

INDIGNATION IN GERMANY

The Demands on China Declared Not Excessive.

An Indemnity Less Than That Asked by France Desired—The Proposition Submitted by the American Government Looked on Favorably.

LONDON, April 17.—A despatch to the "Times" from Berlin says there is considerable indignation in authoritative quarters there over the statement in the American press purporting to give, on Mr. Rockhill's authority, the exact sums demanded from China.

The statement is declared exceedingly incorrect in representing Germany as claiming \$30,000,000 more than France, and only \$20,000,000 less than Russia. As a matter of fact, Germany only demands \$60,000,000; France, \$85,000,000, and Russia, \$85,000,000.

It is admitted in authoritative quarters that there is much to be said for the proposal of the United States to ascertain what China can afford to pay and then to distribute this amount among the Powers. This proposal is now the subject of negotiations.

On the other hand, if the American suggestion of \$200,000,000 should be adopted few Powers could hope to recover even what they have actually expended. The German Government has refrained from taking a definite attitude on the American proposal. It recognizes that the plan has advantages and disadvantages and will wait to see how the other Powers receive it.

A despatch to the "Times" from Pekin says that the Ministers at a meeting on Tuesday agreed to a recommendation made by Mr. Rockhill, the American representative, and M. Komura, the Japanese Minister, giving effect to Article XII of the Joint note concerning the reform of the Taung-ly-Yamen.

It was agreed to replace the Tsung-li-Yamen by a Waiwupu, or Board of Foreign Affairs, having precedence of all other boards. It will consist of a president, who will be an imperial prince; two Ministers, with direct access to the Emperor, and also two Vice Ministers having knowledge of foreign affairs, one of whom at least shall speak foreign languages.

The court ceremonial was also changed, finally settling the question of audience. Foreign Ministers will be conveyed in imperial conveyances to the palace, where they will be received in the hall where the Emperor entertains imperial princes. They will receive the honors shown by European sovereigns to foreign ambassadors.

PLUMER AT CHUMIE'S POORT.

The Pass Taken Without Opposition From the Boers.

PRETORIA, April 16.—Colonel Plumer has occupied Chumie's Poort without opposition. The place is a difficult pass between the mountains. It was expected that the Boers would defend it, but they retired three days before the arrival of the British. The latter found a thick population of Kafirs residing in the mountains.

THE KAISER GOING TO ROME.

To Pay a Visit to the Eternal City Early in June.

LONDON, April 17.—The Rome correspondent of the "Times" says that Emperor William will visit that city early in June, about the time of the Queen's accession.

VISITED BY KING LEOPOLD.

His Majesty Calls on M. Waldeck-Rousseau at Antwerp.

PARIS, April 16.—A despatch from Antwerp says King Leopold II, of Belgium, has visited M. Waldeck-Rousseau at that place.

SUN AND STORM IN PARIS.

A Terrible Gale Preceded and Followed by Beautiful Weather.

PARIS, April 16.—Today was one of the most extraordinary on record. A stormy morning preceded a terrific gale, accompanied by thunder and lightning. This was followed by a beautiful sunny afternoon.

MR. CLARK ALSO A BIDDER.

A Reported Offer for the Galena, Borough Duchess of Devonshire.

LONDON, April 16.—The society paper "Onlooker" says that J. P. Morgan, the American financier, has actually bought the famous Galena picture of the Duchess of Devonshire, which was recently recovered in the United States, for £25,000.

Seek Lumber News at People's Yard.

Lowest cash rates always, at 6th and N. Y. ave.

RAILWAY SYSTEMS UNITED.

The Burlington-Northern Pacific Deal Completed.

ST. PAUL, April 16.—J. J. Hill arrived here today from New York. He was accompanied by Edward Tuck and A. T. French, both heavy stockholders in the Great Northern. The party left at once for the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Hill's departure, however, Mr. Hill said that he had successfully completed the last link of his chain of negotiations for the purchase of the Burlington and Northern Pacific in one colossal operation.

