKED.

No One Now Admitted to the Capitol at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Ky., February 2.—Gov. Taylor this morning ordered that nobody should be admitted to the grounds of the capitol under any circumstances. The passes heretofore which have entitled soldiers to go through the lines were taken up as soon as presented. The object of the new orders is to prevent any civilian from serving any legal papers upon him. It is the intention of the democrats to secure an injunction at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning restraining Governor Taylor from interfering in any way with the meetings of the legislature, and enjoining him and Lieutenant Governor Marshall from exercising the functions of state officers.

There is little chance that service will be secured on Gov. Taylor, as the executive building is circled by sentries and an entire company is posted night and day in the ante-room just outside his office. Every civilian who could possibly be a bearer of legal documents will be turned back by the soldiers.

No attempt has been made to enforce the pardon of Douglas Hayes. Gov. Taylor, by his refusal to recognize the state courts, has placed himself in such a position that he cannot make legal process against the warden. The one thing left for him to do is to liberate Hayes by force, and he has evinced no disposition as yet to employ this means.

GOEBEL HOLDING HIS OWN.

Statement of the Attending Physician This Morning.

FRANKFORT, Ky., February 2.—Mr. Goebel passed on the whole a comfortable night, and is in better condition than on yesterday morning. His respiration has decreased and is more regular, and his pulse is slower. Dr. Welch said:

"We wish to hold out no hopes of his recovery, but the man is at least holding his own."

TENDER TROOPS TO GOEBEL.

Democrats in Various Parts of Kentucky Offer Their Services.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, February 2.—Specials to the Enquirer from numerous points in Kentucky report the tender of troops, if needed to sustain the Goebel government. Among them is the offer of Col. Gaither of Harrodsburg, heretofore a strong anti-Goebel man. At Richmond, Ky., Dr. Frazee, one of Morgan's cavalry, in a few hours enlisted fifty men. Similar offers come from scores of other towns, none of which have been accepted.

ACTORS' CHURCH ALLIANCE.

Chicago Ministers Will Take Up the Work in That City.

CHICAGO, February 2.—Prominent ministers of Chicago met yesterday and organized to introduce the work in Chicago of the Actors' Church Alliance of America, of which Henry C. Potter, bishop of New York, is president.

The organization is non-sectarian and will include clergymen of all denominations, its object being to bring the church and stage into more intimate relations, to furnish to actors in all cities clergymen ready to serve them when sick or in distress and to hold special services for the benefit of the members of theatrical companies while on the road. Another object sought is to assist the efforts of the actors toward the abolition of Sunday performances.

Calendars have been printed, which will be posted on the call boards of all theaters, showing the local chaplains, their denominations and addresses, and those joining in the movement must hold themselves to respond to calls at any time.

INTEMPERANCE IN MEXICO.

Churches of All Denominations Make War on the Evil.

CITY OF MEXICO, February 2.—The press continues to denounce the growth of the liquor traffic in Mexico, and ascribes to the increasing consumption of ardent spirits in various forms the augmented mortality and crime. The Methodists here, headed by Bishop McCabe and Rev. Dr. Butler, have begun a campaign against intemperance, and the local Catholic journals are exhorting their readers to arouse themselves to prevent the country from becoming a prey to alcoholism. It is reported that the government will endeavor by means of public action to aid the temperance movement

The Marston Moor Floated.

CAPE HENRY, February 2.—The British steamship Marston Moor, floated yesterday at New Inlet, N. C., passed the Capes this morning bound to Hampton Roads for orders.

Mr. Phelps' Condition Unchanged.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., February 2.—There was no change during the night in the condition of Mr. Edward J. Phelps, ex-minister to England, who is ill with pneumonia here.

MORE WITNESSES CALLED

Defense in the Clark Case Did Not Open.

Lewistown, Mont., Bank Cashier Put on the Stand—Mr. Beasley Explains His Vote.

When the Senate committee on privileges and elections met today Mr. Campbell, representing the memorialists in the prosecution of the charges against Senator Clark of Montana, in connection with his election to the United States Senate, announced that he had two or three more witnesses to examine, thus deferring the beginning of the presentation of the defense.

