TO-DAY'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

BUSINESS

Discount rates were 5 to 7 per cent for call and time loans. Clearings, $22,088; balances, $985,[illegible]. New York exchange, 25c premium bid, 35c premium asked; Louisville, par bid, 10c premium asked; Chicago, par bid, 10c premium asked; Cincinnati, par bid, 10c premium asked.

The local wheat market closed lower at 70c in Feb., [illegible] in May, [illegible] in July, 69½@70c No 2 red; corn closed lower at 39½c in Feb., 40c in May, 39½c in July, 39½c No 2 white. Oats closed 1@1½c lower in Feb., 29½@29½c May, 27½c No 2.

At Chicago wheat closed lower in Feb., [illegible] May, [illegible] July. Corn closed lower at [illegible] Feb., [illegible] May, [illegible] July. Oats closed 1@1½c lower in Feb., 23½c May, [illegible] July.

The local market for cash corn was quiet, closed steady at 39½c for new, 40½c for old. Hay—Prairie, firm; timothy, firm; choice timothy, $8.50@9. Lard, easier at 6.70 clears at $6.75.

The local market for cash coffee closed quiet.

WASHINGTON

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty amending the interoceanic canal provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was signed by Secretary of State Hay and Ambassador Pauncefote.

The Republican Congressional Committee met, elected officers and adopted a resolution favoring early congressional action.

Assignments to positions at officers recently promoted were issued, also transfers of officers.

Former Governor Pingree and former Representative Aldrich reached Washington and held a conference with Senators and Representatives in regard to the World's Fair bill, which they found to have good prospects of enactment.

Representative Bartholdt called in his effort to obtain the passage by suspension of rules, of a bill for a commission to investigate pulpitage of wood supplies. The matter was postponed.

Representative Blackburn returned to Washington and talked of regular attendance in Missouri with the Hanna in their fight.

The Hawaii bill has been amended so as to give the President of the United States more power and patronage.

Champ Clark scored imperialism in a speech in the House. He also paid his respects to Representative Bartholdt.

The hearing of the Clark bribery charges was continued. Half a dozen witnesses flatly contradicted the prosecution's witnesses and averred that aide with corruption.

LOCAL AND SUBURBAN.

Bishop Thomas F. Rinaldi has received a letter from his son, Captain Frank Rinaldi, now in service in the Philippines, notifying him that Corporal Jewett, a St. Louis boy, leader in Colonel Comfort's regiment, recently had been wounded in the head in a brush with Filipinos.

Joseph B. Barrett and Joseph H. Thorne, formerly engaged in business in Chicago, and F. W. Hunkel and C. L. White of St. Louis filed voluntary petitions in bankruptcy in the United States Court yesterday.

George Schergen, a whitener, living at No. 207 Ninth Broadway, chased two thieves who had stolen his horse blanket, and, now fight with them, one of them bit his ear.

Judge Withrow ruled yesterday that persons who are sued for personal taxes are not entitled to trial by jury.

The St. Louis Bar Association met yesterday and adopted resolutions of respect on the death of R. Graham Frost, who was a member of the association.

Fire, which broke out in the Henry Heil Chemical Company, No. 212 South Fourth street, last night necessitated two alarms. No estimate of damage could be made by any member of the firm. There was $9,000 worth of stock in the building, all of which was more or less damaged by fire and water.

Revised estimates on the losses by Sunday's big fire show that the estimate printed in The Republic yesterday morning was very nearly correct. The losses, exclusive of that on Famous's stock and fixtures, is now given as $98,700; insurance, $72,250.

Charlie Pipph's twenty-three-year search for his mother, from whom he was separated in youth at Litchfield, Ill., ended happily in St. Louis. They are now living at No. 1228 North Twelfth street.

Mrs. John Schreiner of No. 2622 Howard street dropped her purse containing a small sum of money near the fire ruins yesterday, and Max Seifert, who picked it up, was arrested after he had refused to return it to the owner.

Margaret Cullen, who lived at No. 1602 South Thirteenth street, died of a fractured skull at the City Hospital, and her husband, Richard Cullen, is under arrest pending investigation. He says she fell in a fit and received the injury.

At a meeting of British sympathizers held last night at Bowman's Hall, Eleventh and Locust streets, it was announced that $2,000 had been subscribed to the Relief Fund for widows and orphans and dependents of British soldiers and sailors engaged in the South African War.

Bids for the city lighting will be opened by the Board of Public Improvements this morning. It is thought there are few competitors.

Judge Daniel D. Fisher yesterday impaneled the Grand Jury in Division No. 3 of the Circuit Court and instructed the body to investigate the City Hall corruption and to probe the accusations of President Martin of the Board of Public Improvements concerning the lighting situation. In addition, rumors regarding the Police Department will be inquired into.

