PART I.
8 PAGES.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

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BULLER MUST ATTACK TO-DAY.

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

[illegible]

Reliable Report That He Has Received Such Orders.

IN NEW DIRECTION

Will Try to Advance East on Tugela's Northern Bank.

A FLYING COLUMN.

British Troops Are Making a March Through Zululand.

BY MILTON V. SNYDER.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Saturday, Feb. 3.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—Mr. Charles Williams, the military critic of the Morning Leader, who accurately stated General Warren's purpose to attack the Boer flank to the westward, when all other advices declared he had gone toward Wynum, says this morning:

"General Buller has begun his new movement toward Ladysmith. He was probably encamped soon after noon yesterday if all his artillery and munitions had come up. In any case, his orders were definite for an advance at the latest this morning.

"There is no reason to suppose that the direction is that of Dundonald's reconnaissance toward Honger's Spruit, close to Pieter[illegible], although some cavalry and horse artillery may go by that way, so as to operate on or perhaps beyond the Acton Homes road.

"We are inclined to believe General Buller means to round out or envelope any Boers or any works lying on the river near the junction of the Little Tugela. If he succeeds in establishing himself there on the northern bank, he will virtually have turned the Boer positions at Onderbrook and Grobler's Kloof, overlooking Colenso. This would mean the splitting of the Boer forces on the south of Ladysmith. Probably General White would be able to help in the effort by occupying with every the remaining houses of Ladysmith."

MAY TRY THE DRAKENSBERGS.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Saturday, Feb. 3.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—The Daily Telegraph publishes this dispatch from its special correspondent:

Spearman's Camp, Wednesday evening.—The reconnoitering force returned here last night from Honger's Spruit, having seen no Boers.

The weather continues broken, wet and cold. There has been much rainfall the last two days.

The enemy is quiet. We have fired only a few shells at their lines to-day.

The Drakensberg Passes are reported to be only slightly held. There is a fine opportunity for a cavalry dash with horse artillery.

ZULULAND FLYING COLUMN.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Saturday, Feb. 3.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—This dispatch from its special correspondent is published by the Daily Mail:

Pietermaritzburg, Wednesday.—The appearance of the flying column of scouts in Zululand has created some uneasiness among the Boers over the border.

A number of Boers have been hurriedly withdrawn from Ladysmith and Dundee to Vryheid to protect that place and oppose any British advance.

The Boer force there is about 1,000 strong, with three guns.

MILITIA BALLOT ACT.

London, Feb. 2.—Sensational rumors are current that the Militia Ballot Act will be put in force February 9, and that General Lord Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in South Africa, has called for 20,000 additional men, which, it is added, the Government has promised to give him, sending 5,000 militia and volunteers and 8,000 militia reserves.

It is also said that the volunteers are to be mobilized forthwith. It is even asserted today that the Cabinet has specially dealt with these matters.

The Militia Ballot Act makes every unmarried man between 18 and 30 years of age liable to serve for five years.

A Cape Town dispatch mentions a rumor that General French has captured 800 Boers, where and when not being announced.

PLUMER'S MOVEMENT.

Lorenzo Marquez, Feb. 1.—The following, dated Gaberones, January 26, has been received here:

"A Boer scout was captured yesterday by Colonel Plumer's outposts and a small party was sent out to reconnoiter certain hills. They ascended the wrong kopje and blundered upon a Boer fortress, armed with a Maxim. Fortunately, they managed to escape without casualties."

A later dispatch from Gaberones, dated January 28, says:

"Colonel Plumer used his 12½-pounder on the Boer position for the first time to-day. The Boers responded speedily and accurately, but did no damage."

ROBERTS'S CALL.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Feb. 3.—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—With 215,000 men at his command, why does Lord Roberts ask that 10,000 more be sent to him? That is what England asks to-night.

England recalls that Wellington had less than 50,000, and that he beat Napoleon with them. Why, then, does Roberts need nearly ten times as many to thrash 60,000 Boers?

Not that England grudges them if they are needed. But it cannot help wondering over the why and the wherefore that make necessary such an extraordinary force, far greater than any that ever has been sent out of England, even in her greatest wars.