The first of these witnesses was Frank E. Wright, cashier of the Fergus County Bank, located at Lewistown, Mont. Mr. Wright was questioned concerning the accounts of State Representative T. C. Long and State Senator Hobson, the latter being president of his bank. He said that prior to the meeting of the legislature Long had owed the bank $400 and Hobson had owed it $22,000. Long had paid his note in April and Hobson his in May last, both paying with checks. The witness brought with him a transcript of the accounts of Hobson and Long, but failed to bring the deposit slips in either case.

The account transcripts were placed in evidence. The one in Mr. Hobson's case showed that in April last a letter was received from the Continental National Bank of Chicago advising the Fergus County Bank of a credit of $25,000 in Mr. Hobson's behalf. Mr. Hobson was then in London, but the witness did not think he had gone to London with Senator Clark. Mr. Hobson had never told him where he had obtained the $25,000.

Hobson Considered Wealthy.

On cross-examination, Mr. Wright said that Mr. Hobson was considered a wealthy man—worth about $300,000 or $400,000. He knew that he had sold some mines in London, but did not know whether the $25,000 was derived from this source.

Halsey M. Watson of the Fergus County Argus testified to a conversation with Representative Long after his return to Lewistown from his attendance at the legislature. Long had exhibited a big roll of bills. The representative had objected to some criticisms of his course in voting for Clark.

The witness had said to Mr. Long: "Well, Charley, I suppose it was simply a matter of dollars and cents with you." To which he said the reply was: "Well, I hope you don't consider I was a cheap guy, any way."

Reason for Beasley's Vote.

W. W. Beasley, republican member of the Montana legislature from Sweet Grass county, denied that he had said during his campaign that he would never vote for a democrat. He had not talked with any one seriously of voting for Mr. Clark until the question came up in the republican caucus.

Mr. Beasley said he was induced to vote for Mr. Clark because, in a statement furnished him, Mr. Clark had given assurance that he would vote for protection on Montana raw materials.

Mr. Beasley was then excused to go to his hotel to get Mr. Clark's pledge, and the committee took a recess until 2 p.m.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

The Proper Place for the New Municipal Building.

"I am thoroughly convinced," said Chairman Babcock of the House District committee to a Star reporter today, "that the new municipal building for Washington should be located on Pennsylvania avenue in line with the new city post office. In fact, I think every building which the government, or the District and government jointly, may construct hereafter for government purposes should be placed in that section. I have always been a warm advocate of building up this noble thoroughfare, and I would like to see several handsome public structures between the Capitol and the treasury.

"Of course, it goes without saying that the District should be provided with a municipal building. Congress has been paying rent too long for the quarters occupied by the municipal offices, and we should put the city government into an adequate structure of its own."

Representative Hull of Iowa, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, who has served a long time in Congress, is always interested in affairs concerning the national capital.

"For six years," said Mr. Hull today, "I have been talking in favor of putting public buildings on the south side of the avenue. I will most heartily indorse and lend my aid to carrying the plan for the location of a municipal building somewhere between the Capitol and the treasury on that thoroughfare."

FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Growing Opinion That Policy Should Be Authoritatively Announced.

There is a growing opinion among republicans in Congress that the quickest way to put an end to the annoyance by Senator Pettigrew and other defenders of Aguinaldo is to pass a resolution declaring it to be the policy of this government to maintain sovereignty over the Philippines. At first there was a disposition to do nothing with reference to these islands until after the insurrection had been put down and the President had made definite recommendation for legislation. It is apparent, however, that as long as the question of what disposition is to be made of the islands is open, there will be a constant agitation in behalf of independence by the friends of Aguinaldo in this country, and that the encouragement thus given will serve to prolong the struggle of the Filipinos. The status will be materially changed, however, if Congress takes action and an affirmation of perpetual sovereignty becomes the law of the land. The anti-imperialists can say now that they are criticising what is merely the policy of the President, but further attacks after the adoption of such a resolution would be a much more serious matter, and it is believed that they would hesitate to assail the sovereignty of this government fully established by congressional action. In this view of the case it is expected that a resolution similar to that offered by Mr. Tayler of Ohio in the House or to that of Mr. Beveridge in the Senate will soon be brought forward and adopted.

