

TAYLOR YOUNG'S LITTLE ARMY.

How Rowan County's Attorney Proposed To Arm One Hundred Of His Friends.

A Nice Little Scheme Which Maj. McPherson and the Adjutant General Nipped.



DANIEL BOONE LOGAN.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 21. — [Special.] — The Special Joint Committee investigating the condition of affairs in Rowan county continued the taking of evidence this afternoon. The first witness examined was Col. Ernest McPherson, of Louisville, who was in charge of the troops at Morehead during the sitting of the court there in August last. McPherson 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 it was not necessary, since 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 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.

Col. McPherson was subjected to a severe and badgering cross examination by Judge Wadsworth, attorney for Judge Cole, but stood fire quite gallantly. Judge Wadsworth laid great stress on the fact that while at Morehead, under orders to obey Judge Cole's orders, he (Col. 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; defending his action by the statement that his direct orders from the Adjutant General would not permit him to obey Judge Cole.

Z. T. YOUNG TESTIFIED

at the election of August, 1886, that he had been a candidate before the Democratic Convention for the nomination for Commonwealth's Attorney, against Mr. Salles, but withdrew before the convention because of the reports being 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 "doffs" 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 had 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. In justice to Mr. Young it must be said that he told this old and 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 them in 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 full of holes to live by the Law and Order Club, which had exterminated the Tollivers. The committee adjourned till to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, when Mr. Young's testimony will be continued.

A PROTEST FROM ROWAN.

Reasons Why the County Should Not Be Dismembered—The Claim That Has Followed the Recent Journal.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]  
MOREHEAD, KY., Feb. 20.—I feel constrained as one of Rowan's citizens, acting for myself and the good citizens of said county generally, to enter my protest against its destruction. I have lived in Rowan county from October 15, 1865 (with the exception of from March, 1885, to January, 1886, and two other short periods of a few months each), continuously, making a continued residence in the county of over eighteen years. During that residence, for the greater part of the time up to the month of August, 1882, when Mr. Young was elected, I was County Attorney. Up to August, 1884, when the outbreak occurred which, with the lawlessness that followed, brought about the present seemingly perilous condition of the county, it was as peaceable as the average of counties in the State. I shall not attempt to give the causes which led to its recent unfortunate condition, but I assume that the same elements that preserved its peace from its organization in 1856 up to 1864, a period of twenty-eight years, are still

here to insure that peaceful condition in the future. I venture the assertion that, in the aggregate, the power to enforce the law and insure peace is greater now than it was during the period referred to, caused by the influx of new citizens, the result of the building of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway through the county. The very large majority of the citizens took no part in the feud, and among those there are many sufficiently free from prejudice to give a fair trial to the accused. But suppose it to be a fact that so many men have found and expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of those accused that there are not enough left to try them, does it necessarily follow that, therefore, the county should be abolished? Would it not be as easy to bring a Jury from another county (which is not at all uncommon), and would it not be far more just to the citizens than to abolish the county and compel the citizens of Morehead and vicinity to travel from twenty-five to thirty-five miles to get to a county seat?

However, I deny the assumption that there are not enough unrejoined men in the county to try the cases.

But again the charge is made that the officers are inefficient. While I have nothing to say here for or against as to that, it is to be supposed that the good people, after the storm has passed away, will not reorganize and elect efficient officers as soon as they get an opportunity. But what are the facts at the present time? We have peace, and have had for some months past. The people say that they are determined above all things in the future to have in view the fitness of the man for the place he desires to fill, and vote accordingly.

Again there seems to be a notion throughout some parts of the State that the people here have no moral or religious privileges or advantages. This is a great mistake. It is true that there are but one or two churches in the town of Morehead, but it is a very unimmoderate and answers at present. We have regular preaching on each Sabbath at 11 A. M. and again at 7 P. M., and Sabbath-school and the other auxiliaries of church work are kept up regularly. All these services are well attended. The audiences are large, appreciative, and for appearance compare favorably with what are considered more favored parts of the State. Rev. Mr. Patton, formerly of Midway, is pastor of the Christian church here, and is doing a fine work.

Mr. Barton's mother, with the assistance of himself, is teaching an excellent private school, which is well attended. Besides this, we have the public school for which (and other schools) an excellent new building is in process of construction, consisting of four rooms; and we have also a colored school. New people have been coming in rapidly for a few months past; the old resident non-combatants who were driven away by force of the war have returned to a great extent.

Thousands of dollars have been recently invested by new residents in property. The people are resuming their wonted condition, and new interests and new life are springing up. To have talked about abolishing the county when the lawless mass was at its height would have been more reasonable, but now when the phoenix is fast arising from its ashes to strike it dead would be hard indeed. If justice be justice then let it be done. And if it be justice to abolish Rowan county after four years have built up interests, and the people have felt and still feel that they have organic rights; if it be right to punish the many for the deeds of the few, and the majority of that few from other counties disturbing Rowan's peace; if it be justice to destroy Rowan's organization just after the cyclone has passed and before the people have had an opportunity to gather up the wreck, then let it be so written on the statute books of Kentucky. But I apprehend it will be a long time before the act is forgotten.

JAMES E. CLARKE.

FLED HIS CREDITORS.

A Chattanooga Man Loses His Sweet-heart and Goes to the Bad

CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 20.—A man who has fled from his creditors and his sweet-heart, and is now in the hands of the law, is...

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