Henry Reich of No. 918 North Eleventh street leaped out of a carriage drawn by a runaway team at Broadway and Branch street yesterday and sustained serious injuries.

Detectives swooped down on the St. Clair Hotel at Third and Market streets last night and arrested six young men, who are held pending investigation.

SPORT.

The winners at New Orleans—Hitheful, Tinney, Tip Gallant, Strangest, Jim Conway and Jim Gore.

The winners at Oakland—Vinrex, Matt Hogan, Scotch Belle, Stromo, Montgomery and South Platte.

Captain J. H. Rouse has been appointed presiding judge for the Memphis Jockey Club spring meeting.

Harry Diddlebock, formerly of St. Louis, and well known in baseball circles, died yesterday in Philadelphia.

RAILROADS

The Western Classification Committee will give a hearing to shippers at Chicago to-day.

C. M. Wicker was elected president of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande.

Union Pacific officials have gone to Salt Lake City to attend a conference.

The sale of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf will take place at Joplin, Mo., on March 19.

The order of sale of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville has been stayed by Judge Baker of Indianapolis.

It is said the Baltimore and Ohio will soon be represented on the Pennsylvania Board.

Marine Intelligence.

New York, Feb. 5.—Arrived: Anchoria, from Glasgow; Statendam, from Rotterdam.

Liverpool, Feb. 5.—Arrived: Campania, from New York.

London, Feb. 5.—Arrived: Queen Wilhelmina, docked in new.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.—Arrived: Campania, New York.

Gibraltar, Feb. 2.—Arrived: Augusta Victoria, New York, via Funchal for Alexandria, etc., and Oriental, eastbound.

Antwerp, Feb. 3.—Arrived: Friesland, New York.

Rotterdam, Feb. 4.—Arrived: Amsterdam, New York.

PILES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE.

All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days, the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly.

This is a new discovery and is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure no pay. Price 50 cents.

If your druggist don't keep it in stock send us 50 cents in postage stamps and we will forward same by mail.

Manufactured by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

TRUCE REACHED IN KENTUCKY.

Continued From Page One.

the building and remained only for a few minutes, as they were unable to attend to their work there without the assistance of the attorneys.

After reaching the Capital Hotel they adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. No action was taken in any of the contests today.

BLAMES THE L. & N.

Henry Watterson Reviews the Kentucky Situation.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 5.—Mr. Henry Watterson to-day gave out the following statement:

"The head and front of the present troubles in Kentucky, at once the source and the excuse of the revolutionary proceeding by which republican government has been for the time being struck down and a military oligarchy set up in its place, is the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. In the recent State campaign it unlimited material resources to carry absentees to the polls and to put into activity all the forces of political corruption. The two leading parties to the contest were so nearly balanced in numbers with its aliens (principally not naturalized) and its negroes, that the employment of desperate measures was alone needed to make sure the State capital could never more pass from the control of the party of which it is the creature. It was at this moment that the partisans of the Government to transfer the State capital from the city of Frankfort, the lawful capital, to the little village of Lonsdale in Letcher County, situated upon one of its branches in the image of the notorious pocket where turbulence has for years disgraced the State. It is reported that the withdrawal of the support from the de facto government would stop these disgraceful and lawless proceedings.

"Some novel theories are broached in remedying of this situation. I propose, if I be Mr. Arnold, Belmont, the eminent head of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, to protest against its interference in party affairs, saying he was sought to dismiss Mr. Milton P. Smith, its legal president. I know them as I am now, and have been for thirty years, the friend of that great corporation. Mr. Belmont claimed in my office the courtesy of submitting it to his Executive Board, and did me the honor to send me a copy of its deliberations embracing the reasons of its refusal to consider my appeal in the premises. The sole purpose of the Louisville and Nashville was, at every cost and hazard, to defeat the election of Mr. William Goebel to the governorship of Kentucky. Mr. Goebel was a man of distinguished purity of private life and of considered professional ability. During ten years serving as a Senator in the State Legislature, no act of his, excepting what is known as the Goebel election law, had brought the least reproach upon him, nor any another dollar had ever been charged against him, although money to corrupt legislation had often flowed as free as water at Frankfort. But in some way he had given deadly offense to the management of the Louisville and Nashville, and this management felt that it must destroy him.