This and the acrimonious and undignified debate in the House of Commons to-day are the sole topics of discussion, there being little news from the front.

That scene in the House to-day fills every one with mortification. It was, it is felt, in excessively bad taste for Colonel Saunderson, the arch Orangeman, to accuse Irishmen as a class of cowardice, when the lists

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SITUATION SUMMARIZED.

Buller Believed to Be Again Moving to the Attack.

BY MILTON V. SNYDER.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Saturday, Feb. 3.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—While no definite and late advices reached here from Natal yesterday, there is a general feeling that General Buller is again on the move to attack the Boers.

Warren's troops were on Wednesday the date of the latest dispatches, still in camp south of the Tugela, while General Hildyard's brigade held his position on the north bank.

General Joubert has gone to the Boer camp on the Upper Tugela, on rumors of an election that he expects another attack on his right.

Furthermore, Ladysmith has not been molested for several days, which would point to a concentration of the Boers elsewhere.

Lord Dundonald's mounted brigade made a reconnoissance on Tuesday along the Tugela River in a westerly direction to Honger's Spruit, where the road leading to Bergway crosses the river.

The Boers are exhibiting considerable reality in regard to the movement of the British flying column, which, it seems, is remembered, starts through Sabunga in the direction of Vryheid as the time General Buller began his march toward Springfield. Boer reinforcements from about Ladysmith have been turned back to protect their lines of communication northward.

General Charles Tranter, who came from India to command the Seventh Division, has gone up to Modder River. This seems to indicate that the troops of that division, which are now arriving at the Cape, will, as well as those of the Sixth Division, under Kelly-Kenny, be utilized along the border of the Free State and take part in the prospective invasion.

Plumer's Activity.

The reported activity of Colonel Plumer's force near Crocodile Pool is a good sign that a strong effort will be made to him to push through Matabeleland, which had evidently not been relieved at the time Boer advices so stated.

A weekly war paper yesterday published a startling announcement to the effect that on the 24th of this month it will be necessary to put the militia ballot act into force, owing to the fact that Lord Roberts has cabled that 10,000 more men must be sent out, and the Government has answered that they will be forthcoming—7000 men from the militia reserves and 3000 from the regular militia and volunteers.

Enforcement of the militia ballot act means that every unmarried man in the United Kingdom, between the ages of 18 and 30 years is liable to serve in the army for five years. General inquiry made in official quarters has made and of men generally well-informed in such matters, failed to obtain any confirmation whatever of this story. Most of those with whom I talked were exceedingly sceptical, although a few thought such an important step might be taken for the purpose of providing an army for the defense of the Island.

Discontent with Parliament's policy of talk instead of action is increasing. The press of the kingdom, irrespective of party to a great degree, are demanding why the Government does not announce what steps it proposes to take to furnish a military force for the defense of the country and provide re-inforcements which may be required in South Africa, why the naval reserves have not been called out and why the reserve fleet is not mobilized in the absence of the channel squadron.

ONLY ONE SHOT AT GOEBEL.

Others Were Fired to Confuse Possible Witnesses.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 2.—Officers of the Louisville companies have learned that but one shot was actually fired at Goebel, although they admit that five shots in all may have been discharged. It is their belief that the sharpshooter who shot Goebel was in the third-story window of the Executive building. It is their theory that the four other shots were fired in the air from a place of concealment back of the building, the purpose of the separate shots being to confuse those who heard them and divert suspicion from the armed would-be assassin. It is supposed that the pistols were hoped by firing the shots to give the impression that a pistol was the weapon used and thus withdraw suspicion from the sharpshooter in the Executive building.

