

# New Black and Colored Dress Goods

Anticipating the sharp advance in prices, which have in fact occurred, our orders for dress goods were placed early. In a word, we own our new spring stock today at considerably less than present factory prices. Our assortments of new Spring Dress Goods are the best selected in the city—and some of the most desirable fabrics are offered at prices not much, if any, above present cost of production. We would advise you to make your selection before present lots are broken.

**New Colored Dress Goods** For tailor-made suits, jackets and separate skirts.

**Foreign Wash Fabrics** The collection of new imported cotton goods here now is a rare one. First, it's very large, but the main point is selection of styles.



We are going to tell you about some of these new fabrics. Right in season and in most beautiful styles. Now is the time to make your selection before they are picked over; all new spring colorings.

**STYLISH MELTON SUITINGS**—good weight, can be made without lining, all the new mixed colors, special value, 54-inch at \$1.00 a yard.

**NEW CHEVIOT SUITINGS**—the style and weave is particularly good, all new spring colors, at 50c, 60c, 80c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$2.50 a yard.

**NEW VENETIAN TWILLES**—One of this season's handsomest fabrics, at the price named—a very fine twilled goods, having a rich satin finish—all new colors and black—at \$1.00 a yard.

**NEW ENGLISH WHIPCORD**—We can scarcely get enough of these handsome new suitings to supply present demand, owing to the great sale they are having—good, heavy weight, beautiful line of colors—at \$1.25 a yard.

**SPECIAL LOW PRICES ON DRESS GOODS REMNANTS**—any length from a child's dress to a full dress pattern.

**Corsets "La Vida Corsets"** the very best kind for American women. Unlike the imported corset which is made to fit the French figure and which in nearly every case needs alteration, "La Vida" needs none.

The "Straight Front" is the leading model, standing unrivaled as a masterpiece of the corset manufacturer's art. We have a beautiful and complete line of these corsets, plain and fancy materials—prices \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00 each.

Don't fail to look at La Vida Corsets.

**We Close Our Store Saturdays at 6 P. M.**  
**AGENTS FOR POSTER KID GLOVES AND McCALL'S PATTERNS.**

## THOMPSON, BELDEN & Co.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN OMAHA.  
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, COR. 16TH AND DOUGLAS STS.

and it was apparent that Mr. Goebel understood what was said to him.

Shortly after this Dr. Talliferro left the room and, descending stairs, entered the reception room where, at the request of several women, wives of legislators, he held brief services. Then the divine service in Mr. Goebel's bedside and about ten minutes afterward took his departure. Shortly after 4 o'clock the dying man was given oxygen, and again a slight rally resulted, but it was only temporary. His respiration gradually grew more laborious, and rose to 83, while his pulse dropped to 120. At 6:10 p. m. Dr. Hume left the dying man's bedside and reported to the throng of anxious watchers in the corridors of the hotel that death was a matter of but a few moments' time. The oxygen treatment was used constantly in a desperate effort to keep Mr. Goebel alive until Justice Goebel's arrival, but no effort was made to arouse the unresponsive man.

As Dr. Hume departed from the room the afflicted brother and sister turned to Dr. McCormack and requested that they be left entirely alone with their brother, who was fast sinking. The physicians silently withdrew and closed the door, leaving behind them the grief-stricken brother and sister. Silently they knelt at his bedside, their eyes fastened on the half-open eyelids of the unconscious man. He could give no sign of further recognition, and yet he was not absolutely unconscious.

**Alone with Their Dead.**  
Scarcely breathing themselves, the brother and sister bent over the deceased listening to the short, sharp gasps of death and praying that the life might be spared until their brother Justus from Arizona could arrive. Their prayers were in vain. Even as they watched the pulsations became slower and slower, gradually but steadily growing weaker, and with a slight quiver of the eyelids, one breath deeper than the rest, a pause, a gasp, and the life that had been battling so valiantly against the assassin's bullet, since last Tuesday flickered out. Death had claimed its victim, and the brother and sister, bowed by sorrow, whose pangs were intensified by the knowledge

that a few miles away, hurrying to them was their brother Justus, who would arrive too late, sad down upon the deathbed alone with their dead. Not a sound emanated from the room to apprise the anxious watchers in the hotel corridors without that Goebel had passed away.

