Morning Oregonian.

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MRS. CRAVEN'S MARRIAGE.

Swears She Was Wedded to Senator Fair by a Sausalito Justice.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—A sensation was created today by Mrs. Nettie R. Craven by her testimony in a suit against the estate of the late Senator Fair for $6000 a month widow's allowance since the death of the senator. Mrs. Craven testified that she and Senator Fair were married, by contract, in June, 1882, and that one month later, at the request of her daughter, Margaret, Senator Fair and Mrs. Craven were married by Justice of the Peace Simpton, of Sausalito. Judge Simpson is living and will be called upon to substantiate Mrs. Craven's statement. The testimony of Mrs. Craven, in particular, was totally unlooked for, and the facts which she swore to today have never appeared in any of the great mass of testimony heretofore offered in this case.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows:

Available cash balance.....$202,383,022
Gold reserve.....$30,700,676

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Gave a Hearing to the Secretary of the Sailors' Union.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The industrial commission today heard the testimony of Andrew Furuseth, secretary of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, and chairman of the legislative committee of the Seamen's Union. He said the laws should be so amended so as to provide the sailors of the merchant marine with better food and quarters, and to do away with the evils of the "crimping" system. He protested against that portion of a proposed bill which provides for a bounty of $1 per month to persons engaged in the fisheries, and making it mandatory upon all persons accepting this bounty to enter the United States navy in time of war. He thought the question of enlisting should be left to the patriotism of the sailors.

Chief of Police of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—The board of police commissioners tonight elected William P. Sullivan, jr., chief of police of this city, to succeed I. W. Lees, resigned. Mr. Sullivan is the private secretary of Mayor Phelan.

BACK TO RENSBURG

British Forced to Retire From the Colesberg District.

THE BOERS WERE IN GREAT FORCE

A Counter Stroke That May Cause Roberts to Change His Plans—Buller's Intentions.

LONDON, Feb. 14, 4:20 A. M.—The news of the day is the enforced retirement of the British from the Colesberg district under heavy Boer pressure, and probably after brisk fighting. Thus, at a time when Lord Roberts is apparently able to push an army into the Free State, the Boers make a counter stroke in unknown, but seemingly great force, not far from the vital line of railway connecting De Aar and Orange river. Military observers do not regard this as more than a menace. Nevertheless, the news produces an unpleasant impression here.

General French had maneuvered the Boers out of Rensberg in December. January 1, it was reported that he could take Colesberg in two days with re-enforcements. These were sent, but the Boers were also re-enforced. Since then the British lines have been extended east and west, so that at the opening of this week they constituted a great horseshoe, 25 miles in length. The lines were not continuous, but all the strong positions were held.

General French, when he joined General Roberts, took most of his cavalry. General Clements was left with the infantry to hold the Boers in check, but Commandant Delaney, with a double turning movement, has compelled the British to concentrate at Rensberg, besides threatening Roberts' communications. The Boer mastery of the district has caused a spread of the insurrection, but this, no doubt, will be promptly suppressed, as large British forces are available not far away.

The indications as to General Buller's immediate intentions are contradictory. One informant, who has intimate relations with the war office, predicts a movement within the next day or two. A number of correspondents who have been with General Buller have gone to Durban for a few days' rest, under the impression that nothing is to be done immediately.

The war office has directed the Eighth division of 10,000 men to prepare to go out.

The Fighting on the Advance Line.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Rensberg, dated yesterday, says:

"There has been hard fighting for some days near Colesberg, the Boers making strenuous efforts to outflank the British left. The enemy occupies strong positions from Achterlang, through Potfontein, to a point five miles south of Jasfontein.

"The fighting at the outpost camps has been very severe during the last few days. Yesterday, the Boers attacked the position of the Worcesters to the southeast of Colesberg. Fighting continued all day, and after dark it was considered necessary to withdraw to Rensberg. Our losses are not yet known. On the left the West Australians, Wiltshires and Berkshires had hot fighting, but held their positions against long odds. The Boer losses were considerable.

"Owing to the growing difficulties experienced by cowboys in reaching the camps, all the latter were vacated last night, and the troops withdrew to Rensberg. The Boers are burning the farms of the loyalists, but the latter have contrived to get away with their stock."

