

GOVERNOR GOEBEL IS DEAD.

Gallant Fight For Life Ended Saturday at 6:45 O'clock in The Evening.

KENTUCKY SITUATION GROWS DARKER

Beckham Sworn in to Succeed Him--Court's Injunction Ignored by Governor Taylor--More Trouble in Sight.

William Goebel, the Democratic contestant for the governorship of Kentucky, who was shot on last Tuesday while on his way to the Senate chamber, by an assassin concealed in the executive mansion, died of his wound on Saturday evening at 6:45 o'clock. He had been declared elected governor by the legislative board, and on the face of the decision was sworn in as governor on Tuesday afternoon.

Acting Governor Taylor declared the State of Kentucky in a state of insurrection, adjourned the legislature, called out the militia and surrounded the capitol with troops.

The first official act of Governor Goebel was to issue an order calling upon the troops to return to their homes, and declaring that no state of insurrection existed.

The courts have been appealed to by the Democratic government, but so far their orders have been disregarded by



WILLIAM GOEBEL.

Acting Governor Taylor. The writ of habeas corpus has been suspended and the President appealed to for aid.

On Saturday evening William Goebel gave up his prolonged fight for life against hopeless odds, and passed quietly away, counseling his admiring followers to abstain from all acts of violence and patiently await further developments in an appeal to the judicial authorities.

Further details of the state of affairs existing in the Commonwealth are given in the accompanying dispatches:

Frankfort, Ky., Special.—The bullet fired by an unknown assassin last Tuesday morning ended the life of William Goebel at 6:45 o'clock Saturday evening. The only persons present at the death-bed were Mr. Goebel's sister, Mrs. Braunacker, and his brother, Arthur Goebel, of Cincinnati, who have been in constant attendance at Mr. Goebel's bedside, and Dr. McCormack. Justus Goebel, another brother, who has been hurrying from Arizona as fast as steam could carry him in a vain hope of reaching his dying brother in time for some token of recognition, arrived 40 minutes too late. Oxygen was frequently administered to the dying man during the afternoon in an effort to keep him alive until his brother arrived, but in vain. By the cruel irony of fate the train on which Justus Goebel was traveling to Frankfort was delayed several hours from various causes and when Mr. Goebel finally reached here it was only to learn that his brother was dead.

Among partisans of both parties deep grief is manifested and already a movement has been started to erect a fitting monument to Mr. Goebel's memory on the spot in the State house grounds where he was shot.

Early in the day, at Mr. Goebel's request, former Congressman Hendrick was called and Mr. Goebel asked for some of his legal advisors with whom he wished to confer. Later, at Mr. Goebel's request, Chaplain Wallace of the Kentucky State penitentiary, an intimate friend, was sent for and they had a short conversation. "Lew," said Mr. Goebel, "I wish to announce to the world that I do not hold myself in open violence to the Word of God."

The hypodermic injections afforded some temporary relief, but the sufferer for the first time in his long weary struggle for life had apparently lost his

indomitable courage. "Doctor," said he, feebly to Dr. McCormack, who stood at his bedside, "I am afraid now that I am not going to get over this."

Dr. McCormack endeavored to cheer the fast sinking man, but the latter soon relapsed into a condition of semi-consciousness. About one o'clock he aroused himself again, and calling Dr. McCormack to his bedside: "Doctor, am I going to get well? I want to know the truth, for I have several things to attend to."

"Mr. Goebel, you have only a few hours to live," replied Dr. McCormack.

Mr. Goebel was silent for a moment, then calling his brother Arthur Goebel, to his bedside, he asked that the physicians and nurses retire. Then for 20 minutes the dying man was left with his brother and sister, Mrs. Braunacker. Late in the afternoon to the weary watchers at the bedside it was apparent that the end was not far off, and Rev. Dr. Talliaferro crossed over to where Mr. Goebel lay gasping for breath, and kneeling at the side of the bed, prayed earnestly. With tears streaming down their faces, Mrs. Braunacker and Arthur Goebel knelt at the bedside also. Then Dr. Talliaferro arose and opening the Bible read a few selected verses from the Epistle of St. James.

A few minutes later Mr. Goebel's brother announced to the anxious watchers about the hotel corridors that William Goebel was dead.