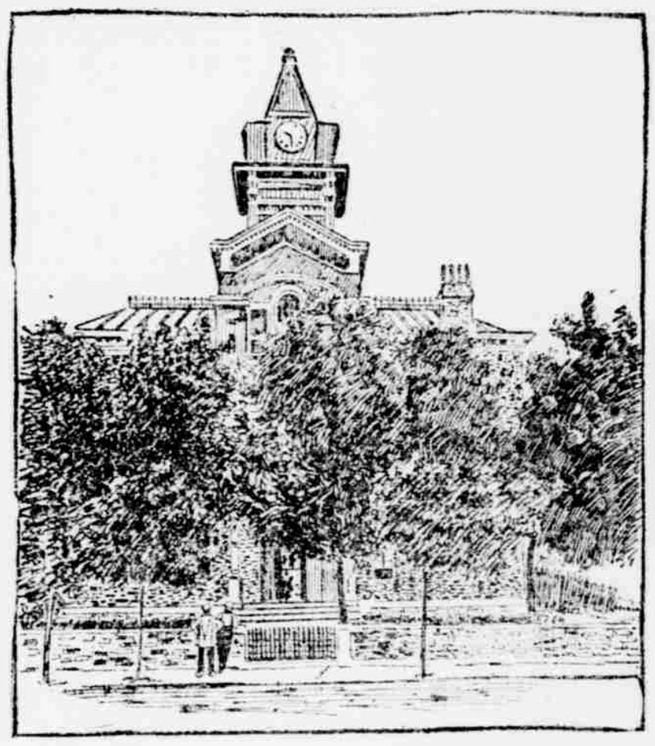
The officers who advance these opinions say that they have investigated every inch of the pavement upon which Goebel fell and that there is no trace of a bullet's recent impact. The whole theory gains plausibility from the fact that Colonel Jack Chinn stood within over Goebel while the four last shots were sounded, and whatever may be said against the mountaineers, nobody doubts their ability to hit a man or a squirrel every shot at seventy-five yards.

HIT BY A SPENT BALL.

Julian Ralph, However, Was Not Seriously Hurt.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Feb. 2.—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—Mr. Knight, the correspondent of the Morning Post, who lost a leg in the war, says that Julian Ralph, the American war correspondent, was hit in the stomach by a spent ball. He was not seriously hurt.



COURTHOUSE AT LONDON, KY.

This is the building to which Mr. Taylor, then Governor, adjourned the Kentucky Legislature. Republican members will assemble here February 6, but the Democratic members will not go, unless taken by force under military escort, a proceeding that is now threatened by Taylor. London is in the mountain district of Eastern Kentucky, and is a Republican stronghold.

LEGALITY OF GOEBEL'S ELECTION RECOGNIZED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Nearly the entire time of the Cabinet meeting to-day was taken up in a discussion of the situation in Kentucky and the rights and duties of the President in connection therewith.

The President decided that the situation did not warrant the Federal authorities in interfering.

This decision was announced to the Cabinet immediately upon its convening. Attorney General Griggs, Secretary Root and the other lawyers of the Cabinet sustained the President's conclusions. The law which must govern in this case authorizes Federal interference when the Legislature is not in session. Governor Taylor's message does not intimate that the Legislature of the State cannot be promptly convened, nor does he show that the conditions in Frankfort are such as would justify Federal intervention.

The President and members of the Cabinet, without exception, recognize the fact that the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, or a majority thereof, is the sole judge of which of the two contestants was elected Governor of the State at the recent election.

LEADING TOPICS —IN— TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri—Increasing cloudiness Saturday, with warmer in northeast portion; probably rain Sunday; easterly winds.

For Illinois—Fair Saturday, with warmer in northern and central portions; increasing cloudiness Sunday; variable winds.

For Arkansas—Fair Saturday; southerly winds; increasing cloudiness Sunday.

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GOOD CHANCE FOR GOEBEL TO LIVE.

In the Last Twenty-Four Hours His Condition Has Decidedly Improved.

TEMPERATURE NEARLY NORMAL

An Operation Necessary to Remove Clotted Blood From His Right Lung—Recovery, if at All, Will Be Slow.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 2.—At 12:30 o'clock Governor Goebel was as comfortable as he had been at any time during yesterday. He was able to take a little nourishment at intervals, some ice cream being given him. The indications are for a good night.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 2.—The condition of William Goebel is to-night considered better than at any time since he was shot. The iron will and determination of the wounded man that he will not die by an assassin's bullet is, however, still considered the main factor in sustaining him, but to-night the attending physicians for the first time hold out some hope for his ultimate recovery.

