AN AUDIENCE WITH THE LATE EMPEROR OF CHINA
Will be described in next Sunday's Republic.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

Frank Carpenter and the Marquis Ito of Japan.
A Charming Interview. An Exclusive Feature of Next SUNDAY'S REPUBLIC...

NINETY-SECOND YEAR. ST. LOUIS, MO., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1900. PRICE { In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. In Texas, Three Cents.

TAYLOR SLOW IN YIELDING.

Republican Leaders Say He Will Ratify the Treaty.

MAY SIGN IT SOON.

Postponement Due to Republican Protests.

CHANGES POSSIBLE.

Taylor Wants Another Conference to Modify the Truce.

BY D. J. MAHONEY.
Republic Staff Correspondent.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 7.—The news contained in the conference agreement between Governor Taylor and his opponents that he will affix his signature to it, though he declares that the agreement is unsound, became known here to-night.

Another conference was held in Taylor's private office this night, and the matter was evidently given the most careful consideration. It appears plain, however, that Taylor does not like the terms of the conference and that he may not sign it at all.

The conference was participated in by Governor Taylor, Judge W. H. Yerkes, Attorney-General A. E. Willis, General D. C. Edwards, Treasurer W. B. Doty, Auditor John W. Tarvin, Judge Stephens D. Shupe, ex-Treasurer O. M. Lang and Assistant Attorney-General W. H. Thacker, all leading Republicans and representing all divisions in the party. After the meeting, they said that Taylor had made no changes in the conference.

Taylor is especially anxious that the clause of the agreement relating to the repeal of the Goebel election law be made stronger. He says he claim himself that he wants positive assurance that this law will be repealed and no other adopted.

Another conference has been arranged for Louisville Friday night, at which this phase of the situation will be carefully considered. This being the case, an answer from Taylor cannot be looked for before Saturday or Monday.

For some unexplained reason, the meeting to have been held this morning by Taylor, Governor Beckham and ex-Governor Breckinridge was dropped off. It was announced last night that this was to be one of the most important conferences to be held, and that Taylor would be largely guided by the advice of these gentlemen. Neither of them put in an appearance at the Executive building, and it is reported that the conference has been postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Wilson, who attended the conference to-night, states that the shower of protests from Republican publications, leaders, etc., and newspapers, another cause for the agreement resulted from the misleading statement of the minority given out by Democratic politicians. While admitting that the provisions of the treaty, as published, are practically those agreed upon, Mr. Wilson declares that they are so loosely put as to entirely mislead Republicans throughout the state.

"The agreement as now," said he, "would be declared unlawful by the Legislature. Of course, some constitutional matters may arise, but they are very remote and will have but little bearing on the main points in dispute.

Taylor's Counsel Explains.

"The agreement as sent out to the Democrats did not go into the arguments which led Mr. Taylor's counsel to consent to such an article adopted.

"But the details of the events, showing our position exactly, have not been made known to the Republican leaders. I do not think the Republican leaders would have resented our people were deceived by the cries of victory set up by the partisan press, and overlooked the fact that beneath an apparent concession made by our adversaries the reasons, the legal arguments, which required in their submission and approval.

"Since the points in conflict lie not with the General Assembly, and would be referred to it finally for settlement, our position is to concede the fact both as well as then and end the turmoil created by the deplorable situation.

"I am not sure that Governor Taylor will accept this agreement, but think it entirely probable that he will, either as it stands or in an amended form. And then the legislators will realize that he is not submitting to dishonorable surrender, but, in pursuance of a policy whose object is to obtain a settlement of the controversy, amicably, is taking not only an honorable course, but the legally proper one of meeting the issue.

"Governor Taylor richfully was not and is not in any hurry about acting. It is too serious a matter for haste. I have spoken here to go over the situation with him, and am confident that a peaceable solution is at last in sight."

End of Struggle Seems Near.