British Outposts Driven In.

RENSBERG, Feb. 12.—Evening.—The Boers have again driven in the British outposts on the western flank today, all outposts at Bastard's Nek, Hobkirk's windmill and other points retiring to Maeder's farm. There were several casualties, but the details have not yet been received.

February 13.—The Boers are actively pressing around Rensberg. The British force under Lieutenant-Colonel Page, consisting of a section of artillery and 150 cavalry, which had reached Slingersfontein February 10, has been compelled to fall back on Rensberg, owing to its eastern flank being threatened.

Yesterday's retirement of the western outposts included the withdrawal from Coleskoop and all surrounding posts. The Boers placed a 40-pounder at Bastard's Nek, commanding the surrounding country, and successfully shelled the British positions. The Boers numbered some thousands, and were five to one wherever fighting occurred. The British are chafing under the necessity of retreat from their posts, some of which they had held since New Year's. The British now have a camp west of Rensberg. They safely brought off the guns from Coleskoop.

Fighting During the Retreat.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A dispatch to the Evening News from Rensberg says severe fighting occurred during the British retreat, the various outposts on both sides suffering heavy losses. The dispatch adds that it is doubtful if Rensberg can be held.

Visit to the Boer Camp.

RENSBERG, Feb. 13.—An Australian newspaper correspondent, Mr. Reay, paid an interesting visit to the Boer camp Sunday, to make inquiries as to the fate of his missing colleague, Mr. Hale, of the London Daily News, who was captured February 7, at the time Mr. Lambie, of the Melbourne Age, was killed. Mr. Reay arrived at the camp blindfolded. When taken before Commandant Delaney his eyes were unbandaged. Delaney said he deeply regretted that a noncombatant had been killed, and expressed his sympathy with Mr. Lambie's widow. Mr. Reay was then escorted to Mr. Lambie's grave, and the latter's watch and other personal effects were handed over to him. The escort informed Mr. Reay that the two republics had 120,000 men fighting, and were able to continue the war indefinitely.

ADVANCE FROM MODDER RIVER.

Indications That Roberts Is About to Move.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Indications are that the British preparations for a move from Modder River are progressing, and that important events can be anticipated within a few days. Interest centers almost wholly upon Field Marshal Roberts, especially since Buller's report of his withdrawal from Vaalkrantz came, for the first time, through Roberts, showing that all the different operations over the wide field will hereafter be more completely co-ordinated. It is now known that the military attaches have gone to join Roberts at Modder River, another move preceding an advance.

A dispatch from Modder River announces the arrival there of 1400 refugees from the Barkly West district. They had been ordered away by the Boers because they refused to join the republicans. The refugees reached Modder River via Koodersberg. It is learned that 200 Boers were killed or wounded during MacDonald's reconnoissance.

There is no confirmation of the reported sortie of British troops from Ladysmith, nor of the Boer outflanking movement.

A report comes from Durban that the British artillery forced the Boers to evacuate their camp on Ilangwana hill, south of Colenso. It would be an important advantage if the British were able to occupy that position.

The absence of General French from Rensberg district appears to have given the Boers an opportunity for renewed activity. They have apparently extended their attack on the British lines and are meeting with minor success, having considerable moral effect on the border colonists.

The Boer invasion of Zululand has caused keen anxiety apart from the fact that it threatens Buller's supplies. It is difficult to believe that the Zulus can long be kept quiescent, while their cattle are commandeered and the country overrun by their hereditary foes.

Friends of Cecil Rhodes are becoming alarmed at his possible fate and have sent an emissary to see Dr. Leyds, diplomatic agent of the Boers in Europe, in regard to the probable course the Boers would pursue in the event of his capture. Dr. Leyds assured the intermediaries that the Boers did not intend to kill Mr. Rhodes, but he added they would certainly hold him as hostage until indemnity for the Jameson raid was paid. In view of developments since the raid, the Boers have also decided to double the amount of indemnity demanded, so Rhodes' friends will have to hand over $10,000,000 before he is released. It is also learned definitely that Jameson is still at Ladysmith, in spite of all conflicting reports.