Governor Goebel secured some sleep during the day, which increased his strength perceptibly, and, though unfavorable symptoms entered themselves at times, the sick man always rallied well. Compared with twenty-four hours ago, his condition shows a decided improvement, his temperature being more nearly normal, though some fever still shows itself. His pulse and respiration are still high, but his kidneys, the condition of which last night was regarded as the most unfavorable symptoms, are performing their functions in a more normal manner, thus obviating in a degree the danger of uraemic poisoning.

Governor Goebel during the day complained somewhat of his soreness, and he was turned partly on his side to relieve the strained muscles. This, for a time, had an unfavorable effect, but he soon rallied and shortly afterwards fell into a light sleep. His temperature to-night is 100, his respiration thirty-eight and pulse 130, although the wounded man caused in passing through to-night well, his physicians entertain the hope that his recovery, though necessarily slow, will be sure.

"At present Governor Goebel breathes altogether from one lung," said Doctor Williams to-night. "Clotted blood has almost entirely coagulated his wounded right lung, which, of course, forms a natural bandage and prevents further bleeding, but later will prove somewhat a source of danger. The clotted blood will decompose in about eight days, and then it may be necessary to remove a portion of a rib in order to remove the decomposed blood. The wound will then be drained, and the danger will then be from secondary hemorrhage."

GAGE'S NOTIFICATION.

Excess Revenue Receipts Will Not Go to New York.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day notified all national depositors that no further deposits of internal revenue receipts will be forwarded to New York for distribution to banks which have deposited bonds as security under the Secretary's offer of December 18 last.

Hereafter all excess receipts from internal revenue and other sources will be sent to the various subtreasuries as was done prior to December 18. The amount of internal revenue receipts on deposit with national bank depositories under the Secretary's recent order is about $7,000,000.

WARRANT FOR HIM.

Sutton Raged Like a Wild Man When Informed.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 2.—J. L. Sutton, Sheriff of Whitley County, who was arrested here on suspicion of being connected with the shooting of Goebel, is now charged with firing the shot that laid the new Governor low. A warrant to this effect arrived tonight. It is not known when he will be taken to Frankfort. When Sutton learned of the warrant he broke the window of his cell and tried to pull apart the steel bars. It took three men to overpower him, and he was removed to another cell.

TAYLOR DEFIES JUDICIARY.

He Will Meet the Court's Injunction Against Him To-Day With Militia.

SANGUINARY CLASH SEEMS INEVITABLE.

Writ of Ouster the Next Move by Goebel's Attorneys—Deputy Sheriff Arrested While Serving Court's Notice.

BY D. J. M'CARTHY.

Republic Staff Correspondent.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 2.—Here for a peaceable and orderly solution of the third for the possession of the State government has been almost abandoned. Thought it looks as if civil war were inevitable. Every effort to compromise on an amicable basis has failed.

Sheriff Trimble of the House of Representatives, acting for the Goebel party, today obtained from Judge Cantrill in the Circuit Court here a writ to restrain Governor S. Taylor from assuming to act and enforce authority as Governor with the aid of the State militia and against the legally constituted Legislature of Kentucky.

The action, it is admitted, will result in the issuance of a permanent injunction against Taylor, and, upon his refusal to obey it, a writ of ouster will be issued.

There will be another consultation of counsel this afternoon.

The Democratic chieftains intend to follow the course laid down in the course they pursue, and as Judge Cantrill is not with a single Goebel man, but a Democrat in the legal right of the democratic position, he will lose no time in rendering a decision accordingly. If the Taylorites refuse to recognize the decision and fall to file an appeal, Judge Cantrill of his own motion can consider the injunction, and the Democrats then will take the case to the Court of Appeals, the highest tribunal in the State.

The crisis, it is believed, will come with what now seems the inevitable necessity of mobilization by force of the result of the proceedings in court.

