

THE MORNING POST.

Vol. V.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1900.

No. 57.

TAYLOR APPEALS TO BAYONETS

Plans of Democrats to Make Goebel Governor Thwarted.

THE LEGISLATURE NOT PERMITTED TO MEET

Proclamation Issued Declaring That a State of Insurrection Exists and Adjourning the Legislature Over to February 6th--All Attempts of the Legislature to Meet Frustrated by Troops--A Member Who Was Ready to Die for Liberty Controlled by Cooler Heads.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 31.—The determination of the Democrats in the legislature to declare Goebel governor today was blocked by Governor Taylor, who issued a proclamation adjourning the general assembly, virtually declaring martial law in the State.

At 10 o'clock the Democratic legislators gathered in the Capitol Hotel to march over to the chamber.

When the legislators filed into the chamber leading to the legislative hall, Colonel Williams halted them and read the following proclamation, adjourning the legislature to meet at London, Ky.:

The Governor's Proclamation
State of Kentucky,
Executive Department,
Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 30,
The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:
Whereas, A state of insurrection now prevails in the State of Kentucky, and especially in Frankfort, the capital thereof; by virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution of Kentucky, I do hereby, by this proclamation, adjourn at once the general assembly of the State of Kentucky to meet at London, Laurel county, Ky., Tuesday, the 6th day of February, at 12 o'clock m.

Given under my hand at Frankfort, Ky., this 30th day of January, at 9 o'clock p. m. W. S. TAYLOR,
Governor of Kentucky.

By Cash Powers, Secretary of State.

Blocked by Soldiers.
Immediately after the proclamation was read the clerk of the House an-

nounced a meeting of the legislature in the opera house. Adjutant General Collier announced that he would disperse the meeting as an unlawful assembly. The Democrats said the proclamation was not founded on law; that the governor had a right to call the legislature to meet at a different place, but had no authority to adjourn the body.

The Democrats proceeded to the opera house, but here a line of soldiers with fixed bayonets prevented them from entering. There was hooting and yelling and the men marched to the courthouse. But General Collier himself, in command of another company, drew the men up across the county buildings.

"We demand admission," cried Speaker Trimble.

"Can't help it, gentlemen," replied the general. "You can't budge through this line."

Trimble excitedly denounced the administration.

"I am ready to die now," shouted one member, and he started to pull off his coat, but a friend hustled him to the edge of the crowd. Cooler heads finally persuaded the Democrats to withdraw.

Not a place in Frankfort was open to them. Trimble announced that a session would be held subject to the call of the speaker. Covington will probably be the place, and Kentucky will have three seats of government.

At 10:35 o'clock the Democrats were endeavoring to meet in the Capital Hotel.

FRANKFORT A CAMP

A Thousand Soldiers in the Capitol Square.

CANNON ON THE GROUND

Governor Taylor Encamped Behind Rows of Bayonets--Democrats Indignant at the Order Convening the Legislature in London--Leaders Advise Calmness--Developments of Today Cannot Be Predicted.

Frankfort, Jan. 31.—The scenes in Frankfort tonight are unprecedented since the civil war. The state house is under an armed guard, while over a thousand soldiers are camped on the Capitol grounds, shivering about 20 camp fires with the thermometer indicating ten degrees above zero. Boer camps are planted in front of the governor's office and one at each corner of the state buildings. To reach the governor's office the passage of four lines of guards is necessary. Governor Taylor has not left his office since the shooting of Goebel, and his bayonets are closed with him. Sentinel guards are patrolling in front of the public building in the city to prevent any attempt on the part of the Democratic legislators to meet.

Expressions of regret from Republican leaders over the attempted assassination has done much to allay partisan feeling. The leaders of both sides are advising calmness.

The proclamation of Governor Taylor calling the legislature to meet at London, Ky., February 6, has a tendency to embitter Democratic legislators, who say it was done to prevent them from declaring Goebel governor. They say that London is a hotbed of Republicanism, the home of desperate mountain men, and that if they go there they will not be protected. It was rumored today that the Democratic legislators met in the penitentiary and that Goebel was declared elected, but the rumor could not be verified.

Soldiers are stationed around the

Capitol Hotel and the managers have been notified that if the Democratic legislators attempt to hold a session soldiers will take possession of the building and station guards in the hallways.

Democrats refuse to make public their plans tonight, but it seems that their purpose is to get together in some way and declare Goebel elected. They have prepared a long address to the people on the situation.

The developments of tomorrow no one can predict. Conservative men are counseling peace. The fact that troops are utilized to protect Governor Taylor instead of aiding in the capture of the assassin and that no reward has been offered for his apprehension has produced a radical change in the public mind and the anti-Goebel press.

GOEBEL CLINGS TO LIFE

His Vitality a Puzzle to Attending Physicians.