"It has certainly done this. But in doing it, it has brought upon the people of Kentucky the incalculable wrong and the direst disgrace of transactions unexampled in the history of republican government. There is not at this moment nor has there been at any moment the least disorder, or menace of disorder except such as has emanated from the band of de facto Governor Taylor. The mountain men were brought to Frankfort, if not by his express command, set to and with his knowledge and consent. Their presence in Frankfort could have but one meaning and purpose, some of them who had been arrested by the local police for carrying deadly weapons and for disorderly conduct were in advance of trial, pardoned by the de facto Governor. The shot that killed Mr. Goebel was fired from an upper window of the executive office, which swarmed with the armed adherents of the de facto Governor. Admission to the building was at once denied the State authorities. A cordon of troops was thrown about it; and there, under the pretense of being in a state of siege, the de facto Governor has ever since held himself a voluntary prisoner, though surrounded by the State militia, called out by himself, and issuing these proclamations disbanding the General Assembly and transferring the seat of government of the commonwealth.

"All this while the contestants before the Legislature were proceeding strictly in accordance with the laws of contest as old as the Constitution of the State without the least threat of violence or show of disorder. There was positively no thought of insurrection outside the imagination of the Governor. By his orders, the General Assembly of the commonwealth has been denied access to its chambers in the State Capitol, close by, guarded by troops; by his orders its members have been chased through the streets of Frankfort from one place to another, seeking a convenient abiding place, and by his orders the processes of the courts, including the writ of habeas corpus, are denied service and the lawful procedure of the peace officers has been put at defiance, while martial law has taken the place of the civil law, and on these lines an armed conflict is imminent.

"This is the exact situation in Kentucky. I give it in answer to numerous telegrams and letters from all parts of the country asking it. I have no party interest to serve. I am not now and have not been for years in active fellowship with the leaders of my own party, and my sole purpose is to represent to the sober sense and good feeling of all parties that the condition of affairs in Kentucky is not that of force against force, justifying a certain neutrality in public opinion, but that of a military insurrection unwarranted by law against what the law writers call the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth."

TAYLOR TALKS.

Says He Will Veto Act Deposing Him From Office.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 5.—"I will leave the settlement of this controversy to any three fair-minded men on earth," said Taylor, in an interview this afternoon with a correspondent of the Associated Press. "Let three men in whom the people have confidence be selected by the United States Supreme Court, and I will, with all confidence, submit the case to their arbitration, and will cheerfully abide by their decision in the matter. I was elected Governor of the State of Kentucky, not by a majority of 2,000, but by a majority of 10,000, and on that decision of the people I propose to stand."

This was the statement made by Taylor to a correspondent of the Associated Press late this afternoon.

"No acts of the Legislature in regard to my case have been legal, because no meeting of the Legislature has been held according to law. The Constitution provides that the Legislature shall consist of two bodies—the Senate and the lower house—and shall sit at the seat of government. That seat of government is in Frankfort, unless the Governor convenes the Legislature at some other point. I have convened the Legislature at London, where it will continue to sit, for the present, at least, and no action by the Democratic members of the Legislature can, therefore, have any legal standing.

"Another thing. I have never been given formal notice that I had been deposed by act of Legislature. When such notice of the act of the Democratic members of the Legislature is given me I will either ignore it or veto it."

Taylor then stated that he was willing to leave the settlement of the controversy to three men selected by the United States Supreme Court.

"The case of the Election Board is different from that of the Legislature," continued Taylor. "The law specially provides a room for them in the State building, where they shall hold their sessions. Of course, I was declared elected by the former board, so the present board has nothing to do with my case. The courts enjoined the gentlemen appointed by me to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of Commissioners Pryor and Ellis from taking their seats on the board, and it is useless to submit arguments to the present board when at least two members of that board have already committed themselves in regard to the contests before them. It is simply a farce to bring the cases of the other State officers before the board."

HAPPENINGS PRIOR TO THE CONFERENCE.

Interesting Events at London and Frankfort Preceded Midnight Treaty of Peace at Louisville.

BY D. J. McCARTHY.
Republic Staff Correspondent.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

London, Ky., Feb. 5.—The thirty-five straight Republican members of the Legislature now in London, held a caucus and separate caucus at the courthouse last night.

Chairman John Barrett presided over the general meeting, and also over the separate meeting, while Representative G. W. Stark called the members of the House together.

Senator Hays, the Brown Democrat of Bourbon County, did not attend. It was understood that he did not care to, and he was not, therefore, invited. He would not play his game in for working to remain away.

Assurance that all the legislators will respond to Taylor's call to meet here to-morrow, although knowing well none of the Democrats will do so, the caucus took no action toward the issuance of warrants for the arrest of absentees.

"This is a Friday, we will cross when we get to it," said Representative Stark after the meeting.

Committees were appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Senator Goebel.

"We will meet here in accordance with the Governor's call," Floor Leader Haswell of the House said.

"We cannot tell what action will be taken in the absence of a quorum until we know officially that such a condition exists. But we recognize the Governor's proclamation as perfectly legal and propose to stand by him in this fight."