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 minutes he following announcement had been prepared and silently handed about the hotel and in the streets.

"To the people of Kentucky: "It is with the most profound sorrow that we announce the death of Governor William Goebel. In his last moments he counseled his friends to keep cool and bow to the law in all things. We, his friends, beg of the people of Kentucky in this hour of affliction to carefully abstain from any acts of violence or any resort to mob law. It would be his wish if he were alive that there should be absolutely no stain on his memory by any imprudent act of any who were his friends. The law is supreme and must in time be re-established and all the wrongs he and his party have suffered will find their proper redress.

(Signed) J. C. S. Blackburn, Urey Woodson, J. B. McCreary, James Andrew Scott, B. W. Bradburn, C. C. McChord, L. H. Carl, speaker pro tem. of the Senate; William S. Pryor, C. M. Lewis, John K. Hendricks, Lewis McQuown, S. J. Shackelford, South Tribune, speaker of the House."

This was the first intelligence given the public of the death of Mr. Goebel, which occurred 45 minutes previous.

Beckham Sworn In.

Frankfort, Ky., Special.—Exactly one hour after the death of Mr. Goebel, J. C. W. Beckham, a was sworn in as governor of Kentucky, 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 Mr. Goebel until Mr. Beckham should have been formally inducted into the office, and the delay was made greater by the inability of Dr. McCormack to leave the bedroom of Mr. Goebel to 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 Mr. Goebel died, but a few doors to the west of it. In the room at the time of the administration of the oath were Senator-elect Blackburn, Col. B. H. Young, Col. Philip Thompson Eph. Lillard, J. H. Lillis, Lieut. McKay, S. J. Shackelford, clerk of the court of appeals; Dr. P. W. Wells, Col. Harry McKay, Col. Jack Chinn, Kit Chinn, Dr. McCormack, Joseph Blackburn, Jr. and three representatives of the press.

Col. Young, who was 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 of office to Mr. Beckham. After the papers had been completed there was a wait of nearly 10 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 is your turn," said Col. Young.

Mr. Beckham, who had been standing in the far corner of the room, at once advanced to the table with a flush of excitement upon his youthful face.

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

Mr. Beckham hesitated and Col. Young repeated the request.

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

"You must sign the paper before you take the oath," said Col. Young.

"We want your oath to the signature."

Mr. Beckham advanced to the table and affixed his signature, and, stepping back, he held up his right hand for the oath, which was read to him by Clerk Shackelford, of the court of appeals.

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

"I devoutly hope he will," rejoined Col. Young.

Clerk Shackelford then attested the oath.

The first official act of Mr. Beckham was the appointment of a new adjutant general and his last act before assuming the oath was an order removing Adjutant General Collier and Assistant Adjutant General Dickson. The order was as follows:

State of Kentucky,
Executive Department,
Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 3, 1900.
Executive Order No. 1.

1. Daniel H. Collier, adjutant general, and J. D. Dickson, assistant adjutant general, are hereby removed from office to take effect immediately.

2. Referring to executive proclamation of the first instant, all members of the Kentucky State Guard ordered on duty in the city of Frankfort by my predecessor are relieved from duty to take effect immediately, and are instructed this day to return to their respective posts.

(Signed) J. C. W. BECKHAM,
Acting Governor.

On the back of this order was endorsed the following:

Executed by delivering a true copy to Capt. Bennett, officer of the day in command of troops at gate of capitol grounds, who reports General D. H. Collier absent from his command, Capt. Bennett received the paper and promised to deliver same to General Collier. The delivery was made at six o'clock p. m. this third day of February, 1900.

(Signed) HARRY MKAY,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp, Governor's Staff.

The order was delivered to Capt. Bennett at the gate of the capitol grounds 25 minutes before the death of Mr. Goebel. Mr. Beckham was made acting governor Friday night by the medical certificate of McCormack that Mr. Goebel was unable to assume the functions of the office.

Mr. Beckham seemed deeply affected by the position in which circumstances had placed him, and he did not reveal much joy over the congratulations which those in the room showered upon him, although he accepted them gratefully.