The stricken brother and sister were left undisturbed, while the two physicians outside the door anxiously looked at their watches as the minutes flew by, fearing the truth, yet wondering at the long silence. Finally, at 7:30, the train bearing Justus Goebel pulled into Frankfort. At the station were Urey Woodson, Samuel J. Shanks, Lewis McQuown, B. D. Brantner, and Mayor Rhinocof of Covington. They met Mr. Goebel at the car steps.

"Is he dead? Tell me, is he dead?" were the first words he uttered.  
"He is not dead," was the assurance given him by the friends who had no inkling of the truth.  
The party entered a carriage and five minutes later, at 7:25 o'clock, arrived at the Capital hotel. With tears streaming from his eyes Justus Goebel was conducted to the chamber where lay his brother. The rap at the door was answered by Arthur Goebel, who silently drew his brother within and again closed the door. Five minutes later Justice Goebel again opened the door and mentioned the death of his brother.  
"He died at 6:46 o'clock, painlessly," was all he said, and then closed the door. There was no excitement in the corridor. Those who heard the words of Arthur Goebel were reverently silent and did not disseminate the intelligence. Within a few moments the following announcement had been prepared and was silently read in the hotel and streets:

**Announcement to the Public.**  
To the People of Kentucky: It is with the greatest sorrow that we announce the death of Governor William Goebel. In his last moments he consoled his friends to keep calm and do the wrong in all things. We, his friends and advisers, beg of the people of Kentucky, in this hour of their affliction, to refrain from any act of violence or any resort to mob law. It would be his wish if he were alive that there be absolutely no stain on his memory by any imprudent act of any who were his friends. The law is supreme and must in error be established and all the wrong he and his party have suffered will find their proper redress.  
C. S. Blackburn, William S. Pryor, Urey Woodson, C. M. Lewis, J. B. McCree, Lewis McQuown, B. D. Brantner, S. J. Shackelford, C. D. McCord, South Trimble, speaker of the house; L. H. Carter, speaker; 2750 term of the senate.

This was the first intelligence given the public of the death of Goebel, which had occurred forty-five minutes previously.

**No Inquest to Be Held.**  
Late this evening it was decided to hold no formal inquest over the remains. This is in compliance with the wishes of the friends and family of the dead democratic leader. The coroner will accordingly issue a certificate of the cause of death without the formality of an inquest; this being sufficient to comply with the law.

**"Woman's Work is Never Done."**  
The constant care causes sleeplessness, loss of appetite, extreme nervousness, and that tired feeling. But a wonderful change comes when Hood's Sarsaparilla is taken. It gives pure, rich blood, good appetite, steady nerves.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappears

### NEARER TO ARMED CONFLICT

Civil and Military Authorities in Kentucky Clash, War Seeming Inevitable.

GOVERNOR OR COURTS MUST RECEDE

Taylor, with Militia at His Back, Prevents Service of Writs and Ignores State Courts—Militiamen Ready.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 3.—Civil and military authority in Kentucky have come face to face at last, and unless the ministrations of one or the other recede from the positions they occupy tonight, there can be but one outcome, and that is civil war. Governor Taylor, within eight hours surrender to the circuit court of Franklin county the person of Alonzo Walker, now held in custody by him in the state executive building, or Sheriff Suter of Franklin county, with a powerful posse at his back, will attempt his release by force, and it is hardly within the range of possibilities that the attempt can be made without bloodshed or loss of life.

If once blood is shed in an armed conflict in the streets of Frankfort, it is beyond the wisdom of any man to tell how far the flames of civil war will spread.

Back in the mountain counties of Laurel, Knox, Whitley, Pike and Clay are thousands of mountaineers who believe that Governor Taylor has suffered grievous wrongs at the hands of his political opponents and who are ready to lay down their lives in his cause. In various counties of the state are democratic partisans, apparently more than willing to shed their blood that the successor of William Goebel shall hold the chair to which they believe the dead leader was legally elected.

When Governor Taylor this afternoon refused to acknowledge the existence or permit the service of a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Moore of the county court. He thus tacitly suspends the writ of habeas corpus in the courts of Franklin county, something which is beyond the constitution of Kentucky cannot be done legally except in cases of rebellion or insurrection.

**Sheriff to Be Given Power.**  
When Sheriff Suter returned his writ unexecuted to Judge Moore the latter announced that he would see that the sheriff was given power sufficient to enforce the mandate of his court. In so declaring he used the following words:

"No attempt will be made to enforce the writ until Monday. At that time another demand will be made for the body of Alonzo Walker and if it is refused a sufficient number of men will be given to Sheriff Suter from Franklin county and from adjoining counties to enable him to take possession of the capitol grounds and carry out the purpose of the writ."