The arrival of nearly all of the Republican leaders in the Legislature has affected even the influx of farmers and mountaineers from the surrounding country, and the establishment of a company of militia in the town foreshadowed the determination of Taylor to continue his desperate fight against the Democrats for a time.

In the early part of the day the few Republicans here, failing to receive reenforcement on the morning train, began to waver in their belief that a session would be held.

After waiting anxiously for several hours for a contradiction of the report emanating from Louisville that the London meeting had been called off, Senator Jolly of the Steering Committee sent a telegram to Governor Taylor asking a definite statement of his intention.

In half an hour the following emphatic message was received:

"Report that London session is off absolutely false. Will meet as stated.

(Signed) W. S. TAYLOR,
"Governor of Kentucky."

Senator Jolly and Representative Haswell, Republican leader of the House, were together when the dispatch was opened and read. "There," exclaimed Jolly, bounding out of his chair excitedly and flinging the message at Haswell, "that is signed Governor of Kentucky, isn't it?"

His outburst of delight seemed to indicate that he had had some misgivings as to Taylor's determination to hold the gubernatorial office. The message was quickly circulated among the legislators and people of town, who showed keen disappointment when apprised of the rumor that Taylor had weakened. Business began to boom again and hotels and boarding-housekeepers resumed preparations to accommodate the crowds expected.

Twenty-seven Representatives and nine Senators, including Senator Hayes, a Brown Democrat, of Jefferson County, were found to be the total of the force on hand. When Representative Haswell had counted heads there were thirteen Representatives and eight Senators.

Plans of the Minority.

Republicans despair of inducing any Goebel legislators to attend the session, and if any put in an appearance they will have to be brought in by force.

The session, according to present plans, will open at noon to-morrow in the old Laurel County Seminary. The first action to be taken will be appointment of a Sergeant-at-Arms for Hays, the Democrat incumbent refusing to serve.

In the Senate Mr. Jolly will introduce a resolution, so he stated to-night, proposing to adjourn until Thursday, as a mark of respect to the deceased colleague, Senator Goebel.

The resolution will denounce the assassination of Goebel as a heinous and cowardly offense against the laws of God and man. As now prepared, Jolly's resolution does not propose the offering of a reward for the apprehension of the assassin. Sympathy is not extended to the relatives of the dead Governor.

A similar resolution probably will be offered in the House, and both, it is expected, will be adopted.

Although not a saloon is permitted in London, large quantities of moonshine whisky were secretly brought into town to-day, and many of the visitors from neighboring places came well supplied with the best liquor in the Kentucky market.

Not for twenty years have the Town Trustees been called upon to maintain the reputation of London as a strictly temperance community, and to-day's violation of the law was the first that has occurred for several years. None of the offenders were arrested, as it was impossible for the Town Marshal to keep a close enough watch.

Realizing the danger apt to result from this illicit traffic, it has been decided to swear in a few special policemen to serve during the session.

Court Chaplain's Prayer.

The prayer offered by the Reverend Doctor McIntyre of the M. E. Church South, at the opening session of court to-day was a solemn appeal for a restoration of peace in Kentucky.

This is the only court in the State, and one of the few, possibly, in the entire country, in which a chaplain's services are employed, and the fact is cited by the Republicans of the town as a proof of the religious, law-abiding spirit that prevails in London.

Doctor McIntyre briefly referred to the necessity for maintaining peace during the exciting days for Laurel County, and earnestly invoked divine assistance for an early and peaceable settlement of the bitter contest waging for political supremacy in the Blue Grass State. When he had finished Judge W. L. Brown read his address to the people, denouncing London's slanderers and cautioning all against violation of the law.

Captain Powers of the Harboursville company, on duty here, does not anticipate that any trouble will occur.

The soldiers are a hardy, sturdy, powerful looking body of men, who appear to be able to put up a splendid fight if called upon.

Only about half of them have guns and few wear uniforms, but those who are not regularly equipped with the usual weapons carry large caliber pistols.

Doubtless nearly all the mountaineers are also armed, but unless they obtain too much whisky their presence need not be feared.

AMERICAN CERAMIC SOCIETY.

Professor Wheeler of St. Louis Elected Junior Manager.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 5.—The American Ceramic Society in annual convention here to-day elected the following officers: President, Carl Langenbaug, Zanesville, O.; vice president, Charles F. Burns, Trenton, N. J.; secretary, Professor Edward Orton, Jr., Columbus, O.; treasurer, Stanley G. Bart, Cincinnati; senior manager, Doctor W. N. Zuniner, Wheeling; second manager, Samuel Gershwik, Denver, Colo.; junior manager, Professor H. A. Wheeler, St. Louis.