Taylor will resist to the last, even if it is decided to the point of issuing a final judicial decree. To enforce him from on the court's order, a posse comitatus will be necessary.

Taylor Denies Service.

The officer of Judge Cantrill has been served on Taylor, but the Executive, at the strongly guarded State House denies this. A deputy, Alonzo Walker, who has been acting as stenographer for the Contest Board, took the writ to Taylor's office this morning and tacked it upon the door of the Governor's office. A soldier on guard tore down the document at once and burned it.

Then, under orders, Walker was seized and sent to the guardhouse, for the alleged offense of encouraging mutiny among the members of the militia. Walker was kept closely confined and then transferred, as a prisoner, to the Adjutant General's office, where he is held. The charge against him is practically treason, and Taylor's authority in ordering his arrest will be bitterly contested by the Democrats. Civil process upon Taylor is ineffective.

No one but armed guards is allowed on the capitol grounds. All passes were withdrawn and the intrenched Governor holds at defiance the entire force arrayed against him. A clash at arms is predicted when the posse comitatus is supplemented by an army of Democrats, who are only too eager for the fray, to attempt to dispossess Taylor and his soldiers.

Behind Judge Cantrill, the Democrats will have to-morrow, for the first time, an active executive head, in the person of acting Governor Beckham, and, from the Democratic standpoint, a regularly appointed Adjutant General, whose orders the troops now encamped around the Capitol building will be bound to obey. If they decline to obey, the new Adjutant General, the Democrats claim, he will have the power to organize military forces of his own and proceed against all people who defy the authority of his office and that of the Governor of the State whom he represents.

Republican Claim.

On the other hand, the Republicans are fixed in their attitude that there is an insurrection in the State that Beckham and his actions, his Adjutant General and his orders, are those of people acting in opposition to law. They believe that they alone are in the right, and as there can be but one right and all else wrong, those who show resistance to the proclamation of Governor Taylor are in rebellion against the Commonwealth. They will resist any attempt of any kind to remove them from their position around the capitol, resisting force with force, and that means civil war.

Judge Cantrill has the reputation of being a man who will attempt by all means in his power to enforce the injunction handed down from his bench. He will most certainly use all the power in his hands to secure the operation of his injunction. It is equally certain that the Republicans will pay no attention to Judge Cantrill or his writs. The Democrats claim that the action of the Republicans in arresting Walker while he was attempting to carry out the orders of the court, has placed them in contempt of court, and they will make all of the point that is possible.

Taylor is firm in his determination to get the Legislature together at London next Tuesday, in accordance with his proclamation. To-day, through Captain Parker of the London Company of State Guards, stationed here, he sent telegraphic orders to the Taylorites of Laurel County to prepare a place for the meeting at London. Taylor will not go there himself, but will send the Republican legislators, under guard of the State troops. Whether he will continue to keep the Democratic members out of the State House is not known, but the indications are that he will send a strong guard to prevent outbreaks by the Democrats.

Goebel's Election Ratified.

While the Governor was superintending the arrangements for the indefinite sojourn of Lawmakers in Republican territory, word came that the Democrats had met and ratified the election of Goebel. The Democrats claim that the action of the Democrats in other counties would be resented, with force, if necessary.

Following more prudent policy of suffering as far as possible at the hands of the Republicans, the officers of state headed by the Lieutenant Governor, accepted Taylor's invitation and called the Democratic members together for a session of the Legislature in the Capitol Hotel at 2 o'clock this afternoon. A quorum was secured in both houses. Speaker Trimble presided over the Senate and Speaker Trimble over the House. Each branch rescinded and reaffirmed the action taken jointly on Wednesday night, declaring Goebel elected Governor, and then the Legislature, in joint session, ratified the proclamation. Some question had arisen as to the legality of the work of the joint session Tuesday night, while the Democrats were convinced that it was clearly within the law, they decided it would be the safest course to reaffirm the action.

While Governor Taylor himself will not discuss the matter, it is announced by several Republicans close to him that he has concluded to serve the warrants already issued for the arrest of a sufficient number of the Democratic members of the Legislature to insure a quorum at London.