While Mr. Wilson is confident in Taylor's favorable consideration of the conference agreement, cannot, as he says, be accepted as a definite statement that the Governor will sign the truce. It may be regarded as a safe indication that the end of the great struggle is near, for it throws an entirely different light on the nature of the modes stating arrived at, and will tend to influence a withdrawal of protests that rolled upon Governor Taylor yesterday and today especially from the Republican Associations at Frankfort. If the contest, as Mr. Wilson declares, is one in which the General Assembly alone has final jurisdiction, Taylor's signature to the agreement means his abdication and the elevation of J. C. W. Beckham to the gubernatorial chair. In return, the Democrats are pledged but not bound to repeal the Goebel election law, though in this instance their word should be as good as a legislative enactment.

The rump session of the Legislature would be called off immediately, in that event, and the entire body called to meet in the lawfully designated State capital—Frankfort.

It was believed to be certain that the agreement would be ratified to-day, but the Governor changed his mind. Urged by political friends to make the surrender of the executive office on the conditions set forth in the protocol, Taylor delayed from time to time to-day issuing his promised statement, and as soon it was announced positively that he would not indicate his intentions before night, if then.

Colonel W. C. P. Breckenridge of Lexington is one of the strongest opponents of the proposed peace policy and advises Taylor to refuse to give up the office on what he calls the unfair terms of the Louisville agreement.

Governor Beckham Talks.

Governor J. C. W. Beckham was asked this evening what course the Democrats would pursue in the event that Taylor refused to sign the conference agreement.

"I think that Mr. Taylor will sign the agreement," he declared confidently. "The best party advisers have accepted it, and I see no reason why he should not do so. The propositions are fair enough.

"But in the event that he does not consent to compromise," the Governor was asked, "do you think that any concession will be made by the Democrats, or that another conference will be held?"

"That I cannot say. Let them seek concessions first."

"What if Taylor refuses to sign the agreement and the Democrats decline to enter into another?"

"I suppose," the Governor replied, "that the courts must decide which of us is Governor."

"Do you mean that the matter eventually will be settled in the courts?"

"Yes, no!" he answered promptly. "I am not saying that. But I look for a peaceable solution of the controversy."

"Is there any likelihood that violence will be used as a last resort?"

"No, not that I know of. My opinion is that Mr. Taylor will conclude to accept the conference agreement and that everything will be adjusted amicably."

Blackburn's Opinion.

Senator Joe Blackburn, one of the Democratic attorneys, declares that the Goebel faction has done everything in its power to effect a peaceable settlement and the proposed truce is absolutely fair to Taylor.

"That agreement," said the Senator, "was submitted to Mr. Taylor after it had been fully considered and approved by his best political and personal friends and I cannot understand why he should not have come to a decision on it after studying it carefully nearly two days. Mr. Taylor can restore peace in Kentucky with a stroke of his pen. On him seems to rest the responsibility of peace or conflict in the State. He has an opportunity to do the people a great service by accepting it without further delay. I should not care to force not what might happen in case he rejects it, but so far as the Democrats are concerned, they will move along entirely on legal lines and aim to end this trouble without bloodshed."

Attorney McQuown, also of the Goebel forces, believes that it would be to the best interest of Taylor himself and the people generally for Taylor to ratify the agreement. Mr. McQuown would not express an opinion as to any modification of the terms stated in the frame should Taylor ask any.

It is generally agreed among lawyers here that the conditions named in the agreement would not be legally binding on the Legislature, although it is also admitted by all Democrats and many Republicans that more than moral obligation the Legislature and the Democratic party would promptly also evidence of their good faith.

Injunction Hearing To-Day.

The plaintiffs in the injunction suit against Taylor and Adjutant-General Cox, praying for restraining the Legislature assembling at the State capital, will come up in the chancery court in Scott County, to-morrow. A temporary writ, already has been granted for service on Taylor, who appeared yesterday at the capital. The Taylor forces will contest the action, also a permanent order will issue. Then, in order to test the case before the Court of Appeals, the highest tribunal in the State, the court, probably of its own motion, will dissolve the injunction.

The final action from this course will be the serving of the Appeal Court's writ on Taylor by the Sheriff. If he resists a special contingent will be summoned and forced to execute the order.

This course, the only one now that seems to lead to a conflict, will be followed in the event Taylor has not, by the time final ruling is made, consented to sign up the bill and accept the conference conclusion. The Democrats declare that they will not depart from their established policy of acting within strictly legal lines, and if force is found necessary it will be because it is the low-down method of certain others.