FRANKFORT SPECIAL.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 5.—The presence of the main body of Goebel forces, the suppression of the enforcement of the civil writs issued by Judge Cantrill, the determined efforts of the Goebel leaders to keep the Democratic members of the Legislature from visiting the outlying districts from violence and the apparent backdown of Taylor in withdrawing Walker Daniel and the effort of permitting the long-delayed anticipated force of

General Assembly at the Capital is made effective, then complementary writs will be sought ejecting Taylor, Collier, the Republican officials and the troops from the Statehouse grounds, but such writs will not be attempted until the consummation of the injunction now in process.

The work of government to-day was almost innocuous of interesting politicians. Some were in Cincinnati and Covington, some in Louisville and perhaps half of the Republicans in Kentucky. The influx of country visitors was related more of the excitement and curiosity. The leaders were inaccessible and the visitors were about their business generally. The saloons remained closed and the women and children stayed in their places of refuge in South Frankfort. It was a day of speculation and comparative quiet.

Body to Lie in State.

The body of William Goebel will be taken on a special train to Covington, Ky., at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning, accompanied by the pallbearers, who are here. A special train has been provided and A. Thomas and Joseph Desha, of this Herman Desha market, will be in charge.

The body will be brought back to Frankfort Wednesday morning, and the funeral will be on Thursday. Strong efforts are being made to induce President McKinley to come to the funeral, which, if he should attend, the visit would be made in the strictest incognito, as the President wishes to be present at the funeral of his friend, but he will not attend the obsequies if his presence should be made the occasion of a demonstration.

As regards the mooted question of Democratic and adherents for Taylor of Louisville, it is now understood to be the conclusion that the Taylor forces will recognize the Democratic claim that the office of Governor belongs to the Democratic party, and that Taylor will not be recognized as Governor. Democrats say that Taylor will be given a chance to withdraw from the contest, and if he does not do so he will be ousted by force.

Contrary to advice from South Dakota, as well as J. B. Gray, who is now in Washington, it is now certain that Senator Gorman will be present when the Senate convenes to-morrow, and if he does, it is believed that the Democrats will be able to organize the Senate by electing Senator Pettigrew President pro tem. Senator Gorman is known to be in favor of adopting the rule of the House, which would enable the majority to transact business, and it is said that he will use his influence to have the Senate adopt the House rule.

The Republicans are divided between Lonsdale and Corbin. The members from Letcher and Perry counties are in London. Ten members from each House met today in the Capitol under lock and adjourned subject to the call of the Speaker.

Plan of Democrats.

The plan of the Democrats is understood as follows:

The case of Taylor against W. S. Taylor, for the Governorship, and Daniel Collier, for the Attorney-General, will be made a permanent order in the court at Georgetown next Thursday. The order of court will be not made immediately by the court, but nothing, and the case will be appealed at once to the Supreme Court of the State, or Court of Appeals, as the highest court, which is Democratic, and from which an immediate opinion sustaining the lower court is expected and almost sure to come.

The enforcement of Judge Cantrill's injunction, which will then be placed in the hands of Sheriff Sutter. He will attempt to enforce the injunction which is directed against Taylor and Collier, prohibiting them from preventing the General Assembly from meeting in the Statehouse and forbidding Taylor from illegally convening the Assembly in London.

The enforcement of this writ, which will occur Thursday or Friday, is the crucial point in the whole controversy. If Taylor yields, bloodshed will be averted. If he attempts to induce the Sheriff a posse in force will be sworn in to effect the court order. Sheriff Sutter is a silent, courageous, indomitable person, and it is known now that he has prepared a list of 1,000 men from Franklin and Owen counties who are sworn to be his followers in the battle which must follow if Taylor resists the Sheriff.

Prospects of Civil War.

Today, it is the determination of both Taylor and Collier to submit to no civil process. It is impossible to learn what influence, if any, is being brought to bear upon them from Washington or elsewhere to induce a backdown.

They maintain a defiant front, and if it is sustained, but one result, according to consensus of opinion, will follow—civil war, bloody and intensified by the suppressed rage of years of bitter partisanship will break forth before the week is ended.

War can be averted only by the abdication of Taylor. He asserts with vehemence that he will not abdicate. The Goebel forces, as a party and as a faction, maintain that they are out of the contest and that the whole situation is in the hands of the courts. "It is up to the civil authorities," they say.

But the courts are Democratic, the borders of men who will offer their services to the Sheriff for the enforcement of his writ are Goebel sympathizers. They have been supposed by the Goebel leaders, but the Sheriff will need them in his business, as mapped out by the judiciary. He will take every man available and necessary for his purpose. They are men with knives and guns and rifles, and with hatred and revenge in their hearts.