He said further that the Erie would not be a part of a transcontinental line, and that there will be no transcontinental line, and that the Erie would remain free from the Burlington deal.

Mr. Hill said that the acquisition of the Burlington was that was contemplated in his plans and that the newspaper reports that he was seeking to include the Erie in the consolidation and to run a great transcontinental trunk line between the Atlantic and Pacific had no foundation.

What he wanted of the Burlington, he declared, was not an outlet to Chicago as in the Eastern system for the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, but chiefly a connection with St. Louis and Kansas City. He wants to reach the cotton of the South for transportation over the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, by his steamships now building, the Oriental markets.

He will bring back in return the lumber of Oregon and Washington to distribute through the prairie States of the South. It is not part of his purpose to use the Burlington as an exclusive outlet for the Pacific roads to Chicago. On the contrary, all the six Chicago roads which bring business to the Great Northern and Northern Pacific will have their own share of the traffic.

Moreover, Mr. Hill says that St. Paul is to be the central headquarters of the gigantic organization in which is to be consolidated the management of these three great roads, extending nearly 30,000 miles of railways. Mr. Hill has not by any means concluded his transportation plans, but those of the future relate more closely to ocean navigation.

Mr. Hill said that the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific and Burlington would be merged under one central management at St. Paul. Preparations have been made for centralizing the forces of the three great roads. He explained his desire to obtain the Burlington by the fact that the Northern roads were losing much valuable business originating in Burlington territory, and to save this it was necessary to get control of the road.

The lines of the Northern Pacific, Manitoba, which had been leased to the Great Northern, will not be sold, Mr. Hill said. It is distinctly the intention of the Burlington office that the Northern roads were losing much valuable business originating in Burlington territory, and to save this it was necessary to get control of the road.

NO CHANGES IN CEBU.

The People Well Disposed Toward a Civil Government.

MANILA, April 16.—The situation in Cebu is practically unchanged. The capture of Aguinaldo has, however, had considerable influence on the insurgent bands in the mountains in the south. While these bands are rather numerous and very active, none of them is important.

The people maintain a receptive attitude regarding civil government. Similar conditions prevail in Leyte and Bohol. In Cebu City the people have manifested much enthusiasm over the Philippine Commission.

The first and second military districts of northern Luzon have been consolidated and placed under command of Brigadier General Wainwright. Similar action has been taken with regard to the fourth and fifth districts of southern Luzon, and General Samson has been placed in charge.

A DENIAL BY MR. LOOMIS.

He Declares He Was Not Interviewed at San Juan.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Francis B. Loomis, United States Minister to Venezuela, arrived at quarantine tonight from San Juan, where he had been interviewed. He left Venezuela aboard the little ship Scorpion, which landed him at San Juan in time to catch the Caracas. Secretary Russell was left in charge of the legation.

Mr. Loomis declined to say anything about affairs in Venezuela except that President Castro appeared to be firmly seated when he left. He said he did not know whether or not he would return to Venezuela, as he had not given a thought to the subject.

He declared that an alleged interview with him purporting to be called from San Juan was untrue. He had said nothing about General Castro's attitude toward American interests.

A New Trans-Atlantic Line.

LONDON, April 16.—A despatch from Boston says an American company will establish a steamship line between New York and Brest, provided the western railways will organize an express train service with no stops between the latter port and Paris.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Arrived out: Princess Victoria, Lulu, from New York, at Triboulet; Rotterdam, from New York, at Boulogne; Werra, from New York, at Naples.

Flynn's Business College, 8th and K.

Business, shorthand, typewriting—\$25 a year.

Ready-to-use Millwork, any kind, and doors, \$1.00 each, W. P. F. Libbey & Co.

A PETITION TO THE CZAR

Russians of All Classes Beg for a Constitution.

Wholesale Arrests and Revolutionary Proclamations Continue—Count Tolstoy's Plain-Spoken Address to the Emperor Made Public.

VIENNA, April 16.—The newspapers here are receiving reports according to which the situation in Russia is becoming worse. Wholesale arrests continue throughout the Empire.