A semi-official paragraph is published in the Globe, this afternoon, saying that Germany does not contemplate intervention. The German government, it is added, does not consider itself concerned in the future status or existence of the Boer republics.

An undated dispatch from Mafeking via Gaberones, February 2, says:

"Colonel Baden-Powell has received a communication from Lord Roberts promising that relief would be sent in a few weeks. The food will last. The garrison is as game as ever. The Boers have expressed their intention not to fight, but to starve us out. All well."

A private telegram received here says: "The forces commanded by General Wood have moved up from the southward and seized Southpan's drift, which he now holds."

The war office has posted a dispatch from Colonel Kekewich, dated February 11, to the effect that Kimberley was bombarded throughout February 8.

During the morning of February 9 a small infantry engagement lasting two hours occurred at Alexandersfontein. The situation otherwise is unchanged.

A revised list of the British casualties at Potgieter's Drift from February 5 to February 7 shows 26 killed, 319 wounded, 5 missing. The fact that General Buller's dispatch revising the casualties is dated from Cheveley is taken in some quarters as an indication that General Buller has removed his headquarters to that place. There is nothing to indicate whether or not he left any large force at Springfield.

Boer Conditions of Peace.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—A dispatch to the World from The Hague says:

Dr. H. P. N. Muller, the Orange Free State minister to the Netherlands, is reported to have said in an interview: Herald from Paris says:

"The war is the beginning of the collapse of England's power in South Africa. The longer the war lasts, the heavier will be the conditions of peace, for England will not come out of it without giving important concessions."

The young Transvaaler, secretary of the legation, added:

"Both republics will have full freedom and independence. Further, England will have to give up those parts of Cape Colony, Natal and Bechuanaland, where the inhabitants have thrown in their lot with the republics, for they must not be left in the lurch."

Debate In Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—When the debate on the army supplementary estimates was resumed in the house of commons, Mr. Wyndham, during the course of a speech, again intimated that an attempt would be made to democratize the army, which he said, he thought ought not to be closed to officers who did not enjoy an income of from £150 to £500 a year. Mr. Wyndham also said it was a scandal and danger to the empire that young men could not enter the cavalry until their fathers were able to give them £500 a year. The under-secretary further announced that it was not intended to raise volunteers in Ireland.

Wanderings of a Lost Column.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 14.—La Petit Bleu, in correspondence from Pretoria, publishes an extraordinary account of 2000 British soldiers who, it is said by the writer, arrived toward the end of December last during the retreat from Dundee, at the River Maputa, the boundary between Swasiland and Portuguese territory. According to the narrative, they had lost their way, and wandered for weeks in Zululand, arriving shoeless, in rags and dying of hunger. These soldiers were thought be have been shut up with Sir George White, in Ladysmith.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Carries One Hundred and Eleven Millions—Much More Than Last.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The house committee on military affairs today completed the army appropriation bill. It carries $111,700,364, against $80,080,104 in the bill for the current year. The great increase is accounted for by the fact that the appropriations for the current fiscal year were inadequate, and the urgent deficiency bill recently passed carried a large additional appropriation for the army for the current year.

The bill includes an appropriation of $459,650 for cable and telegraph lines, to connect the military posts in Alaska with headquarters at St. Michael, and $100,000 for military bridges and roads in Alaska.

Will Report Pacific Cable Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce today decided by a vote of 8 to 5 to report a Pacific cable bill along the lines of the Sherman bill, defeating by 5 to 8 the Corliss proposition for a government ownership.

The vote in the committee does not commit the committee to the Sherman bill as drawn, but only to the general idea which it contains of private ownership with a government subsidy for 20 years. The bill was taken up today by the committee. Little progress was made. The bill authorizes the postmaster-general to contract with an American cable company for the payment by the United States of not to exceed $400,000 per year for 20 years for the transmission of government messages from the Pacific coast to Honolulu, Guam, Manila, Hong Kong and such points in Japan as the contractors, with the approval of the government of Japan, may select.

ASKS FOR RECEIVER

Frick's Suit Against the Carnegie Steel Company.