The democratic leaders do not entirely endorse the attitude of Judge Moore and, while they assert his stand is right and just, they do not consider the present time advisable. It is possible that before the time set by Judge Moore for the service of the writ he may be induced to alter his attitude. Unless he does, or Governor Taylor acknowledges the service of the writ and recognizes the existence of the state courts, an armed conflict in the streets of the capitol of Kentucky certainly.

Shortly after 4 o'clock Mrs. Lizzie G. Walker, the wife of the imprisoned man, appeared before Judge Moore and applied for a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Alonzo Walker, making affidavit that he had been deprived of his liberty without due process of law. Judge Moore at once directed that a writ of habeas corpus be issued against Governor Taylor and Adjutant General Collier, demanding their release from custody. The writ was placed in the hands of Sheriff B. F. Suter with directions to serve it immediately. In company with Judge Andrew Scott and former Congressman J. K. Hendricks Sheriff Suter started for the capitol grounds to serve the writ.

Crossing the tracks of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, he was met by Captain Walcott, provost marshal of the state troops, guarding the state buildings, and together they walked to the entrance of the capitol grounds. Sheriff Suter explained the nature of his mission to Captain Walcott, who at once went to the executive building to notify Governor Taylor and Adjutant General Collier of the situation and to demand their release. In the meantime Sheriff Suter, who at once went to the executive building to notify Governor Taylor and Adjutant General Collier of the situation and to demand their release. In the meantime Sheriff Suter, who at once went to the executive building to notify Governor Taylor and Adjutant General Collier of the situation and to demand their release.

**Smith Cannot Come in.**  
"I'm afraid you can't come in, Mr. Sheriff," the captain was smiling as he made this announcement.

"Well, said Sheriff Suter, "I have a writ of habeas corpus here for the body of Alonzo Walker and I demand to be allowed to serve it."

Captain Walcott hesitated for a moment, but the smile never left his face.

"I'm sorry, but you can't come in, Suter," he said. "Is there anything else I can do for you?"

Sheriff Suter looked at the burly form of the captain and then smiled slightly himself. "Well, no, I guess not," he replied, "but I demand admission here."

Captain Walcott, still smiling, shook his head. The representative of judicial authority and the representative of military authority regarded each other silently for a moment, the sheriff turning away slowly and walking back to the capitol hotel, where he found Judge Moore and reported his inability to serve the writ.

The writ, as returned to Judge Moore, bore on its back the following written endorsement by Sheriff Suter:

"The within writ is not executed, because I was prevented from executing same by military force. I went to the state house square and demanded admittance of the officer in charge at the gates, but was refused admittance. I demanded to see Colonel Roger Williams and sent Captain Walcott to see him, but he refused to be seen and I thereupon demanded the body of Alonzo Walker and he refused to deliver him."  
B. F. SUTER,  
"Sheriff of Franklin County."

**Exjoins the Governor.**  
Judge Cantrell of the circuit court this morning granted a temporary injunction restraining Governor Taylor from interfering with the meeting of the legislature and from removing the seat of the legislature to London, Ky.

The temporary injunction is to remain in force until further order of the court, to make it permanent will be held before Judge Cantrell at Georgetown, Ky.

At the opening of court Judge Pryor said: "Your honor, we desire to offer a petition signed by South Trimble and others against William S. Taylor. The petition has been filed and is now a portion of the records of this court."  
He then produced the petition, which has already been published, and read it in full. "When he had concluded Judge Pryor said: 'I do not suppose that it is necessary to prove the case of the plaintiff and your honor having read the petition in chambers,

and there being no counsel present for the other side, I ask that the following order be issued."

He then read an order in accordance with the petition and it was entered by Judge Cantrell. "Your honor will notice," continued Judge Pryor, "that this is but a temporary restraining order, to be effective on the defendant until February 8, when a request will be made that the injunction be made perpetual."

"Are there any attorneys present for the defendant?" asked Judge Cantrell. There was no reply.

"Mr. Clerk, let the order be entered," said the judge, "but I wish to make it read that the application for the permanent injunction will be heard at Georgetown in this state, instead of Frankfort."

This was agreeable to the attorney for the plaintiff and the matter was closed. The order was made to secure personal service of the writ of injunction upon Governor Taylor.

Immediately after the issuance of the writ Judge Cantrell instructed Sheriff Suter of Franklin county to make every effort to prevent the order of court. The judge directed that it be allowed to remain binding without service because of the danger threatening the man who should undertake the task and the results that might ensue owing to the excited state of the public mind.