"There is one thing I would have been greatly pleased to have had done by Mr. Goebel before his death," he said, "and that is to have signed the certificate of Senator Blackburn. Of course I am greatly pleased to have the privilege myself, but I know that it was a matter close to the heart of Mr. Goebel, and I wish that he could have lived long enough to do. I think I can promise," he said, with a smile, "that it will be one of the first things I will do on Monday."

An Injunction.

Frankfort, Ky., Special.—Judge Cantrell, of the circuit court Saturday morning granted a temporary injunction restraining Governor Taylor from interfering with the meetings of the legislature and from removing the seat of legislature to London, Ky.

Temporary injunction is to remain binding until February 8, when the hearing to make it permanent will be heard before Judge Cantrell, of Georgetown, Ky.

At the opening of the court Judge Pryor produced the petition which had already been published and read 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 upon the defendant until Feb. 8, when a request will be made that the petition be made permanent."

"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 at Frankfort."

This was agreeable to the attorney for the plaintiff, and the matter was ordered.

No attempt will be made to secure personal service of the writ of injunction upon Gov. Taylor.

Immediately after the issuance of the writ, Judge Cantrell instructed Sheriff Suter, of Franklin county, to make no effort to present the order of court. Judge Cantrell 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 state of the public mind.

Moving to London.

Frankfort, Ky., Special.—Chairman John Barrett, of the Republican joint caucus, has issued a call for a session of the caucus at the court house in London Monday at 4 p. m. This is taken to indicate that there will be an attempt to organize a legislature and to elect new officers. To make a quorum it will be necessary for the troops to arrest and take to London enough of the Democrats for that purpose. A leader of the party said:

"We will elect all legislative officers and elect Governor Bradley to the United States Senate, thereby getting a contest in the Senate which will bring a decision from competent authority."

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

There was a general exodus of Republican representatives and senators Saturday 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 Saturday there was a concerted movement and all of those who had been left behind, about 15, started on the morning train.

Several cases of rifles and a large amount of ammunition was forwarded to London by express, by Adjutant General Collier. He says he expects no trouble at London, but wishes to have matters ready for any emergency.

Gov. Taylor has, for the time being at least, given up the idea of going to London, and will remain in the executive building in Frankfort.

Clash of Authority.

Frankfort, Ky., Special.—Civil and military authority in Kentucky have come face to face at last and unless one or the other recedes from the positions occupied there can be but one outcome and that is civil war.

Governor Taylor must within 48 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 possibility that the attempt can be made without bloodshed or loss of life. If once blood is shed an armed conflict in the streets of Frankfort it is beyond the wisdom of any man to tell how far the flames of strife may spread.

Gov. Taylor and Adjutant General Collier late Saturday afternoon flatly refused to recognize a writ of habeas corpus, issued by Judge Moore for the release of Alonzo Walker, a stenographer who was arrested and put into confinement after pinning a notice of a writ of injunction on the door of Gov. Taylor's chambers in the legislative building.

Judge Moore said after Sheriff Suter had reported his inability to serve the writ of habeas corpus, that unless Governor Taylor recedes from his position the sheriff would be instructed to enforce the order of the court and would be given sufficient armed force to insure this result.

The News in Washington.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Without regard to party the death of William Goebel is universally deplored here. His game struggle for life after the assassin's bullet laid him low has been watched with admiration and when the bulletins were posted announcing his death political friends and foes united in expressions of regret.

President McKinley was informed of the death of Mr. Goebel at the dinner given in honor of himself and the members of his cabinet by Postmaster General Chas. Emery Smith. The news was conveyed to him after guests had risen from the table and retired to the smoking room. Shortly afterward the President returned to the White House.

Late at night a member of the cabinet said to a representative of the associated press:

When the news of Mr. Goebel's death was announced to the President and to those of us 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 that the death of Mr. Goebel will not have the effect of altering the situation in the least as far as its legal aspect is concerned."

Supplies For British.

York, Va., Special.—The steamship Domingo, de Loringo, which has been running as a regular liner between England and Cuba, arrived here from Cienfuegos, Cuba, Saturday night and took on seven hundred tons of bunker coal at Lambert's Point, in great haste. It developed that the vessel has been chartered by the British government to carry to South Africa supplies and possibly ammunition which have been purchased in this country for the British army in the Transvaal.