The Democrats were gratified to-day at the receipt of this message from Chairman James K. Jones of the National Committee to Senator Blackburn:

"The Democrats of Kentucky have won the admiration of the country by their patriotic conduct and statesmanship. The same course is certain of success, and will reflect great credit on Kentucky."

Thirty thousand persons are expected in Frankfort to-morrow to pay a last tribute to the State Democracy's slain leader.

Goebel's Body at Frankfort.

The body arrived here at noon to-day on a special train from Covington. The casket and cars were draped in black and white and many in the vast throng that waited patiently in the drenching rain to meet the train were emblems of mourning.

The coffin was covered with a mass of beautiful floral offerings, and hundreds of beautiful floral designs were borne by beloved friends of the dead Governor.

Despite the extremely disagreeable weather, every man in the immense crowd at the railway station and on the street leading up to the Capital Hotel bared his head as the cortege passed, instinctively honoring the martyred statesman of the Commonwealth.

The body now lies in state in the parlor of the Capital Hotel, which is unable to house the large number of floral offerings tendered by personal and political friends, by State, city and county organizations.

The obsequies will take place to-morrow. The body will be placed temporarily in a vault of the State Cemetery. Brief simple services will be conducted at the hotel by the Reverend Doctors Minor and Schmidt. At the cemetery, after brief ceremonies, Senator John C. S. Blackburn will deliver the funeral address, following addresses by Zach Phelps, former governor Mortimer and members of the Legislature will place a permanent memorial.

Every business house in town will be closed for the morning. The affair which was at first felt at the possibility of trouble arising from such a demonstration, has passed away, and no trouble is anticipated in handling the crowd and preserving perfect order.

A request, signed by many prominent citizens, will be presented over the dead governor's mantelpiece, the exact place of Kentucky's martyred chieftain's death, and the spot at which he fell from the bullet of an assassin in the capitol.

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

For Missouri—Colder Thursday, with fair in northern and rain changing to snow in southern portions; high northerly winds.

For Illinois—Colder Thursday, with fair in northern and rain changing to snow in southern portions; high northerly winds.

For Arkansas—Cold wave, with snow flurries Thursday; fair and continued colder; high northerly winds.

Pages.
1. South Africa Crowded in Boers' Kopje Scene in Vivid Glare.
2. Odds to Be Believed.
3. Spanish Prisoners Beat Off Cubans—Gen. Leonard Wheeler Dies in Hospital—Cost of Boarding on St. Louis Election Law—Shooter Has Bills in Pockets at a Funeral.
4. Politicians Repeate Charges Made Against Mr. Gaynor in New York—Mangled Instead of Killed by Sports—Real Estate News—State Democratic Clubs.
5. Country of Boldest Kind—Cleveland May Go to Prison—Lessons Such a Wonderful Storm—Weather Report—Church Services for Sunday.
6. Sporting News—Race Track Results—Pugilistic Love Affair—Jeffries and Corbett to Fight in France—South of St. Louis Events Thursday.
7. Railway News.
8. Editorial—Nicaragua Treaty May Be Amended—Society Notes—Amusements Pleasantries—Missouri Editors Will Meet To-Day.
9. Doom in Chicago Still Continues—Blind Case Witnesses Arrive—To Seek His Father—Warmed Bid Hostines—Telegraphy to Arbitrate—Black Flags a Revolver—Cards Training Prohibited.
10. Grain and Other Markets.
11. Financial News—Irene Telegrams.
12. To Investigate Sunday's Fire—Cold Wave Expected To-Day—Six Plots Nether Marshals for Police—Fore Water for School Children—Willing Democrats to Mason County—Farmers' Association.

ALL OF THE SOUTH AFRICA FORCES IN BATTLE.

Boers Suddenly Swoop Down on Gatacre From Two Sides.

ROBERTS AND KITCHENER IN THE FIELD.

French Is Moving on Norval's Pont—MacDonald's Column Probably Engaged at the Modder River.

BY JOHN H. SWALLOW,
Special Correspondent of The Republic and New York Journal.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Sterkstroom, Feb. 7.—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—The Boers attacked Gatacre's position early this morning on two eastern outposts, Pen Hoek, seventeen miles from headquarters, and Bird's River Siding, thirty-four miles.