**BECKHAM SWORN IN GOVERNOR**  
Takes the Oath One Hour After Goebel's Demise, Near the Death Chamber.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 3.—Exactly one hour after the death of Goebel J. C. W. Beckham was sworn in as governor, the oath being administered by S. J. Shackelford, clerk of the court of appeals.

It had been determined to keep secret the news of the death of Goebel until after the ceremony of inauguration. He should have been formally inducted into office and the delay was made greater by the inability of Dr. McCormack to leave the bedroom of Goebel and make the proper certificate of death. Until this had been done the democratic attorneys were unwilling that the oath of office should be administered.

The ceremony took place in a small room on the same floor as that on which Goebel died and a few doors to the west of it. In the room at the time of the administration of the oath were Senator-elect Blackburn, Colonel B. H. Young, Colonel Philip Thompson, J. H. Lillis, Lieutenant L. E. McKay, S. J. Shackelford, clerk of the court of appeals; Dr. W. P. Wells, Colonel Harry McKay, Colonel Jack Chinn, Kit Chinn, Dr. McCormack, Joseph Blackburn, Jr., and three representatives of the press.

Colonel Young, who is one of the leading democratic attorneys throughout the Goebel-Taylor contest, and Senator-elect Blackburn sat at a table in the center of the room upon which they had drawn up the papers necessary to the administration of the oath. After the papers had been read and signed there was a wait of nearly ten minutes for Dr. McCormack. The death certificate had already been prepared and Dr. McCormack quickly signed his name and swore to the contents of the paper.

"Now Mr. Beckham, it's your turn," said Dr. McCormack, who had been standing in the far corner of the room, at once advanced to the table with a flush of excitement on his youthful face.

"Sign the oath," said Colonel Young, pushing the paper toward him.

Beckham hesitated and Colonel Young repeated the request.

"Let me be sworn first," said Mr. Beckham.

"You must sign the paper before you take the oath," said Colonel Young. "We want your oath to the signature."

Oath administered.

Beckham advanced to the table and affixed his signature and then, stepping back, he held up his right hand for the oath which was read to him by Clerk Shackelford of the court of appeals. The light was none of the best, and the writing on the paper none of the most legible, and Shackelford, it is stated, had to read it twice. All the time Beckham stood before him, with his eyes shining and a deep flush on his face.

When the clerk read the concluding words of the oath, "so help you God," Mr. Beckham's reply came "I do," and then with greater emphasis, "and may God give me strength to do my duty."

"I devoutly hope He will," rejoined Colonel Young.

Clerk Shackelford then attended to the oath.

The first official action of Mr. Beckham was the appointment of an adjutant general and his last act before assuming the oath was an order removing Adjutant General Collier and Assistant Adjutant General Dixon.

The order was delivered to Captain Bennett at the gate of the capitol grounds, he held up his right hand for the oath which was read to him by Clerk Shackelford of the court of appeals. The light was none of the best, and the writing on the paper none of the most legible, and Shackelford, it is stated, had to read it twice. All the time Beckham stood before him, with his eyes shining and a deep flush on his face.

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and no statement of any kind to make. The messenger who brought the reply from Governor Taylor, who declined to be seen, was asked to return to Governor Taylor and to inform him that the messenger concerning the death of Mr. Goebel. The messenger returned almost immediately and made the following reply:

"Here is Governor Taylor's statement: 'I deeply regret his death.'"

**ORDERS MILITIA TO DISBAND**  
Beckham Issues a Proclamation Commanding Soldiers and All Violent Characters' to Depart.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 3.—Mr. Beckham tonight issued the following proclamation:

"To the People of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: It is with the profoundest sorrow I announce to the people of this commonwealth that the work of the assassin has ended in the death of Governor William Goebel, the victim of the unprovoked and cowardly attack of an assassin under the constitution and the law, upon notice of this deplorable event, I have qualified and assumed the duties of the executive of the state.

"I will remember that Kentucky has lost one of its greatest and noblest sons. His high character for courage, manliness and honesty in the defense of the rights of the people led to his destruction; and while yet in the vigor of his manhood he has become a martyr to the cause of justice."

