

DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

The Investigation of Affairs at Morehead and in Rowan County by the Legislature About Completed.

The Rowan County investigation has been in progress at Frankfort two or three days this week, and is about completed, so far as the examination of witnesses is concerned. From a special to Louisville papers, the following is taken:

Colonel Ernest McPherson, of Louisville, was in charge of the troops at Morehead during the sitting of the court there in August, and testified to the fact of finding a number of persons in and about Morehead armed, and of their having been disarmed at the order of Judge Cole; of the arrival from Mt. Sterling of a number of guns, known as the Z. T. Young's guns, though Mr. Young did not claim them at that time. The guns had been addressed to Mr. Young at Mt. Sterling, but this address had been erased and the guns reshipped to Morehead, to Andy White. He said that while Judge Cole was for the most part fair, he at times discriminated in favor of the Tolliver side. He recapitulated the incidents of the clash between Judge Cole and the military over the former's order that the guns captured by order of the Adjutant General should be turned over to the court. One reason for his refusal to turn the guns over to Sheriff Hogg was that, such an action would have been a virtual arming of one wing of the Tolliver faction, while they disarmed the Logan men. He did not state this to Judge Cole, because he could avoid turning the guns over by simply holding himself under strict obedience to the Adjutant General's orders. He stated that while he considered Judge Cole an amiable man, and probably thoroughly conscientious, his impression gathered during that court was that Judge Cole was a partisan to the Young or the Tolliver side. He based this estimate of partisanship on the fact that Judge Cole, while acting in the capacity of Circuit Judge of that district, associated intimately with Taylor Young; the fact that Judge Cole had said of Taylor Young, that he had done more than any ten men in the county to maintain the peace, when it was a notorious fact that Young was an incendiary; the fact that Judge Cole ruled almost invariably to suit Taylor Young, and other similar facts, such as coming to town with a party of Tolliverites; of permitting the Tolliver saloon to run at full blast, as he understood, without license, it being the source of much disaster.

Colonel McPherson was subjected to a severe and badgering cross examination by Judge Wadsworth, attorney for Judge Cole, who brought out the fact that while at Morehead, under orders to obey Judge Cole's orders, he (McPherson) had on more than one occasion refused to obey Judge Cole's orders in the matter of making arrests, and furnishing arms to arm the Sheriff.

Z. T. Young testified that at the election of August, 1886, he had been a candidate before the Democratic Convention for the nomination for Commonwealth's Attorney, against Mr. Sallee, but withdrew before the convention because of the reports circulated about him. It was a very warm election, and every man hustled his best. The witness did what he could; he did not remember how much money he put in, but knows he took two "dibs" at it. Judge Cole contributed probably \$400. This money went for the whole ticket, on which was Allie Young, Johnson and Hogg, the former two at least known as Tolliver's sympathizers.

Mr. Young detailed the story of the Logan boys, and the subsequent extermination of their murderers. He gave the story pretty much as it has been told many times, with a coloring somewhat darker for the exterminators than the popular telling has made it. He told further of the subsequent arrest of his boys and his inability to release them; of his effort to get soldiers sent to Rowan to prevent further murder; of a conversation with Boone Logan, in which Boone told him that, if he came to Morehead he would be killed between the depot and the court house. He said he went home and ordered one hundred guns, with the intention of arming his friends and storming Morehead. He shipped some of these to Morehead, and they were seized by the militia. The others, except two boxes, which were never opened, he has sold or given away to friends through the country. The soldiers sent to Rowan restored comparative order.

Mr. Young then went back to the beginning of the trouble in Rowan, and recited the story from beginning to end, telling this oft-told tale most graphically. On cross-examination Mr. Young stated that the election purse amounted to about \$2,200, of which he contributed the larger half. Mr. Young said his intention in getting the guns was to arm his friends and keep him a little individual standing army while in attendance at

court there; the purpose of the army being the protection of himself and his sons, who were on trial there. He did it as a matter of precaution, as if he had gone there unprotected, he would have been shot too full of holes to live by the Law and Order Club, which had exterminated the Tollivers.

Warren Alverson, said to be the wealthiest man in Rowan County, was on the grand jury in 1886, and they found about seventy indictments. Saw no partiality on the part of Judge Cole. Said that it was hard to tell the cause of the troubles and that the officials were timid.