At the former were stationed detachments of Royal Scots and Colonial mounted infantry, with a battery of artillery. These were opposed by about one Boers with one gun.

Bird's River Siding was defended by the Cape Mounted Rifles, two companies of Royal Scots with mounted rifles and a battery. The Boers opened attacking Bird's River Siding with a heavy shell fire.

I am accompanying reinforcements from headquarters.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Sterkstroom Camp, Feb. 7.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.) Fighting is proceeding at Pen Hoek and Bird's River. The Boers have attacked both camps successively with artillery.

MacDONALD HOLDING HIS NEW POSITION.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Thursday, Feb. 8.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.) From Julian Ralph to the Daily Mail:

"Modder River, Tuesday. The Highland Brigade with two squadrons of Lancers and a battery of field artillery, all under General MacDonald, left Modder Camp Saturday at daylight and proceeded south of the Riet River and to the westward.

"On Sunday they advanced to Koedoe's Drift. They found a small picket of the enemy at Koedoe's Berg, who retired. General MacDonald occupied the drift, throwing up trenches on both sides of the river.

"At daylight on Monday some portion of the Boers, numbering 700, approached Koedoe's Berg from Langeberg, west of Magersfontein. The advance picket of the Lancers exchanged fire with the enemy, who retired.

"General MacDonald is still holding the drift.

"Sunday's forced march was hot and tantalizing for the brigade, who marched well."

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Since his defeat at Modder, December 30, Gen. Gatacre has been content to push forward slowly from Sterkstroom to Stormberg, the objective of his campaign, as it is the railway junction where the branch line to the west connects with the road through the Free State from Port Elizabeth. With that road in British possession, Roberts could have three trunk lines all connected with branch lines to hurry his troops forward and to simplify the forwarding of supplies and ammunition.

General Kelly Kenny with the Sixth Division established himself last week at Thebus on the branch line nearly midway between Stormberg and Rosmead Junction. This exposed Gatacre's flank to attack from the west and south, and he soon had reinforcements a week ago. Evidently they have arrived.

Colonel Villebois de Mareuil, French strategist, whose clever work is seen in the Boer siege of Ladysmith, was reported ten days ago to have gone to Colesberg, in which case he undoubtedly is directing the campaign against French, Kelly Kenny and Gatacre.

This attack is part of the Boer defense to the British plan of campaign and indicates that the Boers intend to contest every foot of the way. British troops now Cape Colony move from the Modder River on the west down to De Aar Junction and east through Colesberg and Stormberg to Sterkstroom.

French is trying to push Commandant Grobler into the Orange River at Norvals Pont, and Gatacre wants to drive Grobler back in order that the British Army of Invasion may concentrate in the Orange Free State on three lines from the Modder River and Kimberley, from Norvals Pont and from Bethulie, each of which is connected by rail to the west.

Carrying on the Modder River move, dispatches yesterday announced that General Hector MacDonald had made a quick move toward the right of the Boer position at Magersfontein. It is probable that an engagement of considerable importance is imminent or already on in that scene of war, as the dispatches referred to announced skirmish fighting as having taken place during MacDonald's advance.

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

[illegible]

CALLED FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

[illegible]

SITUATION SUMMARIZED.

Roberts Has Begun His March Toward the Free State.

BY HERMAN W. ANTHONY.
SPECIAL BY CABLE.

[illegible]

Buller's Movement.

[illegible]

Ninety-Nine Years.

[illegible]

Buller Swings Across the Tugela River and Opens a Vital Attack.

STORMS AND TAKES ONE GOOD POSITION.

Is Repulsed at Another, and Then Is Brought to a Standstill by Boer Artillery.

London, Feb. 8.—A special dispatch from Spearman's Camp, dated Wednesday, February 7, says:

"Our further advance is at the moment prevented, as the Boers' enfilade us from their positions on Spion Kop and Doorn Kloof.

"Our casualties, although estimated [illegible] are trifling, considering the great importance of the movement just concluded."

FIGHTING MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

BY H. J. MARTINDALE.