R. C. Jarman, a Taylorite leader, is authority for the statement that Taylor will resort to this means to assert his authority in convening the session.

"If it becomes necessary," he said, "to surround the town, the Legislators' living quarters and the legislative hall, Governor Taylor is determined to obtain a quorum."

Goebelites to Be Arrested.

Some of the more timid Democrats, anticipating this move, left the city immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature at the Capitol Hotel. As both houses have agreed not to attempt to meet again until next Monday, they will hardly be bothered. Most of the Goebel men, however, though realizing that they are in imminent danger of arrest, have determined to remain in the city and follow every step in the fight. They will not offer any forcible resistance, they declare, if Taylor attempts to serve warrants, but may endeavor, through the courts, to restrain Taylor from enforcing them with the aid of his troops.

Senator Urey and Carter, strong Goebel men, tonight discussed the compulsory removal of the Legislature to London.

"Well, let them arrest me," said Urey. "I suppose I will be taken to London and shot like cattle. The lawless partisans who infest Laurel County are determined, right or wrong, that Taylor shall be Governor. In the murderous attack on Governor Goebel we have been warned what to expect at London. If we are taken there by force we shall be murdered, but we are willing to lay down our lives peacefully for the cause which we believe to be right."

Chairman Barrett of the Democratic caucus has called a meeting of Taylorites to be held at London Monday morning. He departed for that place this evening, to prepare quarters for the coming Taylorites.

As soon as it was known in the Executive building that the Legislature had adjourned squads of soldiers were sent to the railroad stations for the supposed purpose of preventing the members from leaving town. This movement was accepted as proof that Taylor meant to arrest enough legislators to form a quorum at London.

McKinley's Stand.

The telegraphed refusal of President McKinley to interfere delighted the Goebelites and disappointed the adherents of Taylor. The latter attach significance to the President's use of the word Governor in speaking of the occupant of the Statehouse, but they are showing their chagrin over the President's attitude.

Taylor's action yesterday in issuing a pardon to Douglas Hayes, a convict in the Penitentiary, knowing that Warden Hillard, advised by the Goebelites, would refuse to recognize it, was taken to form the basis of a test case in the Federal courts. It is announced by Taylor's chief lieutenants that the de facto Governor will take the case into the State Court, charging Hillard with depriving a citizen of the Commonwealth of his freedom. The expectation is that this process eventually will send the case to the United States courts and the decision rendered will fix the status of Taylor with respect to his claim upon the governorship.

Lieutenant Governor J. C. W. Beckham, who will succeed to the gubernatorial chair in the event of the death of Governor Goebel, is one of the numerous loyal friends of the wounded man who cannot be induced to consider the possibility of Goebel's demise from the bullet of a would-be assassin. To-day, in speaking of the policy of the Democrats in the present crisis, he said:

"The situation of Kentucky and the rectitude of our position are assured by our determination to avoid force and adhere to lawful and peaceful measures. The Democratic members of both houses, the friends of Governor Goebel and all the Democratic voters have been asked to leave their weapons at home or at any point from Frankfort. This has been one of the few requests made by Governor Goebel since he was shot.

"'Keep the peace at all hazards,' is what he said, and keep it we will, if we are allowed to do so peacefully. There will be no authorized departure from this policy, and so long as we adhere to it, there is no chance of civil war.

Court May Use Force.

"As for the court's possible resort to force to enforce its processes in future rulings, I cannot venture to tell. That is not the office of the Democratic chieftains of the Democratic party. It is part of the judicial business of the State, and I judge, if it is transported in the face of opposition, it will be without hesitation.

"I am not thinking of what we will do should Governor Goebel die. We do not believe he will die of the wound, and we are shaping our course according to his known and oft-expressed wishes. Governor Goebel will survive, and he will fulfill his term of office, and as many terms thereafter as he will accept. This fight we are waging for the Democracy of Kentucky will protect that force and intimidation will not win in the people of the State."