ATTEMPT TO FREEZE HIM OUT

Alleged Fraudulent Scheme to Get the Chairman's Interest in the Works at Half Price.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 13.—Henry Frick filed a bill in equity today, in the court of common pleas No. 1, of Allegheny county, against Andrew Carnegie and the Carnegie Steel Company, Ltd., praying:

"First, for a decree that the pretended transfer of his interests in the company was and is null and void, and that he is still the owner of all such interest and is entitled in every lawful way to represent and act for the same.

"Second, for an injunction restraining the defendants from any interference with his interest in the said company, and from excluding him from participation in the care and management of the assets and business.

"Third, a decree ordering the defendants to cancel upon the books of the firm any assignment or transfer heretofore made or pretended to be made to said association of the plaintiff's interest in the firm.

"Fourth, a decree ordering the defendants to cancel and erase all interests upon the books of the firm of the Carnegie Steel Company, Ltd., of unfair and improper valuations of its assets and of the plaintiff's interest therein, and to cause the said books so to be kept as fairly and fully to show the real value of the Carnegie Steel Company, Ltd., and the plaintiff's interests therein.

"Fifth—In case the defendants shall refuse the offers made by the plaintiff and shall refuse to continue the said business and allow him to participate in the management and control thereof and of the properties of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, in conjunction with themselves, and shall insist upon the exclusive management by themselves of said business and assets, and shall continue to exclude the plaintiff from his interest in the business and assets of the said firm that the court will, thereupon, allow the plaintiff to declare the said firm of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, dissolved, and appoint a receiver to take charge of all the business and assets of the said firm, permitting said receiver to fulfill the unperformed contracts and do whatever shall be necessary in and about the proper liquidation of its affairs, and that, after the conversion of the entire assets of the company into money and the payment of the debts of the said company, the court will then contribute the balance thereof among the partners in proportion to their interests.

"Sixth—That an account be taken between Carnegie and the plaintiff whereby Carnegie shall be charged with all the losses, expenses and damag he has caused by his illegal and fraudulent conduct; and that if Carnegie persists in his said fraudulent scheme and refuses the offers hereinbefore made and thus causes the actual dissolution of the firm, all losses incurred by the plaintiff by reason of the said dissolution and forced winding up of the firm shall be charged against him, and he shall be decreed to make good and pay to the plaintiff the difference between what his interest was fairly worth on or about February 1, 1900, and the amount he shall receive through the decree of this court in final liquidation and settlement of the said firm."

Summary of the Bill.

The bill in equity is long, and as summarized by Willis L. Cook, counsel for Mr. Frick, is as follows:

In 1892 there were two limited partnerships, (1) called Carnegie Bros. & Co., Limited, with a capital of $5,000,000, which made steel rails and owned only the Edgar Thomson steel rail mill in Braddock township, and (2) called Carnegie, Phipps & Co., Limited, with a capital of $5,000,000, which made all kinds of steel plates, structural material, iron forgings, made material for and built bridges, made armor plates and made material for the same. This latter firm owned the upper and lower mills in Pittsburg, the extensive Homestead mills at Homestead, the Keystone Bridge Works in Pittsburg, the armor-plate mill near Homestead, the Hartman Steel Works in Beaver county, and other properties.

Carnegie owned over 50 per cent each of the old firms, and he, with Frick, Phipps and others, owning interests in each, formed, in 1892, what constituted a new partnership, called the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited. In this Carnegie retained over 50 per cent, and now has 58½ per cent, while Frick has 6 per cent. Both old firms merged into the new, which had a capital of $25,000,000, and operated all the old works. This new firm was under the immediate care and supervision of Frick, as chairman, from 1892 to December, 1899. It gradually enlarged the capacity of its different works, enlarged their output, and purchased other plants, ore mines, etc.

"Carnegie lived in New York, and passed much of his time abroad, remaining at one time for 18 consecutive months. He did not pretend to manage the current business, although he was consulted as to the important matters. The business from 1892 to 1900 was enormously profitable, growing by leaps and jumps from year to year, until in 1899, the firm actually made on low-priced contracts, in net profits, after paying all expenses of all kinds, $21,000,000.