I enter upon the discharge of the duties of this high office surrounded by conditions which are entirely gratifying to the wisdom of men far stronger than I. Knowing well the trying difficulties that are before me, I am confident that the wisdom of men far stronger than I have already compassed the destruction of civil government in the capitol of this state, and the public buildings, do immediately disband, lay down their arms and return to their homes and occupations. Feeling most deeply the responsibilities and difficulties of the situation I invoke the aid and support of all law-abiding and law-loving Christians here and throughout this commonwealth, and I promise you a government of peace, order and justice to restore peace, quiet and protection to all individuals regardless of party or station under the constitution, which I have so solemnly sworn to obey.

Given under my hand, at the city of Frankfort, this 3rd day of February, A. D. 1900. J. C. W. BECKHAM.

**REGRETS EXPRESSED BY ALL**  
Speculation at Washington on Effect Goebel's Death Will Have on the Government.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Without regard to party the death of William Goebel is uniformly deplored here. His entire life for life after the assassin's bullet laid him low has been watched with admiration, and when the bullet was posted tonight announcing his death political friends and foes united in expressions of regret. It was not only the republicans who congratulated and there was much speculation as to the effect his death would have upon the conflict over the governorship.

The members of the Kentucky delegation in congress have been generally regretful about expressing their views since the tragedy, but tonight all joined in sincerely deploring the death of the democratic leader. Neither Senator Deboe or Representative Pugh, two of the three republicans of the delegation, could be seen tonight.

Senator Lindsey did not support Goebel in the contest last fall, was disinclined to be interviewed concerning the effect of Goebel's death upon the situation, lest something might say would serve to aggravate matters at Frankfort. He did say, however, that if the legislature had done as valid, he did not see that Goebel's death changed the situation. He was asked what effect Goebel's death would have in case the act of Taylor in adjoining the legislature was upheld by the courts. Beyond replying in an official way that ordinarily in a contest the death of one of the principals ended the contest, Senator Lindsey declined to discuss the proposition.

Representative Smith of Kentucky, a warm supporter of Goebel, said: "The contest before the legislature determined who was elected governor last November. The constitution of Kentucky provides that after the governor shall be impeached, removed from office, die, refuse to qualify or be elected, the lieutenant governor shall exercise all the power pertaining to governor. Governor Goebel having been declared duly elected and having qualified as governor, there can be no question but that the lieutenant governor will be entitled to exercise the functions of governor until a governor can be elected next November."

"In case the courts shall decide that Taylor had the power to adjourn the legislature, what effect will Goebel's death have upon the contest?"

**Legislature Must Still Decide.**  
"The contest remains thus undecided. Goebel's death will not affect the question in any way. The issue in that contest is whether Taylor or Goebel was elected. When the legislature answers that issue and says Taylor was not elected and Goebel was, that, in my judgment, terminates his authority. The lieutenant governor shall exercise all the power pertaining to governor."

Representative Berry of Kentucky said: "Goebel's death will have no effect upon the situation. Kentucky is a democracy and the will of the people is sustained by the courts, and if the courts don't sustain it the contest must still be decided by the legislature. If it declares that Goebel was elected and not Taylor, then Beckham, as lieutenant governor, will be the governor until next fall, when there will be a special election. The law of Kentucky provides that the governor shall serve four years. If he dies, resigns or is removed before he has served two years then a special election occurs in the succeeding November; if, after having served two years, the lieutenant governor fills out his term, Beckham, therefore, could only serve until next fall."

**Representative Boring of London, Ky.,** the other republican member from that state, was not prepared to say what effect the death of Goebel would have upon the situation. He hoped, however, now that everyone had had time to reflect, the question of the governorship would be peacefully settled.

**London a Peaceable Town.**  
With regard to the statements made under oath as to the lawlessness of London and vicinity, Boring said he regarded them as slanderous. London was a second class town where liquor had not been sold for twenty-five years. The people there were law abiding citizens and there had not been a homicide there in twenty years. The inhabitants of Laurel and all the adjoining counties, with the exception of Clay, were of a like character and their first thought would be to preserve the peace. There had never been any feuds in these counties. Clay excepted, within his memory.

The legislature, when it meets there, he said, will be as safe as it would be at Frankfort. Goebel had delivered a political address at London and was given as courteous reception there as anywhere in Kentucky.

**NEWS CONVEYED TO PRESIDENT.**  
He Hears of Goebel's Death Just After a Banquet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—President McKinley was informed of the death of Goebel at the dinner given tonight in honor of himself and the members of the cabinet by Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith. The news was conveyed to him after the guests had risen from the table and retired to the smoking room. Shortly afterward the president proceeded to the White House. Late tonight a member of the cabinet said to a representative of the Associated Press that when the news of Mr. Goebel's death was announced to the president and those

of who were present no surprise was expressed, as it had been expected. The Kentucky situation was not discussed, but you may say that the president and members of the cabinet believe the death of Mr. Goebel will not have the effect of altering the situation in the least, so far as the legal aspect is concerned."