An official report just made public tells of the hard fight made by General Lawton and 1,000 Americans against four to five thousand entrenched Filipinos in Cavite Province, Luzon, last summer.

TILLMAN'S ELOQUENT SPEECH.

The South Carolina Senator On The Philippine Question.

In accordance with previous announcement Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, delivered an address in the United States Senate on the Philippine situation. His discussion of the subject was general.

Senator Tillman deprecated the idea that a man is disloyal to the flag if he declares his belief that prosecution of the war in the Philippines is disloyalty to the Declaration of Independence, and said he was "ready to locate the responsibility for the blood that had been spilled. I impugn no man's motives," he said, "but whether the President be made to blame or whether the crime rests on his dupes and the subservient party dependents, I say, with all the emphasis of my nature, that I am none of those who voted against the treaty are responsible for the spilling of one drop of this innocent blood that has been shed, and I will not endure patiently and without resentment any such accusation."

Senator Tillman then discussed at length the race question, as it relates to the Philippines, in the course of which he expressed strong dissent from the statement made recently by Senator Morgan that the civil war was precipitated by designing politicians, who desired to thrust the negro with social and political equality upon the whites of the South.

Scouting the charge that the Filipinos were not capable of self-government, he said: "If the Filipino leaders and their followers, those men of affairs, men so strong in the faith of the right of men to govern themselves after our great example, that although illy-armed and without artillery, it has required sixty thousand American troops over a year to drive them from the field, and even yet they have not surrendered, but have adopted a guerilla warfare—if these are not fit for self-government under our kindly tutelage, let me ask of those Republicans here, who in part are responsible for it, and who were and are now, in absolute sympathy with it, how dared they give the control of the Southern States into the hands of negroes as being fit not only to govern themselves, but also to govern white men? If the Filipinos are children, what were, and are the ex-slaves of the South? How dared Republicans to appeal to the Northern masses to compel the South to grant the negroes a free vote and a fair count when it involved negro rule, pure and simple?"

"Were the fruits of those Sodom apples to be turned to ashes in such a brief space? Are the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to be nullified in their very essence because they failed of their purpose in the South? Are they for home use only? Is the flag to become again a 'faunting lie' and float over a military despotism, first in the Philippines and later at home? Was the memorable conflict between slavery and freedom useless? Have we gained nothing? Is the commercial greed which dominates in our counsels and coerces the president to do his bloody and dirty work to make of the constitution a new 'league with death and a covenant with hell,' in the interest of oppression akin to slavery? In order to do all these things must we 'camp outside the Constitution,' and give the old interpretation of the Southern slaveholders to the declaration of independence and nullify all precedents and decisions of our supreme court? Did this nation offer up of its best and bravest upon the altar of liberty the blood of 700,000 men, and spend and destroy five billions of treasure that we might have a government of the people, by the people, for the people, to find that in the brief span of one man's life the sacrifice was vain, the civil war a mistake, and that the colored race has no rights we are bound to respect at home and abroad?"

Adverting to Senator Beveridge's quotations from the Bible, Senator Tillman said: "I have heard that the devil can quote Scripture for his own purposes. Why, I can quote Scripture myself. (Laughter.) Verily, verily, I say unto you, Senator from Indiana," pointing his finger dramatically at Senator Beveridge, who sat within a few feet of him, "you can not gather figs from thorns, nor grapes from thistles."

"If we mete out despotism and bayonet rule to that people will it not be meted back to us? It need not be from a foreign source, and it can not be from a foreign source that the government by bayonet will ever oppress the American people. Our danger lies in familiarizing our people with despotic methods, in abandoning the American ideal and the principles of our fathers, 'The curse of bayonet rule will come back to plague you as sure as there is a God in heaven.'"

In conclusion Senator Tillman said: "I protest against the continuance of this unholy war. The President has declared that upon Congress rests the responsibility. He shifts the burden of his mistake and crime, and endeavors to shift it to our shoulders. Let us give those people a government of their own, the only self government, in whatever form they may select, and be rid of the burden as well as the shame which must be ours if we do not. Let us protect them against outside interference and in a small part compensate them for the wrongs we have done them."

"In the name of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln, let us stop this war, which was a hideous blunder in its beginning. It is now a war of conquest, a crime in the sight of God and man."