Fifteen hundred persons were arrested in Odessa on Saturday last. Revolutionary proclamations continue to be distributed in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, Kiev, and elsewhere.

The most remarkable of recent developments is a proposal to despatch to the Czar an address begging him to grant a constitution. Fifteen thousand signatures have already been appended to it, including those of many landowners, merchants, and rich men.

The full text of Count Tolstoy's address to the Czar on March 28 has been received. He submits a long programme of reforms. The whole document is full of the plainest speaking. The following is a sample:

"Again murders; again street slaughters; again will there be executions; again the terror of false accusations, threats, and spite on one hand, and again hatred and desire for vengeance and readiness for self-sacrifice on the other. Again all Russian men are divided into two conflicting camps, and are committing or preparing to commit the greatest crimes."

"It is very possible that this time the disturbances will be repressed, though it may also happen that the soldiers and police on whom the Government rests so much hope will perceive that what they are forced to do is the great crime of fratricide."

Count Tolstoy appeals not only to the Czar, but to his advisers, uncles, brother, ministers of state, and councillors.

"The blame," he says, "does not lie with evil, turbulent men, but in you, rulers, who do not wish to see anything at the present moment except your own comfort. The problem lies not in your defending yourselves against enemies who wish you harm. No one wishes you harm, but if, in recognizing the cause of social discontent and removing it, men are at present disturbed and seem to wish you harm, it is only because you appear to them as an obstacle which deprives them and also millions of their brothers of the greatest of human goods, freedom, and enlightenment."

In order that they should cease to revolt and attack you little is required, and that little is so necessary for yourselves that it would, indeed, be strange if you did not realize it."

JEROME HOLDS PATRICK.

Rice's Alleged Murderer Must Face the Grand Jury.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Albert T. Patrick, the attorney who is charged with the murder of William Marsh Rice, has been held for the grand jury by Justice Jerome, who has held a preliminary hearing on the case.

After considering the voluminous testimony introduced during the recent hearing, including the surprising confession of Jones, the valet-secretary of the late millionaire, Justice Jerome handed down his decision against Patrick this morning, announcing that he had found the evidence sufficient for holding Patrick on the murder charge.

The decision was announced in the library of the Criminal Courts Building, where all the lawyers in the case had assembled and where the preliminary hearing was held before Justice Jerome as counsel for the defendant.

When the justice made public his decision he handed down the following memorandum: "An examination of the evidence adduced by the defense in the case of Patrick, within the meaning of section 89 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, by evidence tending to convict the defendant, has been completed, and the defendant must, therefore, be held upon the charge of murder in the first degree to await the action of the grand jury."

One effect of the decision will be to bring nearer to a settlement the question pending before Surrogate Fitzgerald of a postponement of the cases involving the two Rice wills, one of which Patrick has offered for probate.

Counsel for Patrick have contended that his interests in the criminal proceedings should not be subjected to the risk of prejudice by prior or contemporary civil proceedings. Surrogate Fitzgerald has adopted the view of the defendant.

Justice Jerome's decision in the preliminary examination in the murder case, the last adjournment being taken from yesterday to tomorrow, and has not raised upon the subject of the long delay which Patrick's counsel have asked, for which they served notice that they would renew their application tomorrow.

A MINISTER'S FATAL FALL.

Instantly Killed by Plunging From a High Scaffold.

NEW YORK, Pa., April 15.—At Hanover this morning the Rev. George B. Reeser, a Reformed minister, climbed to the scaffolding of Emanuel Reformed Church, which is in course of construction on West Abington Street. He was watching the builders at their work when he made a misstep and fell to the ground, a distance of forty-eight feet. The fall resulted in instant death.

DANGER OF A CLASH.

Striking Steel Men Picket the McKeesport, Pa., Streets.

McKEESPORT, Pa., April 16.—Samuel Cooper, manager of the Woodcock plant, issued a notice at midnight for publication in the morning papers notifying the strikers to report for work at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning or consider themselves discharged.