Return of the Dolphin.

The United States ship Dolphin has returned here from a surveying cruise along the northern coast of South America.

The Yankton has arrived at Kingston, Jamaica.

Local Pensions.

The following residents of the District of Columbia received pensions today: James F. Bruner (dead), increase, $24 to $50; Maria Meiyer, $8, and Elizabeth Campbell, $8.

Leave for Ambassador Clayton.

The State Department has granted a leave of absence to Powell Clayton, United States ambassador to Mexico. Mr. Clayton has been steadily at his post since his appointment and will probably remain in the United States about sixty days before returning to Mexico.

WILL NOT INTERFERE

Decision of the Cabinet on Governor Taylor's Request.

OPINION UNANIMOUS ON THE SUBJECT

Two Delegations Visit the White House Early.

SENATOR LINDSAY'S VIEWS

President McKinley today telegraphed Gov. Taylor of Kentucky that there is nothing, as set forth in the latter's message to the chief executive last night, which justifies federal interference in that state.

This was the decision reached this morning by the President and later by the cabinet, there being no difference of opinion on the subject. All the lawyers in the cabinet, including Attorney General Griggs and Secretaries Root and Long, saw nothing in the revelations made by Gov. Taylor warranting the use of federal troops.

The cabinet did not discuss prospective demands which may or may not be made by Gov. Taylor or by any of the other officials or the legislature of the state. There was no need to go into hypothetical matters, and the public can rest assured that nothing is being held back. The President will decide upon each question or application made to him as it comes up, and will not bother himself or his administration with what may happen under certain conditions.

Gov. Taylor's Message.

Gov. Taylor's long message to the President was read to the cabinet. It was considered, in effect, a request for federal troops, and the President has answered it with that construction in view.

Attorney General Griggs months ago looked up the law as to the right of federal interference in a state, and was prepared to quickly give an opinion to the President and cabinet this morning. This he did by pointedly saying that there is no fact in the Kentucky situation, as revealed by the telegram of Gov. Taylor, or in any information public or private, to justify the government taking a hand. Just what situation would justify interference was given in The Star yesterday.

In his telegram to Gov. Taylor, President McKinley quotes the law which authorizes federal intervention, and indirectly gives a blow to the efforts of the governor. This law, it is stated by a cabinet member who took part in the discussion today, contemplates federal intervention only when the legislature is not in session and "cannot be convened." The cabinet decided that there is a legislature in session, and that it was in session until Gov. Taylor himself adjourned it by his own act. In brief, the precedent established by the administration today is that a legislature is the authority to call for federal troops in state affairs, and when it is not in session and cannot be convened, the request of the governor of the state will be recognized.

The Law Alone Considered.

This decision was reached wholly without partisan consideration. The sympathy of the members of the cabinet is probably with Governor Taylor, and the administration would wish him success in his efforts to retain his position, but the President looks solely at the law. Briefly, the law says that there is ground for intervention in cases of insurrection, the destruction of federal property, rioting, etc., which cannot be controlled by the legal authorities of the state. Even under these circumstances either the legislature or the governor must ask for intervention.

The republicans will probably be satisfied with the decision of the cabinet, inasmuch as the telegram to Governor Taylor in an indirect manner recognizes him as the acting governor. In fact, it does recognize him as governor de facto. Democrats say, however, that it will practically settle the case in their behalf because it points out that the legislature is the proper authority to call for troops when it is in session or can be assembled.

The Official Statement.

After the cabinet meeting the following statement was made:

"The President has decided that no case has yet arisen to justify the intervention of the national government in Kentucky, and has so informed the governor."

Effects on National Elections.

One and all the members of the cabinet deprecate the serious condition of affairs in Kentucky, and are filled with anxiety for the outcome. It is realized that the conditions are fast outgrowing what was in the beginning regarded as merely a local Kentucky row. As one of the members of the administration put it today, the consequences of this crisis may have a very serious bearing upon the national government itself if they are carried along to the November elections. Should it happen that the result of those elections depends upon Kentucky's vote, there is a prospect of most serious trouble, with the state dominated by lawless elements and the law itself vague and inadequate.