Sheriff Sutter, a marksman, with a cold, gray eye, will not speak. He is getting now almost as many letters and telegrams as either Governor. They are proffers of armed help.

This is a development in the impending crisis of which the Goebel men persistently refuse to take cognizance. Meanwhile tons of ammunition are being brought into Frankfort by various routes and in false packages, for the use of the Sheriff's posse, in stables and sheds in the suburbs there are said to be weapons for 1,000 men.

"There will be no bloodshed unless Taylor is insane," say the hopeful Democrats.

"There are not few men in Kentucky who will assault the soldiers of the State," say the sanguine Republicans.

Taylor Greatly Excited.

There is no longer doubt that Taylor is in a state of terrible mental excitement. It he has had warnings from Senator Deboe, ex-Governor Bradley and others in touch with the President, he has not accepted them. Republicans and Democrats, partisans and neutrals, unanimous across this line, and a place can stop the rush before bloody war begins. He says he will never take one jot of his authority while he has life to sustain it. In the language of one of his closest friends, "He may be carried out, but he will not be thrown out."

The doctors who waited upon Governor Goebel to-day made a final examination and measurement of the dead for the purpose of aiding, in so far as possible, the authorities who are yet at work upon solving the question of "who fired the fatal shot." As such as Colonel Jack Chinn, ex-Congressman Harrodsburg, whether he begins to dispute the entrance of bullets, a man of the same physical proportions as Goebel will be taken to the exact spot where the murdered man fell, and so he stands when will be stretched to the marked point of entrance of the bullet and to every possible angle of the shot for the purpose of determining exactly which window the ball came from.

It is not probable believed that the shot was fired from the place already indicated in these dispatches, but there are many members of Taylor who say that they will prove in time that the assassin was on the first floor of the Executive building, if not in the very anteroom of Taylor's office.

Pinkertons at Work.

There are not less than twenty Pinkertons detecting in Frankfort tonight. They came from Chicago and New York and their business is said to be divided between ferreting out the slayer of Goebel and the protection of Judge Hazelrigg, Chief Justice, whose life is supposed to be in danger because he is a Goebel Democrat and chief of the Appeals Court.

That body as now constituted is made up of four Democrats and three Republicans, and as already outlined its finding in the case of Taylor's injunction is the trigger which may touch off the first gun of the ultimate fight. From Owen County today come nearly 200 Goebel men from the country. Bill Smoot and one of the Walkers, between whose families a feud raged for years, smoked together in a corner of the Capital Hotel. It required a descent of Federal troops to quell the war between the Smoots and Walkers, but they are in Frankfort now as friends sworn to uphold one cause and, if need be, die together for it.

The Democrats who secured the temporary injunction against Taylor and Collier from Judge Cantrill are of the opinion that the service of that process was not necessary. The practice in Kentucky requires no service beyond publication of the court's action, and the hearing at Georgetown Thursday will be effective. There is therefore no reason to suppose that any supplementary action will be taken in the meantime. If the writ enjoining Taylor and Collier from interfering with sessions of the

TEXAS WILL RAISE A FUND.

Legislature Plans a Monument for Goebel—Resolution.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 5.—To-day a movement was started in the lower house of the State Legislature, now in session, to raise a fund for the Goebel monument to be erected over his grave in Kentucky. The scheme is to secure popular subscriptions from among the 3,000,000 Texas, then the citizens and open a moonlight over the body as a token of Texas' grief at his death. Both houses today adopted the following resolution of sympathy:

"Whereas, It having come to the knowledge of this body, and it is a fact known that the death of Governor William Goebel of the commonwealth of Kentucky occurred at 8 o'clock on the 31 inst., the result of a wound from the hands of a concealed and cowardly assassin, and

"Whereas, This body has watched with painful interest the struggle for life, and with a strong hope that the manly and might be spared and the distinguished man be permitted to speak freely in the work of his foundation and spread life as a manly, courageous and gifted statesman of the Western State of Kentucky, therefore be it

"Resolved, That it is with profound sorrow this resolution is passed, and it is during the body, volume it is privilege to commend the virtue of him whose life has been taken in the very fulness of his manhood and in the midst of his triumph. That as a self-governing and law-abiding people all Texans deplore the unhappy conditions existing in our sister State and join in the hope that the powerful counsel of her statesmen and dead Governor may prevail.

"That it is the sense of this body that passion, duty and obedience to law dominated of every citizen of this Union as a qualified condemnation of assassination and the unlawful use of an irresponsible soldiery in the attempt to overthrow civil government in denying the legal right of the representatives of a people to peacefully assemble in discharge of duty, and in refusal to submit to the mandates of the courts of this country, thus opening the floodgates to revolution and civil strife, to the blight of a free people and the destruction of civil government.