[illegible]

Spearman's Camp, Feb. 7.—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—Since Monday morning Buller's entire army has been on the move in a bold attempt to relieve Ladysmith. While it would be premature to state definitely the result, I can say that Buller is effectively established north of the Tugela, with his line of communication well protected, to pour in full force what is expected to be the final effort to smash through the Boer lines.

Early Monday morning a balloon ascended at Potgieter's Drift, ostentatiously, within sight of the Boer position on Spion Kop. Simultaneously British troops under Colonel Wynne lined the river banks from Potgieter's to Swaziz Kop while three batteries of field artillery advanced into the open. Following directions from the balloon the artillery opened a heavy shrapnel fire on the enemy's position.

This fire soon began telling. The Boer guns on Spion Kop replied. Then the Lancashire Brigade deployed in open order, apparently for some another assault. The Boer are grew hotter every moment. Soon it got too accurate for comfort, dropping shrapnel among the British gunners and making the infantry seek every possible point of shelter.

This unequal artillery duel kept up for awhile, when word was received from Buller ordering a retreat at this point. Little difficulty was encountered in effecting retreat. The Boers, as on previous occasions, failed to follow up their apparent success.

There had been no secret that this attack was merely a feint and officers and men were equally gratified to learn that their share in the day's programme had been a complete success.

Meanwhile the real attack had been quietly pushed ahead from a point north of Doorn Kloof, under cover of naval guns massed on Swaziz Kop and Doorn Kloof. The engineers constructed a pontoon bridge directly facing the rising upland known as Kranz Kloof, on the north side of the river. Amid the general din of artillery operations on the left, the engineers completely escaped the enemy's notice.

Then word was given for the infantry to advance at a lively gait and men in light swarmed from every quarter in the direction of the pontoon bridge, crossing without attracting the Boer fire, which was still busily engaged with Wynne's brigade on the left.

Vaal Kranz, which is the summit of Kranz Kloof, was quickly stormed by the British infantry, supported by several batteries of artillery.

With a wild rush the men scampered up the hill, bayonets fixed, every nerve braced for the expected rifle fire which the Boers have heretofore reserved till well within short range.

The Durham Light Infantry assailed the lower ridges, while Hildyard's Brigade made for the loftier heights. Everywhere the attack was a complete success. The Boers, mistaking the feint for the real attack, were caught napping for the first time in this campaign.

While the British advance guard hustled themselves in strengthening the position occupied, re-enforcements poured in rapidly.

The Boer guns then directed their attention to the British position on the Kranz range, but too late, as darkness closing down left Buller master of the key of Joubert's hitherto impregnable line of defense.

The number of casualties is remarkably small, considering the importance of the result.

Yesterday (Tuesday) expectations of hard fighting were fully realized. The Boers, evidently flushed by their supposed victory at Pont Drift, turned their attention to Buller's position on the Vaal Kranz. The British strength greatly surprised Joubert's forces. The first attack was easily repulsed and heavy artillery opened fire from half a dozen directions. This was met with almost equal force and the duel of big guns continued till 4 p. m.

The Boer position consisted of a line of kopjes, strongly intrenched, extending three miles from Spion Kop and curving sharply at the eastern end to the south, about opposite Zwartz Kop, which is a steep hill south of the Tugela that the British occupied before the seizure of Potgieter's Drift.

ALL TROOPS IN ACTION.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Thursday, Feb. 8.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—A dispatch to the Daily Mail, dated Spearman's Camp, Wednesday evening, says:

"Another step in the new operations of General Buller for the relief of Ladysmith was taken on Monday morning. Almost the entire body of troops were lined along the Tugela River from Potgieter's Drift to Zwartz Kop.

"Considerable activity was shown in the vicinity of Potgieter's, the plan being to make a feint attack in front, while another body outflanked the enemy and occupied Vaal Krantz on our right.

"The movements worked excellently, the Boers being completely deceived. Three field artillery batteries advanced into the open, while the Lancashire Brigade deployed.

"Our balloonist ascended and gave instructions as to the enemy's positions which were assailed with showers of shrapnel fire, so hot that it was sufficient to draw the Boer artillery, two guns replying from Spion Kop. These shortly got the range and commenced dropping shrapnel among our guns.