If the national authorities could be induced by any consideration to enter the dispute, it would be with the purpose of endeavoring to to define the law in Kentucky as to obviate all chance of a miscarriage of the popular will as expressed at the polls next November.

The opinion prevailed among several members of the cabinet before the meeting today that the crisis was, after all, over in Kentucky, and that there was now not so much danger of a hostile collision between the opposing elements at Frankfort as there was yesterday morning. It is believed that there is a fair prospect of a transfer of the entire controversy to the civil courts for adjustment. It is anticipated that the Goebel element will initiate proceedings before the state courts to oust Gov. Taylor. To this the Taylor element is expected to reply by an attempt to have the United States courts take the question from the hands of the state courts. In such case it is a foregone conclusion that a long legal battle will follow, during which there will be time for the excitement to abate.

Blackburn and a Kentucky Delegation.

Prior to the cabinet session President McKinley had two important conferences with Kentuckians, the result of one, at least, being that the federal administration does not feel that it has reason or right at this time to interfere in any manner with affairs in Kentucky.

The first conference was with ex-Senator Blackburn and five democratic members of the House—Messrs. Allen, Smith, Rhea, Gilbert and Wheeler. Representative Berry, who has been classed with the anti-Goebel democrats, was not present. Senator Blackburn presented the matters which had taken the democrats to the White House. The first of these was that there is now no need for federal interference in Kentucky and is not likely to be.

Senator Blackburn reviewed the case from the beginning, and asserted that the democrats have acted within the law from the first. He declared that there is no rioting or insurrection at Frankfort and that whatever disturbance exists has been caused by Governor Taylor and his followers.

Mr. Blackburn went on to assure the President that there will be no rioting so far as the democrats are concerned. "I am going to Frankfort this afternoon," the senator said, "and my advice shall be for peaceful methods at all times, and under all circumstances."

Mr. Blackburn said he felt sure that the contest would be settled by legal methods, and he wanted to promise that the democrats would resort to nothing else.

The President listened with grave attention and said that he would give the most thorough consideration to what had been said to him.

Conference With Senator Lindsay.

The other conference was with Senator Lindsay, whose place in the Senate will be taken by Mr. Blackburn. Senator Lindsay has opposed the Goebel forces, and is politically a gold democrat. He is, however, looked upon as one of the ablest jurists in the United States, and as having no superior in Kentucky laws. The President remained with him until ten minutes past time for the cabinet to begin consideration of the day's business. Attorney General Griggs was present part of the time. At the conclusion of the conference Senator Lindsay made this statement, which can safely be regarded as the views of the President:

"In my opinion the authorities do not believe that a case has been made out sufficient to warrant federal interference in Kentucky."

Then the senator expressed his belief that the whole trouble will be settled without bloodshed. "Somebody will give up," was the brief way the senator summed up the matter.

Senator Lindsay occupies a delicate position in the trouble, and will not talk for publication for fear that what he says may be misinterpreted and lead to further misunderstanding. It may be stated, however, that the senator argues that the Kentucky legislature has the constitutional right to pass upon the election of governor; that a majority of the members of the legislature constitute the body at whatever time or place it now meets; that he regards it as probable that the courts of Kentucky will uphold the action of the legislature; briefly, that the legislature will name the man who will sit as governor and will be recognized as such.

Senator Lindsay does not see any possible way of President McKinley recognizing Governor Taylor except by sending troops to Kentucky. This would not even be a recognition unless Governor Taylor had asked for the troops and they were sent at his request.

Representative Wheeler of Kentucky said this morning that he knew of no way the Kentucky contests could be gotten before the United States Supreme Court.

Gov. Taylor's Appeal.

Gov. Taylor last night sent a long statement to President McKinley, virtually pressing the chief executive to recognize him as governor, and strongly indicating the probable need of federal troops. He asserts that the situation is so critical as to be practically beyond the control of the state authorities.