Major McKee was in Morehead in August, 1885, 1886 and 1887; saw nothing unbecoming in the conduct of Judge Cole on the bench. Had several conversations with him. When the twenty guns and 1,000 rounds of ammunition were seized he asked Cole for instructions. He said they were for a Sheriff's posse, and were needed to arrest Keeton, who was near town and surrounded by armed friends. The Major had said that he would not have a battle between these men in sight of his camp, and would exceed his authority and go out and arrest Keeton. He went, but did not find him. Judge Cole said there shall be no conflict of authority between us, but I intend to see that guns are sent here, and the soldiers and nobody else shall have them without my orders. The Governor had written and telegraphed to seize the arms and keep them. The Major said he did not think the law could be enforced with the present corps of officials. He said he advised Judge Cole to secure board at Johnson's, as it was near camp. Taylor Young boarded and had frequent conversations with Cole. Met him at the train and said: "The Cottage Hotel and the Gault House are both open." The Judge said: "Of the two I should certainly choose the Cottage." This was a Tolliver stronghold, the Gault a Martin. He said that general rumor and what he had seen made him think the Judge deserved some censure.

Judge A. E. Cole was the last witness called. Said he was 49 years old; moved to Kentucky when he was 10 years old. Went to school in Manchester, Ohio, and taught in the Scioto Valley for seven years, moved to Fleming County, Ky., in 1865; was elected County Attorney in 1866, and again in 1870; Commonwealth Attorney in 1874, and Circuit Judge in 1880 and '86. Has always been a Democrat. Attended all but two terms of Rowan Court. Sickness kept him at home then. Judge Halbert presided as special Judge upon these occasions. There had been no convictions in Rowan previous to his election as Commonwealth's Attorney. He sent two men to the penitentiary. He tried to get good grand and petit jurors, and to that end picked the best men in the county, and men in no way connected with the lawless characters. His Jury Commissioners were the best that could be obtained. Had tried to secure evidence against any of them being incompetent, and would have discharged them had he found it.

The Judge then went over the various killings in the county, and explained very satisfactorily that when it came to indicting them no testimony could be brought before the grand jury. Witnesses were afraid to give evidence, hence no indictments. Owing to the unfavorable newspaper comment he tried to get some men of State reputation to prosecute. Hon. C. J. Bronston could not come, and Mr. Caruth took charge. Upon the advice of the State officials Humphrey and Tolliver were permitted to leave the county as the best way to settle the trouble. He explained the straw bail charge satisfactorily.

In February, 1887, he saw danger of trouble and ordered the Sheriff to appoint 10 guards. One of them arrested a man named Pendum as a suspicious character. He sent for an uncle named Harris and confessed that Dr. Henry Logan had hired him together with McClurg, Ray-

burn and others, to assassinate Judge Cole and Allie and Taylor Young. These men were arrested and did not contradict Pendum's testimony and were indicted for conspiracy and admitted to reasonable bail. The arrangement was to kill all three men as they went from the hotel to the court house. The Judge doubled the guard to protect the prisoners from mob violence. He had refused to nolle an indictment against Laban Logan for cutting some stock because the plaintiff had confessed his reason for asking it was because he was afraid of him. The Judge admitted that he had used the language charged in regard to Keeton, but said it had not prejudiced his case, and that he regretted a minute afterward that he had allowed his temper to get the best of him. His testimony was given in a clear, straightforward way that made a very favorable impression on his auditors.

James E. Kern bought 48 broke mules at Paris at \$161 a head.

ROBINSON

(Near Railroad)

OLD GOLD

Old Gold Patent Flour,
Mason Co. Fancy Flour,
Feed of All Kinds,

CORN BY THE CAR

McCLANAHAN

—DEALER—

STOVES, MANTELS, GR

Tin Roofing, Guttering, S
kinds executed in the best mann

Cooper's old stand, 23

>CHENOV

PRESCRIPTION

DRUG S

THOMAS J. CHE

THOSE

HOPPER &

The Jewelers, will be given a ch
worth \$300.00 for every dollar
15, 1888. They also give a tick
goods sold until February 15, 1
cash if the lucky one prefers.

Pronounce

Unprecedented for quality—unparalleled for the
Stylish patterns of Hamburgs, Torchons and all
of every description; American and French S
Prints that you cannot find their equal in the

TOBACCO

Twenty bales of Tobacco Cotton, ranging in pr
White and Colored Merino SHIRTS that we are
cordial invitation to call and inspect our new s

West Market Street, Four Doors Above Second

SPRING

We are now receiving our
showing many new and desirable
Ladies' Cloths &c., suitable for
French Satteens is the handsome
offering some big drives in Dark
25 and 40 cents. Having made
in December we are prepared to
our prices on muslins, Gingham, s
buying.

TOBACCO COTTON—50,
500 Boys' Sailor Collars at 5 cen

BROWNING

No. 3 East Second Street,



This powder never varies. A marvel of pu
rity, strength and wholesomeness. More eco
nomical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot
be sold in competition with the multitude of
low test, short weight, alum or phosphate
Powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAK
ING POWDER CO., 104 Wall St., New Yor