"The latter, having served their purpose, retired, and the infantry also retired.

"In the meantime, the real advance was steadily taking place on our right. During the very time that the Boer artillery was busily engaged in shelling our artillery a pontoon bridge was created at the foot of Doorn Kop.

"The Durham Light Infantry, together with the Rifle Brigade, crossed the Tugela and ascended an important position, Vaal Krantz. They met little opposition, the movement being a complete surprise. Their advance was efficiently aided by naval and field guns, which covered their movements.

"The infantry eventually occupied one of the range of kopjes, having suffered few casualties."

Bennet Burleigh, in a dispatch to the Daily Telegraph, dated Monday evening, says of Buller's operations on that day:

"Spearman's Camp, Monday Night—Under the personal direction of General Buller, an attack upon the Boer positions blocking the road to Ladysmith was begun this morning at 7 o'clock by nearly the whole of our batteries, comprising seventy-two guns, shelling the ridges, where the enemy had their trenches and redoubts along Brakfontein and the low crests, facing Potgieter's Drift.

"The enemy suffered severely. Several hills were smoking like volcanoes from the effects of the bombardment, by which stores of grass were set on fire.

"While a third pontoon bridge was being constructed under fire near Scheil Drift, the Eleventh Brigade (Woodgate's), under command of Colonel Wynne, made a demonstration against Brakfontein Ridge, marching across the meadows with the support of seven batteries of artillery.

"The enemy at 11 o'clock opened a heavy cannonade of shrapnel, common shells and pompon shells, chiefly from Spion Kop, accompanied by a rattling musket fire. Our gunners behaved admirably, and were cool as upon parade.

"The demonstration having gained its object, the real attack upon the Boer left was delivered at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The Durham Light Infantry carried Vaal Krantz, the key of the lower ridges, while General Hildyard's brigade assailed the lofty Kranz Kloof.

"The General and his troops are bivouacking upon the field of battle.

"All is well so far. Our losses are trifling."

BRITISH TAKE A POSITION.

Boer Head Laager, Ladysmith, Feb. 6.—Since yesterday the British, with naval and other guns, have bombarded our positions on the Upper Tugela. The troops crossed the river at the Pont and at Kolen Drift, with the object of storming our positions. At the former General Shalkburger beat them back, and they repressed in great confusion.

The fighting continues at Kolen Drift with the Staatserton and Johannesburg commandoes engaged. There were no casualties on our side.

The cannonade was the fiercest yet experienced. There was a continuous roaring all day long.

This morning it recommenced, with an increased number of guns.

11 a. m.—Further reports of yesterday's fighting at the Upper Tugela River show that the British lost heavily at Pont Drift, but took an important position on a small kopje on the Kolen Drift side. Four Boers were killed. The British loss is unknown. They are still in possession of the kopje, and the big guns have ceased firing.

MORE STRETCHER BEARERS.

Durban, Natal, Feb. 6.—All correspondence with General Buller's forces

Continued on Page Two.

GOEBEL'S FUNERAL TO-DAY.

Procession Will Move by Capitol—Route Provoked Debate.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 7.—The funeral services of the late Governor Goebel will commence at noon to-morrow in the parlors of the Capital Hotel. The services proper will be preceded by a short prayer, open to the friends of the dead. The procession will be headed by a police escort, mounted, followed by the hearse with the bier pallbearers walking by its side, these to be followed by the relatives, members and officers of the Legislature, officers of State, judges and officers of courts and lastly by carriages in the order named. Following these will come citizens on horseback.

The procession will form in the western part of the city, while other matters of interest along of the principal streets will pass the west door of the Capital Hotel, where the hearse and the relatives will take their places in line and the march will then be taken up to the cemetery.

When the committee on Arrangements met this afternoon there was considerable doubt as to whether it was advisable for the funeral procession to pass the Capitol grounds, where the soldiers were assigned and in which the dead man was shot down. Some members of the committee were fearful that in the excited state of feeling that exists some partisan in the procession would allow his feelings to override his judgment and fire a shot or two into the Capitol grounds and create trouble. Others were strongly in favor of having the parade take the route that would require it to march past the Capitol square. The question provoked much discussion, but it was finally decided that the

Continued on Page Two.