Gov. Taylor's communication to President McKinley was in its nature a memorial. It goes at great length into the situation in Kentucky, making an explanation of the conditions there. There is reason to believe that a specific request for the immediate presence of federal troops was not made.

President McKinley had been keeping informed as to the Kentucky situation and took no action on receiving Gov. Taylor's appeal. He reserved a decision until after the cabinet meeting today, but it is safe to say that he has at no time seen any ground for sending troops to Kentucky.

LAWTON OBSEQUIES FRIDAY

Services Will Be Held at the Church of the Covenant.

Remains and Escort Will Arrive Thursday—Location of Grave at Arlington Selected.

After telegraphic correspondence with Mrs. Lawton it has been finally arranged that the funeral services over the remains of the late Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, U. S. V., shall be held in the Church of the Covenant (Presbyterian), at the corner of 18th and M streets, in this city, next Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and that the interment shall be made in the national cemetery at Arlington. The religious services will be conducted by Rev. H. M. W. Stryker, president of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., assisted by Rev. Dr. Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, and other clergymen.

General Lawton and his family were members of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the funeral services would have been held there, but for the fact that its location was not regarded as suitable for the proper movement of the large number of troops which will participate in the ceremonies.

Location of the Grave.

Adjutant General Corbin and Quartermaster General Ludington, who were designated by the Secretary of War to select a site for the grave of the distinguished soldier at Arlington, have selected for that purpose lot 841, which is eligibly located on the plateau immediately south of the amphitheater, at the junction of the road leading to the mansion and the road from Sheridan's gate.

It is a large double lot, 21 by 15½ feet, and was selected with a view to its ultimate use as the site of the handsome monument which it is proposed to erect to the memory of General Lawton.

Several years ago General Lawton visited the Arlington cemetery and pointed out a lot in a somewhat obscure section as the spot where he would like to be buried, if possible. The authorities found it impracticable, however, to respect his wishes in that respect for the reason that the lot selected by him is too small, and not otherwise suited for the proposed monument.

Mrs. Lawton was consulted with reference to the selection of another site, and fully acquiesced in the views of the committee in favor of the larger lot near the amphitheater.

Party Will Arrive Thursday.

A telegram has been received at the War Department today from Gen. Shafter, who is accompanying the remains to this city as the special representative of the President, saying that the funeral party will reach this city Thursday afternoon.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin sent a telegram to Mrs. Lawton today, saying that Mr. Roessle of the Arlington has tendered the hospitalities of that hotel to herself and family during their sojourn in Washington.

The Lawton Fund Nearly $100,000.

Gen. Corbin announced today that the fund subscribed by the people of the United States for the benefit of the family of Gen. Lawton has reached the handsome proportions of $97,302.65, a sum more than three times as large as it had been originally intended to raise. The money has been placed in the Riggs National Bank to the credit of Mrs. Lawton and her children.

SCHOONER McINNIS WRECKED.

Loss of a Vessel With Several Lives on the Mexican Coast.

United States Consul Griffith, at Matamoras, telegraphed the Secretary of State this morning that the schooner McInnis, from Galveston for Brazos, was wrecked on the Mexican coast and seven lives were lost.

NEEDS MORE TROOPS

Rumored in London That Roberts Has Asked for 90,000 More.

MILITIA LAW TO BE ENFORCED

No News Confirming Buller's Reported Attack on Boers.

TROOPS EMBARK AT LONDON

LONDON, February 2.—Sensational rumors are current that the militia ballot act will be put in force February 14 and that Gen. Lord 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 militia ballot act makes every unmarried man between eighteen and thirty years of age liable to serve for five years.

NO NEWS FROM BULLER.

Reported Crossing of the Tugela River Lacks Confirmation.

LONDON, February 2.—There is no official news from Gen. Buller's headquarters, and the only information which has reached London in any way supporting the reports that he has recrossed the Tugela river is found in the Associated Press dispatch announcing Lord Dundonald's reconnaissance, which is taken to indicate a prelude to renewed activity. As the dispatch is three days old and Lord Dundonald found no difficulty in crossing the river, it is not impossible Gen. Buller may have moved in the interim, and public anxiety is again concentrated on the upper Tugela.