"That enrolled copies of this resolution be engrossed by the secretary of the House properly signed by the President thereof in the two houses of the Kentucky Legislature, and that a copy of our journal be set aside for the publication of the resolution."

SAYS AMERICA IS DISGRACED.

New York Preacher Discusses Goebel's Assassination.

New York, Feb. 5.—"With the single exception of France, the United States is to-day the most disgraced of civilized nations," said Doctor William Rainsford, rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, in his sermon with reference to the murder of Goebel in Kentucky.

"We may say," he continued, "that the assassination of President Lincoln was a result of the chaos of civil war, but we can offer no excuse for the murder of President Garfield, nor can we provide anything for the ruffian shooting down of a senator in the capital of Kentucky.

"It is a decrease age," said doctor Rainsford, "and particularly so with the people of America. Dangerous, indeed, is the day when a people from south to north, east to west, is in a moment's notice, to a degree, swayed to a point of hyper-hysteria. And yet that is the nation in the United States today, our millions of people are the sport of a few fiend to inspire action by sentiment of all the nations.

"What are we to do with such criminals as those who have disgraced the nation with the recent tragedy in Kentucky? Hang them? Yes, hang the guilty assassin, for the more of such brutes are hanged the freer will society be.

"But that is no remedy for the evil that is now the curse of Kentucky and the blight of the nation. Bloody happenings at Frankfort are but the climax of what has been going on in that State for years. Disregard for law has been an open secret of sin, growing slowly day by day. The same condition prevails throughout the land—right here in New York as much as anywhere. It is due to the greed of men to get more than their share in disregarding the law, and the cure rests not in punishing the criminal, but in going at the very root of the evil and infusing into the minds of the people of Kentucky the lesson of Christ's obedience to law."

DALLAS MAY CONTRIBUTE.

Plans to Augment the Goebel Monument Fund.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 5.—A movement was started in Dallas to-day with a view of raising $1,000 to contribute to the fund to erect a monument over Governor William Goebel of Kentucky. Former Kentuckians who admired the man and Democrats generally will be asked to give something toward the fund.

A meeting has been called, to be held at the City Hall auditorium Wednesday night, at which appropriate resolutions will be passed. The monument fund idea will be discussed and a committee to raise the quota of Texas will probably be named. All the former Kentuckians, Democrats and citizens generally have been invited to attend.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney
DRY GOODS CO.

To-Day, Tuesday, February 6.

New Tailor-Made Suits, $20.00, $25.00.

For Golf or Walking, in a variety of plain face materials, with plaid backs, Eton Coat effect, with box or inverted plaited Skirt, at.....$20.00 each

Man-tailored all-wool Homespun, with single-breasted, tight-fitting Coat, box-plaited Skirt, colors medium and Oxford gray, lined throughout with black taffeta silks, at....$25.00

New Embroidered Flannels, $1.50 Per Yard.

Fleur de lis, embroidered in silk, on sage green, national and army blue, cardinal and black, at.....$1.50 per yard

Autograph Handkerchiefs.

Handkerchiefs embroidered with facsimile of one's autograph. A very popular fancy. We are now taking orders for delivery before Easter. The work is done in Belfast, Ireland, entirely by hand, and is the best work of its kind. We will also take similar orders for embroidering initials, monograms or crests. You can select your handkerchiefs from our stock of all-linen goods; and the cost of embroidering autograph will average $3.00 per dozen

SOROSIS TRADE MARK

The Most Popular Shoe for Women.

In September, 1899, we opened our department for the exclusive sale of the "SOROSIS" Shoe.

In the four months since then we have sold this justly famed shoe to several thousand women residing in the City of St. Louis, and, to a degree hitherto unapproached, it has given perfect satisfaction.

No shoe has such a perfect set of lasts; no shoe is made from better materials; no shoe is finished with greater care.

28 styles, russet and black, widths from AAA to E, sizes from 1 to 8,

$3.50 Per Pair.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney
DRY GOODS CO.

EDITORS AFTER AKINS.

Oppose the Plan of Bolstering Up Republican Dailies.

Chairman Akins of the Republican State committee has stirred up a hornet's nest as a result of his efforts to boom the decaying circulation of several metropolitan Republican papers printed in St. Louis, Kansas City and perhaps one other town. The country editors of Republican weekly newspapers are after him, and there is blood in their eyes. They think that it is no part of the business of the Republican State Committee to bolster up the declining circulation of metropolitan newspapers. In other words, the editors of the small papers think that Mr. Akins is making fish out of one set of publishers and fowl out of another, and that he is seeking to nullify the strong at the expense of the weak.