"In November, 1899, Carnegie estimated the net profits for 1900 at $40,000,000, and Frick then estimated them at $42,000,000. Carnegie valued the entire property at over $250,000,000, and avowed his ability, in ordinarily prosperous times, to sell the property on the London market for £100,000,000, or $500,000,000. In May, 1899, Carnegie actually received in cash and still holds $1,170,000, given him as a mere bonus for his 90 days' option to sell his 58½ per cent interest in this steel company for $127,950,000. Frick's 6 per cent, on that basis, would be worth $16,328,000.

Carnegie's Malevolence.

"Frick now alleges, right at the head of this enormously successful business, whereby, at least in part, he made for Carnegie these enormous profits and values, that Carnegie suddenly, and with malevolent intent towards him, December 4, 1899, arbitrarily demanded of him his resignation as chairman, and this without any reason except to gratify Carnegie's malice. Frick, in the interest of harmony, gave his resignation, and subsequently, January 11, 1900, after Carnegie had thus deprived him of his office, he demanded of Frick that he (Frick) should sell to the firm his interest in it at a figure which would amount to less than one-half of what this interest is fairly worth. Frick refused to sell at that price, but offered to sell and allow three men to value the interest sold. Carnegie refused this, and left Frick, threatening him for not yielding to his demand.

Frick now alleges that after his resignation, and at the time of this last interview, Carnegie was fraudulently and secretly, without Frick's knowledge or consent, attempting to carry out a scheme which, if successful, would enable Carnegie, Carnegie hoped, to confiscate Frick's interest in the firm at probably not much over 33 per cent of its real value; that is, say, not over $6,000,000 for what, on the basis of Carnegie's option, was worth $16,328,000. This scheme, Frick says, he can prove was to reinstate and make operative an unexecuted and abandoned so-called ironclad agreement of 1897, which related solely to Carnegie Bros. & Co., Ltd., and never did include the Carnegie Steel Company, Ltd.; and also to attempt to make binding on Frick another so-called ironclad agreement of 1892, which Carnegie never before had executed, which Henry Phipps had always refused to execute and which many other partners had never signed. This agreement, contemplated in 1892, Carnegie knew, as Frick now alleges, was absolutely void in 1899, and yet Carnegie appeared at a meeting of the board of managers of the Carnegie Steel Company, Ltd., held January 3, 1900, in Frick's absence, and passed false and misleading resolutions whereby he attempted to make operative and reinstate the so-called ironclad agreement of 1897, and also directed his copartners to sign the so-called agreement of 1892, which neither he nor many of them had theretofore executed. All this, it is alleged, Carnegie did secretly and purposely ceancealed the knowledge thereof from Frick.

"Carnegie was enabled to control his partners because most of them still owed the firm money for their interests, and Carnegie dominating the firm by a majority interest, they were unwilling or unable to withstand his demands. Carnegie induced some of his co-partners to sign the so-called agreement of 1892, and then, without warning, sprung upon Frick a notice January 15, 1900, which he has also caused his copartners secretly to sign, and which was based upon the pretended existence of the so-called ironclad agreements.

A Forced Transfer.

"Carnegie followed this notice by compelling, February 1, 1900, Schwab, the president of the company, to transfer on the books of the company all Frick's interests in the Carnegie Steel Company, Ltd., to the said company, and he now pretends that he (Carnegie) can practically dictate to Frick the value at which he will take the interests. He claims that Frick is not entitled to anything for the good will of the company, is not entitled to have his interests valued as of a growing concern, but that he (Carnegie) can use old and obsolete figures which have stood on the books for years, in many respects unchanged, so as to reduce the value of Frick's interests to the neighborhood, he hopes, of about $6,000,000. As Carnegie owns 58½ per cent of the Carnegie Steel Company, Ltd., he will, therefore, own more than one-half of the 6 per cent which Frick sells, and if he can thus acquire 3 per cent of Frick's holdings for what would amount to about $2,000,000, he will make a net profit of that transaction, based on his own selling price, as above stated, in the neighborhood of $5,000,000."