There is more or less excitement and any attempt at importation of men will undoubtedly provoke a clash.

Under the rules of the association the advisory board, Shaffer says, can call a strike of any corporation that runs one or more of its mills non-union. Under this rule, he asserts, he can close down all the union labor mills of the United States Steel Corporation, to which the American Steel Company belongs.

According to the statement of John Jarrett, Secretary of the Labor Bureau of the United States Steel Corporation, the strikers will not endorse such a manifesto, which was proposed with the idea of expelling Senor Genor from the party. It was expected that he would refuse to sign the paper, which would have afforded grounds for his expulsion.

The originators of the plan, finding the leaders would rather abandon the party than sign the manifesto, have apparently let the matter drop.

It is asserted that Guaberto Gomez is organizing a negro party in the east, though nothing has as yet been definitely learned about it. It is said it is not likely that he will completely sever his political connection with the whites, as he is a cultured man, having been educated in Paris and Madrid.

THE ELECTION LAW TESTED.

Battling at Frederick Under Maryland's New Method of Voting.

BALTIMORE, April 16.—The new election law was tested at Frederick, Md., today. The officers elected were mayor, register, and four aldermen. The fight was strictly between Democrats and Republicans.

The day was an ideal one and a heavy vote was polled, while the leaders of the respective parties were active and worked hard. The general opinion among all was that the new law was an improvement over the election methods of former times. The Democrats elected the mayor and all the aldermen. The Republicans elected the city register.

WARNED AGAINST THE TRUST.

An English Writer Thinks Steel Investments Not Safe.

LONDON, April 16.—The "Chronicle" publishes an article on the steel trust, written by an anonymous contributor, who contends that it is highly probable that the United States Steel Corporation has been heavily overcapitalized.

He says the industries of which the trust is composed have been twice combined in two years. It is only natural to suppose that the promoters' profits have been made by watering the stock.

He thinks that if Mr. Morgan has formed the corporation, it is a good deal more people will be exceedingly pleased to hear that it has been necessary for him to carry it all back to its true home in New Jersey.

FEVER ON A WARSHIP.

H. M. S. Condor to Be Put in Quarantine at Victoria.

VICTORIA, April 16.—H. M. S. Condor, the new steel-hulled gunboat, which came from England to relieve the Phobos at this station, is expected to arrive here on Thursday from southern stations, where she tarried on the way. The William Henry quarantine station is being prepared for the coming of the Condor.

TO RECOVER A MISSING BOY.

An Offer of \$6,000 in the McCormick Kidnapping Case.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Michael McCormick, uncle of a little boy who disappeared three weeks ago from his home in High Bridge, announced today that he would give a reward of \$6,000 for the safe return of the boy.

Mr. McCormick said today that he had run down a number of supposed clues, but they all amounted to nothing. The latest comes from Boston. Willie's parents received a letter from that city last Friday signed "George Meadlin."

"Where It Touches It Heals." Zena-Cura positively cures eczema and diseases of the skin. At all drug stores.

Some Windows at 85 cts. for complete sash and all glass in, W. P. F. Libbey & Co.

THE COMMISSION'S PLANS

Cuban Delegates to Start From Havana on Saturday.

General Wood to Come to Washington to Present the Members to the President—A Conference With the Secretary of War Over the Visit.

HAVANA, April 16.—The commission appointed by the convention to visit Washington will probably leave here on Saturday. General Wood will go to Washington at about the same time.

Regarding the statement that Spanish property owners and planters encouraged the Constitutional Convention not to accept the Platt amendment except in exchange for a reduction in the duties on sugar and tobacco, two representative Spaniards declare that it is not true.

The National party has not yet published a manifesto against the Platt amendment. A prominent member of the party says this is because the leaders will not endorse such a manifesto, which was proposed with the idea of expelling Senor Genor from the party.

The originators of the plan, finding the leaders would rather abandon the party than sign the manifesto, have apparently let the matter drop.