Telegrams continue to pour into the Democratic headquarters here, asking permission to bring Goebelite forces to Frankfort. A dozen military companies are being organized in all parts of the State in the belief that Governor Goebel will authorize their enlistment and order them to Frankfort. Confident Governor Goebel's home is in a fever of excitement, and armed partisans are fretting for permission to come to their leader's assistance. The companies of volunteers have been organized, and it is admitted that if General Castleman will accept the adjutant generalship, steps will be quickly taken to organize several regiments of State troops. In that event, Taylor's army would be at once confronted by a Goebel army and bloody results would almost surely follow.

Meantime, the Goebelites realize that in the ultimate enforcement of the expected writ of injunction and ouster, force will be necessary. The formation of a posse comitatus is the most tangible evidence of coming violence and there is no evidence that Governor Taylor and General Collier will recede on land. They are now determined to enforce their authority with the aid of the State troops and resist all civil processes.

Eager for Battle.

There is no doubt that some angry Goebelites can be organized into a posse here within twenty-four hours, and the volunteers are already eager for battle. The spirit of the soldiers now here is extremely warlike. They are nearly all Taylorites, they are angered by the jeers and curses of the people of Frankfort, and will fight desperately at a word from General Collier, whose belligerent methods are the pride and boast of the whole militia.

Two wagon loads of ammunition arrived tonight and were unloaded in the State-house yard. The executive, legislative and adjutant buildings have been turned into fortresses. The armed mountaineers are now equipped with State uniforms and blankets, and, except for their long squirrel rifles and awkward demeanor, cannot be distinguished from the Kentucky Guards.

Former Governor Bradley and T. L. Edelin, attorneys for Taylor, went to Louisville to-day, presumably to consult attorneys there with reference to a plan of action for getting Taylor's claims to the governorship into the Federal Court. Mr. Edelin got back to Frankfort late in the afternoon, but refused to announce the result of the conference. He did say, however, that the attorneys for Taylor, so far as he was aware, had nothing to do with Taylor's appeal to President McKinley for Federal recognition. That action, he thought, had a more direct bearing on the political than the legal aspect of the case, and Taylor either acted on his own impulse entirely or accepted the counsel of his political friends.

Taylor is spending the night in his guarded quarters at the Statehouse. He refuses to enter into any discussion of the situation, but declares that several statements purporting to be interviews with him are false. Indirectly he has at times consented to answer some questions, but declines very firmly to submit to anything approaching an interview.

TAYLOR WILL APPEAL TO-DAY TO A FEDERAL COURT JUDGE.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 2.—Federal Judge Evans will to-morrow be asked to issue an injunction restraining Governor Goebel and Lieutenant Governor Beckham from assuming office. This decision was reached at a conference of ex-Governor Bradley and other Republican attorneys here to-night.

The application will be made under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which declares that no citizen shall be deprived of his property without due process of law. The courts all over the country have held that the emoluments of office constitute a property right.

A constitutional question being involved in the attempt now being made to unseat Taylor—as he claims, without due process of law—the United States Court has jurisdiction. Judge Evans is a Republican.

DEMOCRATIC REWARD.

Fifty Thousand Dollars for the Would-Be Assassin.

Frankfort, Feb. 2.—Some action is expected at the session of the Democratic members of the Legislature Monday in regard to offering a reward of $50,000 for the arrest and conviction of the would-be assassin of Governor Goebel. The Democratic leaders to a man are in favor of such action, and, although only a small proportion of the rank and file of the Democratic legislators have been consulted in the matter, it is considered probable that favorable action will be taken on the matter when it is brought before them in regular session. National Committeeman Urey Woodson, who is one of the chief advocates of the measure, said to-night that he had little doubt that the reward would be offered.

Constable Harrod, the officer who took Harland Whittaker, the alleged assassin, to Louisville, has given out what is regarded as evidence pointing to the accused man's guilt. Harrod says that Whittaker, while en route to Louisville, told that he had some $300 at home and $50 in his pocket, which he would give to be allowed to escape. The officer also says that Whittaker contradicts the statement of Captain Davis, in whose company he was found when

Continued on Page Two.