"Frick further says that never since 1897 had either firm attempted to force a partner to sell. That no interest whatever was ever acquired under the so-called agreement of 1897, and none under the one of 1892, except that at times when the financial condition and earning power of the company were radically different the company did purchase the interests of three deceased partners by an amicable and satisfactory arrangement with the representative of each. Neither in the whole history of both firms was it ever supposed that any partner had placed himself in such position that Carnegie could, through personal malice, force him from the firm, and that for Carnegie to attempt this in 1900, through the guise of proposed agreements which looked to the honor and well being of the firm, to gratify his personal misconstruction and misuse of the same."

The bill alleges that the new partnership of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, is not a limited, but a general partnership; but Frick is unwilling to take advantage of what he believed to be a limited partnership until he was advised otherwise, after this controversy arose, and he therefore offers (a) to sell his interests in the firm at what the business men will judge them fairly to be worth; (b) to execute new papers making a valid, binding, limited partnership, and to continue the firm in all respects as it was intended heretofore to do; (c) to continue the firm, even if it is a general partnership and all are individually reliable, provided he be allowed to participate in the management, because to leave the sole management to Carnegie would result eventually, as he (Frick) believes, in financial loss; (d) if Carnegie refuses all these offers, then he asks the court to dissolve the partnership and have a receiver appointed to sell the property and pay the debts and distribute the balance.

Mr. McCook also called attention to the fact that three of the oldest partners, Henry Phipps, jr., Henry M. Curry and T. T. F. Lovejoy, and several small holders of interests, are in sympathy with Frick and opposed to Carnegie's present attempt.

The bill was not filed until 5 o'clock this afternoon, and the Carnegie Steel Company was not notified of the suit, owing to the lateness of the hour. A copy of the bill will be sent to the defendants tomorrow.

CONGRESSMAN KILLED.

Charles A. Chickering Fell or Jumped From a Window.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13. — Congressman Charles A. Chickering, of Copenhagen, N. Y., was found dead outside the Grand Union hotel, in this city, today. He had either fallen or jumped from the fourth-story window of the hotel. The body was found at 5 A. M. under the open window of his room, which was on the fourth floor. Evidently it had been lying there for some time, as his clothing was saturated with rain.

Chickering's friends have been aware that for some time he was afflicted with melancholia, following a severe attack of typhoid fever.

(Charles A. Chickering was born in Harrisburg, Lewis county, N. Y., November 26, 1843. He was educated in the common schools and in Louisville academy, where he was for a short time teacher. He was school commissioner of Lewis county from 1865 to 1875; a member of the assembly in 1879, 1880 and 1881, and clerk of the assembly from 1884 to 1890. He was chairman of the republican county committee of Lewis county, secretary of the republican state committee, and also a member of the executive committee of that body. Mr. Chickering was elected to the fifty-third, fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth congresses, and re-elected to the fifty-sixth congress, receiving 23,991 votes to 15,734 for Eber T. Strickland, democrat, and 1034 for Eugene M. Crabb, prohibitionist.)

Speyers Buy P. I. Stock.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—It is stated that the Speyer syndicate, which includes Colis P. Huntington, is negotiating for the Pacific Improvement Company shares held by the Crockers and the Leland Stanford estate. The holders of the stock, amounting to about 25,000 shares, have agreed to sell at a stipulated price, it is said. Each of the two blocks will bring between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000.

CLOUDS ARE LIFTING

Normal Conditions May Be Restored in Kentucky Soon.

THE FIRST SIGN OF A BREAK

Democratic Legislators Preparing to Go Back to Frankfort—Democratic Injunction Suit.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 13.—The first sign of a break in the democratic lines was noticeable today. It came in the shape of a resolution offered by Senator Triplett providing that upon adjournment Thursday the legislature name Frankfort as its next meeting place. While no action was taken on the resolution today, it is believed to foreshadow a return of the democratic legislators to the state house soon, possibly by the end of the week. This action will probably be taken when a report is received from the committee sent to Frankfort upon conditions as to the presence of the company of militia or armed men, and as to the advisability of resuming sessions at the usual meeting place. This is rendered more likely as the defection occurred in the senate, where the democrats have a bare working quorum.

With the resumption of legislative business at Frankfort in prospect, and the transfer to the courts of the claims of the rival governors, as seems likely to be brought about within a few days, the clouds are rapidly lifting, and it is believed normal political conditions may be restored in the state in two or three weeks. That much time, at least, will be required to secure the adjudication of the issues between the parties. If the federal courts decide they have jurisdiction it will take much longer.