The plan is given as follows by one of the leading Republican papers of the State: The metropolitan Republican newspapers that feel the need of a circulation boom (two of them being printed in St. Louis), have made arrangements to furnish Mr. Akins their weekly and semi-weekly papers at a figure said, by the same authority, to be below the actual cost of white paper. Mr. Akins, it is said, is to boom their circulation with all his might, to the end that the proper kind of literature may be placed in the hands of the public. It is given out that the plan of distributing campaign literature is an outgrowth of a conference held between Akins, Joseph Pulitzer, Colonel Jack Chinn and others, and that the Republican State Committee is to take a hand in boosting the circulation of newspapers that are not popular with the public, the country editors above all others, and this assertion. They also claim that if the metropolitan newspapers are to be furnished below the cost of white paper they cannot meet such ruinous competition and may as well get out of the business.

L. M. Tomley of the Poplar Bluff Republican appears to be leading the fight on Mr. Akins's plan. He says that it destroys the combination circulation which has been in vogue for many years in this State, to wit: A club rate between the country and the city publisher under the terms of which both newspapers are furnished to subscribers. He believes that if Mr. Akins's plan succeeds the local Republican newspapers will be crowded out of the field as the result of a sort of trust arrangement entered into between the publishers of the metropolitan Republican newspapers, the paper trust and the Republican State Committee. N. Van Horen of the Springfield Republican has undertaken to pour oil on the troubled waters. Among other things, he says that "the papers which Chairman Akins has seen fit to bolster are ably edited and filled with more good political matter in one issue than can be found in the Poplar Bluff Republican in a year." He goes on and says that the Missouri Republicans ought to be educated, and a lot of similar reasons, which are apt to leave the impression that the editors of Republican local papers are a very poorly informed set of men, and that they ought to be glad that there are some wise editors in the party who know how to educate the voters.

Of course, this kind of talk is not going to pacify the Republican editors who run country weeklies and take cord-wood and farm produce for subscriptions. They are not yet ready to admit that they are too ignorant to expound Republican doctrine. Some of them may not be very well informed, but they are not going to get up and say so. It is their opinion that if the Republican State Committee is going to be converted into a circulation department of Republican newspapers the country editors should come in for a share and not be made the objects of ruinous competition in addition to having to deal with the paper trust.

Undoubtedly these country editors feel that they are in hard luck. Under the most favorable circumstances few of them more than manage to get along after a fashion. It is not likely that much surprise will be expressed over the protest they are making. And it will certainly require a great deal of explanation on the part of Mr. Akins to square himself with the men who mold public opinion for the country newspapers in Missouri, and espouse the Republican faith.

MANY GUILTY CONSCIENCES.

Surprise of a Georgia Judge Who Would Enforce the Law.

Georgia has a stringent law forbidding its citizens to carry pistols on pain of forfeiting the weapons and paying a fine of $50 or being imprisoned for thirty days. Shortly after the passage of this enactment, Judge Lester was holding court in a little town, when suddenly he suspended the trial of a case by ordering the Sheriff to lock the doors of the Courthouse.

"Gentlemen," said the Judge, when the doors were closed, "I have just seen a pistol on a man in this room, and I cannot reconcile it to my sense of duty to let such a violation of the law pass unnoticed. I ought, perhaps, to go before the Grand Jury and collect him; but if that man will walk up to this stand and lay his pistol and a fine of $5 down here, I will let him off this time."

The Judge paused, and a lawyer, sitting just before him, got up, slipped his hand into a hip pocket, drew out a neat ivory-handled six-shooter, and laid it with a dollar down upon the stand.

"This is all right," said the Judge; "but you are not the man I saw with the pistol."

Upon this another lawyer arose and laid down a Colt's revolver and a dollar bill before the Judge, who repeated his former observation. The process went on, until nineteen pistols of all kinds and sizes and shapes lay upon the stand, together with $19 by their side. The Judge imagined he he complimented the nineteen delinquents upon being men of business, but added that the man whom he had seen with the pistol had not yet come up, and, glancing at the far side of the court, he continued:

"I will give him one minute to accept my proposition, and if he fails I will hand him over to the Sheriff."

Immediately two men from the back of the court arose and began to move toward the Judge's stand. Once they stopped to look at each other and then, coming slowly forward, laid down their pistols and their dollars. As they turned their backs the Judge said:

"This man with the black whiskers is the one that I originally saw."—New York Press.

Desert Sands.

It is supposed that the average depth of sand in the deserts of Africa is from thirty to forty feet.

Quinine's History.

The manufacture of quinine was begun in Philadelphia by John Farr, in 1820, the year of its discovery.

Obesity. Corpulency.

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The Best Natural Aperient Water,

in removing fat and corpulency, is proven by experience.

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