The President and the Secretary of War conferred yesterday in regard to the proposed visit of a commission from the Cuban Convention to Washington. General Wood several days ago informed the Secretary of War that the commission would probably be appointed, but at a recent meeting of the cabinet had made no announcement of the convention's action in selecting the members who are to come here.

Secretary Root has called to General Wood, who is still in Cuba, and it is likely that the men will be asked to say definitely at this meeting what shall be done. Some of the workers' leaders said today that if the trouble was not satisfactorily settled the miners might be authorized to go out on strike.

SIX MINES SHUT DOWN.

Two Thousand Men Out as a Result of a Boy's Refusal.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 16.—Six mines of the Wilkesbarre company were shut down today by a strike of breaker workers. Two men being idle as a result, a boy at the Prospect Colliery was discharged yesterday for refusing to oil a wheel.

The union leaders are very much upset by this, for the strike was declared without the consent of the Executive Committee. The men will be asked to say definitely at this meeting what shall be done.

It will be made plain to the commission that General Wood has already explained to the convention the meaning of the terms of the Platt amendment and the President's authority to accept a plan of relations which would be satisfactory to the United States. This authority, it is held, does not permit the approval of any plan of relations not substantially the same as the Platt amendment.

THE DAKOTA DIVORCE RULING.

New York Lawyers Think Loopholes Exist in Decision.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The decision of the United States Supreme Court regarding Dakota divorces may have disturbed some households hereabouts after the heads of those households had read the morning papers. According to the opinion of most New York divorce lawyers, however, the decision does not mean that the courts will declare invalid any divorce obtained anywhere, when both parties have put themselves within the jurisdiction of the courts of the State in which the divorce was obtained.

It seems to me that the court intended to put a stop, if possible, to services in divorce cases by publication, but also means it to be understood that both parties must be residents in a foreign State before either may obtain a divorce there.

It is not believed that the United States Supreme Court has given a decision like that reported in the papers. In the first place, it is an established principle in law that an action for divorce is an action in rem. But all actions in rem may be begun after constructive service, as it is called. By that is meant service by publication.

It is believed that when we get the text of the decision it will be found that the court does not hold a divorce invalid which has been obtained after both parties have appeared either in person or in some other way. It is on the other hand, the text of the decision shows that the court holds divorces invalid where these parties have not obtained what is called a matrimonial domicile in the State where the divorce is granted. It simply means a revolution in the jurisprudence of this country."

"Blood Tells." U-A-Ma purifies the blood, gives you appetite, and vigor. At all drug stores.

No ordinary Millwork too difficult. Window frames always correct. F. Libbey & Co.

SWITCHMEN CALL A STRIKE.

The Lackawanna Yards May Be Tied Up by Sympathizers.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 16.—Three hundred switchmen employed on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, in this city, quit work at noon today and it is said there is danger of the strike extending to all the yards of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western system.

The men are holding sessions continually to decide whether to insist on the union switchmen in the other yards going out in support of them. So far as can be ascertained, no effort has been made, up to date, to call out the conductors, engineers, firemen, and trainmen.

Today's serious trouble is due to the discharge of two men, Patrick Twoomey and Michael Herity, without any cause being assigned. Twoomey is prominent in seeking a redress of the grievances of the switchmen and the charge was at once made that he was discharged because of his activity in behalf of his fellows.

The general superintendent, Mr. Clark, gave out a statement to the newspapers this evening that Twoomey and Herity were discharged because their services were unsatisfactory. The company has been able to secure enough non-union men to keep two switch engines moving, and these have been sufficient to get the passenger and milk trains away with slight delays.

The meetings of the switchmen lasted until 11 o'clock tonight. When the sessions ended the strikers refused to make any statement. They admitted, however, that they have presented no list of grievances and have not appointed a committee to wait on Superintendent Clark. They will not go back to work tomorrow morning.

The claim of the switchmen is that Horan, the chief yardmaster at Hoboken, is responsible for the strike. The strikers allege that he has made an agreement with the officials of the road to break up the switchmen's union. Horan was here today to confer with Superintendent Clark.

TALKING OF A STRIKE.