Dispatches from elsewhere in South Africa merely tell of desultory shell firing and the movements of patrols, though Cape Town mentions a rumor that Gen. French has captured 800 Boers, where and when not being announced.

Wales Inspects Life Guards.

LONDON, February 2.—This morning at the Life Guards' barracks, Regent's Park, the Prince of Wales inspected another contingent of yeomanry and honorable artillery company volunteers prior to their departure from London to embark for South Africa.

The spectators included Lord Mayor Newton, a number of city dignitaries, army officers and many ladies. The Prince of Wales made a speech to the men in the same vein as his address to the first contingent of yeomanry at their departure from London Friday last.

Mafeking Has Not Been Relieved.

LORENZO MARQUEZ, Thursday, February 1.—A dispatch from Gaberones, dated January 23, describing a reconnaisance of some of Col. Plumer's forces around the Boer laager southward, seems to dispose of the story that Mafeking has been relieved. On that date the Rhodesians captured two Transvaal flags and drove off the Boer outposts before returning to Gaverones.

Case of the Steamer Nashona.

CAPE TOWN, February 2.—The supreme court has decided to make no order of confiscation in the case of the steamship Mashona at present, in order to give her owners to show within three weeks that she had no intention to trade with the enemy.

The steamship Mashona, from New York, November 3, 1899, for Algoa bay, with a cargo of general merchandise including flour, was seized December 8 by the British warship Partridge.

STRANDED AMERICAN SAILORS.

Indications That Many Men Are Shipped and Left Destitute Abroad.

Consul Fee, at Bombay, India, in a dispatch to the State Department, speaking of sailors who have been thrown upon his care at the consulate because of utter destitution, says that he is inclined to believe that there is a gang located in the city of New York who make a business of procuring men by fraudulent means as sailors for foreign ships, and that in consequence of this many men are shipped in foreign vessels who are utterly unfit and unprepared for such service, and who, when destitute in a foreign port, are absolutely helpless.

He adds that a great number of stranded Americans present themselves at his consulate for help. These men, unless cared for, must suffer untold miseries in their tramp life in India. Some of them deserve assistance from the consulate while others do not. He says: "I have now here three deserving young men who have been unfortunate. Two of them, Henry Meager of Bay City, Mich., and Charles Brown of Santiago, Cal., I have after great effort secured employment for. Another named George Hudson of New York city, also a stranded American, who came from South Africa to Bombay, I secured admittance for at the Seamangers' Home. He has no prospect of getting work. It is next to impossible to secure working pass on a vessel from this port. By reason of the low wages that are obtainable in India and the competition of native labor, a stranded American in destitute circumstances finds himself here in the face of starvation and the plague, and in a most helpless condition."

Changes on the Asiatic Station.

The following changes on the Asiatic station have been announced:

Lieutenant J. R. Morris, from the Oregon to the Isla de Cuba.

Lieutenant J. F. Carter, from the Newark to the New Orleans.

Assistant Surgeon J. J. Snyder, from the New Orleans to the Isla de Cuba.

Naval Cadet L. S. Shapley and Lieutenant M. E. Reed, from the New Orleans to the Brooklyn.

Carpenter F. H. Preble, from the New Orleans to the Petrel.

Lieutenant A. Rust, from the Princeton to the Don Juan de Austria.

Lieutenant C. R. Emrich, from the Brooklyn to the Don Juan de Austria.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant P. W. Hourigan has been detached from the Prairie, and ordered to the League Island navy yard, Pa., for duty in the office of the captain of the yard.

Lieutenant W. S. Smith has been ordered to engineer duty on the Dolphin, instead of on the Kentucky, as heretofore directed.

Lieutenant Wm. H. Alderdice has been detached from the Dolphin and ordered to temporary duty on the Pensacola, thence to the Asiatic station.

Lieutenant H. S. Ritter has been granted sick leave for three months.

Lieutenant Commander V. L. Cottman to the hydrographic office, bureau of equipment.

Pharmacist R. Waggener, from the navy yard at Pensacola, to the Washington yard for examination for retirement.

Acting Warrant Machinist Wm. J. Trevorrow, from the Talbot to the Kearsarge.