**DEMOCRATIC LEADERS CONFER**  
Senator Blackburn Urges Them to Preserve Peace by All Means.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 3.—United States Senator Blackburn arrived in Frankfort from Washington to hold a conference with the democratic leaders and to advise them in regard to the probable effect of the attitude of the administration toward Governor Taylor. Senator Blackburn was met at the station by Colonel Jack Chinn, Speaker South Trimble of the house and other prominent democrats and on arrival at the capitol hotel immediately held a consultation with ex-Governor Hendrick, Lieutenant Governor Beckham, Representative Lindsey, and members of the legislature. The decision of the federal government not to interfere with the course of events at Frankfort until actually necessary, as shown by yesterday's cabinet meeting, and Senator Blackburn's interview with the president, was entirely gratifying to the democratic leaders. Senator Blackburn strongly urged the necessity of preserving peace at all hazards and to allow no acts of violence to occur under any circumstances, but to allow matters to proceed to a conclusion in the courts.

**NO FEDERAL INTERFERENCE**  
Sending of Troops From Kentucky Post to Washington Evidence This.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—That the military authorities have no idea of using federal troops in Kentucky in the near future is clearly indicated by the action taken by Major General Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, with the concurrence and approval of the War department, in arranging for an appropriate military display on the occasion of the funeral of Major General Lawton in this city next Friday. The only federal troops stationed within the boundaries of Kentucky are four companies of the Second Infantry at Camp Thomas, Covington. All of these companies are under orders to proceed to Washington and it is expected that the movement will begin in a day or so. Although their stay in the national capital will be brief, not extending beyond next Saturday at the latest, it is not at all reasonable to suppose that the administration would withdraw them from their regular station if there were the least probability of the employment of federal troops in the solution of the critical political troubles now agitating the state of Kentucky.

**REPUBLICANS GO TO LONDON**  
Members of Legislature Prepare to Open Session on Monday Morning.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 3.—Republican headquarters in Frankfort are practically deserted. Campaign Manager Sebree has gone home to Henderson and with the exception of Capitol Square the democrats have the city to themselves.

There was a general exodus of republican representatives and senators this morning in the direction of London. Many members have been leaving by twos and threes for the last two days, going to their homes and intending to go from there to London, but this morning there was a concerted movement on the part of all of those who had been behind, about fifteen, started on the morning train. Several cases of rifles and a large quantity of ammunition was forwarded to London last night by express by Adjutant General Collier. He says he expects no trouble at London, but wishes to have matters ready for any emergency.

Senator Taylor has for the time being at least given up the idea of going to the republican seat of government and will remain in the executive building at Frankfort.

**ARRIVING SANFORD KILLING**  
Story that Politics Had Nothing to Do with Shooting of Goebel.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 3.—A special to the Dispatch from Wellston, O., says: A stranger arrived here last night and announced that he was in Frankfort the day Goebel was shot. He gave him a full history of the shooting of Goebel. He said: "A trap had been set for a long time and the opportunity was anxiously awaited to kill Will Goebel for his killing of John Sanford. The party who fired at him were a pair friend and intimate connected with Sanford. Politics had nothing to do with the affair."

**WIRES IN TAYLOR'S QUARTERS**  
Provides Against Delay in Handling of Telegrams Through Messengers.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 3.—Governor Taylor has provided against the delay and inconvenience of receiving and sending telegrams in his present exclusive quarters by means of messengers. He has had two wires run into his office and has his own operators within the office.

**News at Goebel's Home Town.**  
COVINGTON, Ky., Feb. 3.—The news of Goebel's death was received here by his family at 11 o'clock, with great interest to every part of the city. It produced intense feeling, shared by all parties. The fire bells were tolled and people gathered in groups and talked of the event in undertones. Nothing is said here about the arrangements for the funeral, because all of the dead man's relatives are in Frankfort. It is thought by some here that he may be buried in Frankfort in order to have a monument at the state capital.

**All Saloons Are Closed.**  
FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 3.—While Goebel lay dying in the afternoon a fear was generally expressed that after he had expired there would be disorder and rioting in the streets. Mayor Dehoney, in anticipation of such