Before Judge Cantrill, at Georgetown, tomorrow, the democrats will bring a suit in equity, asking an injunction to restrain Governor Taylor from exercising any of the functions of the office of governor. It is expected a temporary injunction will be granted. In case the republican executive disregards the action of the courts, the democrats will take the case to the court of appeals, which, according to their contention, is the court of last resort in these proceedings. The plan was decided upon today at a conference of democratic leaders.

In the house today a bill was offered making January 4, Governor Goebel's birthday, a legal holiday in Kentucky.

Quiet Day at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 13.—Another day of extreme quiet passed here, there being no developments in the political situation from either side. The eyes of the leaders on both sides are on Cincinnati, where Judge Taft, of the federal court, will return a decision tomorrow on the question whether the federal courts have jurisdiction in the contest cases.

THE PHILIPPINE WAR.

General Otis' Latest Report of Casualties.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—General Otis has reported to the war department the following additional casualties among the troops in the Philippines:

Drowned—February 4, Wesley Randall, Fifth; Arlington Tucker, Forty-eighth Infantry, Rio San Juan.

Malarial fever—December 6, William H. Erwin, Fourth cavalry; January 18, George H. Walteram, Thirty-eighth infantry; February 4, John F. Selman, corporal Twenty-seventh infantry.

Dysentery—February 3, First Lieutenant Assistant Surgeon Brainerd S. Higley, jr., with army 12:59 P. M. January 31; John H. Cookley, Thirty-fourth infantry; February 2, Zade E. Kitchen, Seventeenth infantry.

Variola—January 25, Willis H. Street, Thirty-sixth infantry; February 2, Preston R. Beck, Thirty-sixth infantry; February 10, Leander Hobby, Thirty-sixth infantry.

Concussion of the brain — February 1, Louis O. Nelson, Twelfth infantry.

Abscess of the liver—February 3, James E. Sullivan, Nineteenth infantry.

Organic heart lesion—February 5, Maurice Cain, Twenty-second infantry.

Nephritis—February 6, Willie Ogle, Thirty-second infantry.

Peritonitis—February 8, Percy Leadbert, corporal, band; Thirteenth infantry.

Sarcom of stomach—February 4, James Maloney, Twenty-sixth infantry.

Accidental gunshot — December 28, Christy Underhill, corporal Thirty-second infantry; January 31, Lewis Whaler, Forty-ninth infantry.

The Manauense Investigation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—The investigation into the charges preferred against Chief Engineer William McDonald, of the British steamer Manauense, by James Barneson, the captain of that vessel, was continued by the naval court of inquiry today. Several witnesses for the prosecution gave testimony tending to substantiate the charges of drunkenness lodged against the chief engineer. The defense spent the remainder of the session in trying to establish the fact that the steamer was out of repair when she left this port at the beginning of the trip, and undermanned to such an extent that it was impossible for the engineer to keep the machinery in order, to say nothing of keeping the vessel clean.

Demented Soldiers Sent East.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—Eleven insane soldiers were today sent from this city to the government hospital at Washington and it is probable that about 20 more will go East during the week. During the last three months nearly 250 demented soldiers have been sent across the continent, and it is said that over 200 more will soon arrive here from Manila. In nearly all cases the men are violently insane, and the reputed cause of their trouble is the ceaseless vigilance required on outpost duty in the Philippines.

Animal Transport Sails.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—The United States transport Leelanaw, laden with 150 horses and 108 mules, sailed for Manila today. The two officers who sailed on her are: Lieutenant Estes, Twentieth infantry, in command, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Allen J. Black. Eight destitute Filipinos from the Omaha exposition are also being transported home.

Bryan at Raleigh.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 13.—W. J. Bryan, accompanied by a committee of Raleigh citizens, arrived here this afternoon from Richmond. On his arrival here, Mr. Bryan was met by a crowd of 10,000 people. He was immediately driven to a large tent, where he spoke for an hour and a half. Tonight Mr. Bryan spoke in the Academy of Music. Hundreds of people were turned away.