Miners of the G. B. Markle Company Call a Meeting.

HAZLETON, Pa., April 16.—District President Duffy, of the United Mine Workers, today issued a call for a general meeting of the employees of G. B. Markle & Co. to be held in the Freehold Opera House on Monday next to receive the report of the committee appointed to investigate John Markle, managing partner of the firm, the grievances of the miners.

A committee has been unable to secure the assistance of Mr. Markle, who is still in New York, and it is likely that the men will be asked to say definitely at this meeting what shall be done. Some of the workers' leaders said today that if the trouble was not satisfactorily settled the miners might be authorized to go out on strike.

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WOULD NOT RETURN TO WORK.

Four Hundred Newport News Longshoremen Considering a Strike.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 16.—Four hundred longshoremen employed on the Chesapeake and Ohio docks here by the Chesapeake and Ohio Steamship Company, refused to return to work this afternoon because the shipping agents as to what has been done. From what is learned on the outside it is more than probable that a general strike will be declared tomorrow morning. None of the union men returned to work.

Kirk's Death Warrant Signed.

ANNAPOLIS, April 16.—Governor Smith, of Maryland, has signed the death warrant of Wiley Kirk, colored, sentenced to death for assaulting Mrs. Barbara Green near Sparrows Point. At the trial the man confessed, stating the crime had been committed while he was intoxicated. The execution will take place on Friday, May 11.

"Blood Tells." U-A-Ma purifies the blood, gives you appetite, and vigor. At all drug stores.

RIPLEY'S STORY UNSHAKEN

Cross-Examination Fails to Change His Testimony.

The Defendant's Alleged Statement to the Effect That He Could Save Caleb Powers' Fought Up—W. S. Taylor's Law Partner in the Court.

FRANKFORD, Ky., April 16.—In the Gannett Ripley trial, on the charge of complicity in the Gobel murder, the cross-examination of Ripley was completed and the examination of members of Ripley's company begun. Ripley was unbroken in his cross-examination, and described Taylor's actions and orders minutely. A new point raised was developed in the following question by the State's Attorney:

"After you left the manor, or were relieved from duty, did you not see Mathews, Assistant Secretary of State, at Mr. Davis' house, and tell him you wanted to talk to him and tell him something that would help Caleb Powers?"

"Did you not say you knew enough to clear Powers, and would tell it at the proper time? Did you not say, 'Now is the time,' and you said 'It was not necessary,' but to keep you posted and you would come? That you were going to New York and San Francisco, and would let him know where you were; that you would clear Powers before you saw him suffer? Did you not say 'If you tell this, I will swear till I am black in the face I did not say it; remember, you do not know what I know?'"

Objection was made, and after the lengthy argument Ripley replied: "I met Mr. Mathews in Frankford. I saw him from time to time at the boarding house. I don't recall that I called him out to talk. He was Powers' friend, and seemed earnest in his efforts to find the guilty party in order to exonerate Powers. If I said anything it was after the rumors about Yontsey floated around; if I talked with him, it was the meeting of the man coming out of Taylor's office, January 22, that I was thinking of. The man that I met was Yontsey. I never told him about swearing till I was black in the face."

"Did you say to Mathews, 'If Powers is convicted I know enough to get him a new trial?'"

"I do not recollect such a conversation."

"Didn't you say if Taylor was here you would not have been relieved, and that Taylor was a coward to run from his friends?"

"I may have used some expression about Taylor being absent at a time when he was present. I took an interest in the Taylor children in their helplessness, and was thinking of them. I cannot now give the details of the conversation."

Merrill Moore, of Indianapolis, Assistant Attorney General of Indiana, and law partner of W. S. Taylor, arrived here today and attended the Ripley trial. Moore's presence created a sensation, and it was reported that he had come as a representative of Taylor seeking information as to the probability of a requisition for Taylor and Finley.

Moore said Taylor was practicing law in Indiana. He explained his visit as stopping off here for legal papers to use in a case in which he is engaged at Bowling Green.

KILLED HIS YOUNG BRIDE.