After Hope of Recovery Was Abandoned He Halted and Friends began to Feel Hopeful that He Would Recover

Frankfort, Jan. 31.—William E. Goebel was sinking fast late this afternoon and hope of his recovery was abandoned.

Rev. Arnold of Frankfort was sent for by Goebel, and he arrived at the wounded man's bedside in the Capitol Hotel at 2 o'clock. Goebel was barely conscious.

The attempted assassination is as much of a mystery as ever. No clue has been obtained to the identity of the man who fired the shot.

Physicians worked over Goebel all night and did everything possible for him. Opiates were administered throughout the night. Early this morning the watchers in Mr. Goebel's room said he was apparently sinking gradually.

Goebel has hovered between life and death all day and his rugged constitution has displayed a tenacity which

baffles the doctors. He rallied this afternoon, and late tonight his friends were more hopeful of his recovery than at any time since the shooting.

GOEBEL MADE GOVERNOR

Democrats Meet and Declare Him Elected.

The Oath of Office Administered--A Proclamation Issued in His Name--Taylor Attempts to Justify His Action.

Frankfort, Jan. 31.—A meeting of seventy-six Democratic legislators was held in the rooms of Democratic headquarters in the Capitol Hotel tonight, and William E. Goebel was declared elected governor. The oath of office was subsequently administered to Goebel.

Governor Taylor this afternoon issued an address to the people in which he seeks to justify his action in adjourning the legislature and calling for its reassembling in London. He declares that an attempt to legislate under existing conditions in Frankfort would be madness. He says he has taken every precaution to preserve the peace, and that every citizen will be protected to the extent of the resources of the commonwealth. He calls on all law-abiding citizens for their support.

Frankfort, Jan. 31.—Governor Goebel has issued a proclamation on the situation, and his adjutant general, Castleman, is en route to Frankfort on a special train. The question of equipping a new State guard will be the first thing considered.

Washington, Jan. 31.—No interference by the Federal authorities in Kentucky is looked for by officials here. At least not so long as the State authorities are able to control the situation. If, however, the State authorities are unable to deal with the situation and request Federal assistance, troops will be sent.

London, Jan. 31.—The War Office has issued a list of casualties at Spion Kop, January 24, among non-commissioned officers and men of the Fifth division and mounted infantry. This list shows 139 killed, 393 wounded, four taken prisoners and 60 missing. These losses are mainly in the Second Lancashire Fusiliers, Second Royal Lancashire and Second Middlesex regiments.

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WISHING FOR THE END
Boers Regret the Carnage, but Have No Idea of Ceasing Hostilities.

Spearman's Camp, Jan. 27.—Army Chaplains Gedge, Protestant, and Collins and Matthews, Roman Catholics, and Watson, Wesleyan, with a burial party, went to Spion Kop Thursday and Friday to bury the British dead.

The Boers allowed all the British wounded, except three officers, who were only slightly hurt, to be brought down the hill. The Boers told the chaplains they regretted the carnage and were wishing for the war to end, but they had no intention of ceasing hostilities. The Boers acknowledged that 130 of their men were killed in the fighting around Spion Kop.

The whole of Warren's force was withdrawn in the night-time south of Tugela river. The retirement was effected in the most masterly manner. It was pitch-dark at the time, and men had to be posted at short intervals to direct the troops to the right road. Officers considered Spion Kop untenable. The infantry was not dismayed, somewhat disorganized. The Boers do not drive the British troops out of the position. The troops behaved well.

BULLER MAY TRY AGAIN
A Third Attempt to Relieve Ladysmith Said to Be Contemplated.

London, Jan. 31.—The situation in South Africa, so far as known, is unchanged, but the idea grows that General Buller is preparing for a third attempt to reach Ladysmith. The correspondent of the Morning Post, telegraphing from Spearman's Camp under date of January 28, says:

"Nobody is downcast, but, as it is generally understood, a supreme effort to pierce the Boer lines is impending. The soldiers are resolved to get their own back. Their spirit is most determined. The army is exasperated, but not defeated. Buller will persevere and all will come out right in the end."

The cheerful optimism of the garrison at Ladysmith in the face of disappointment excites admiration, but it is feared that their position is really worse than their attitude implies.

War Notes from the Front.

Spearman's Camp, Jan. 28.—Warren's division had just effected a passage of the river when a Boer gun opened fire on the pontoons. No damage was caused, however, and naval guns soon silenced the Boer fire.

London, Jan. 31.—A dispatch to The Times from Spearman's Camp, dated January 28, says: "Warren's forces have encamped some distance from this side of the river."

London, Jan. 31.—There is considerable speculation as to the movements of Kitchener, who has never been mentioned in press or official dispatches. The war correspondent of the New Castle Daily Leader says there is good authority for the statement that Kitchener will probably leave Cape Town tonight for Natal.

Spearman's Camp, Jan. 25.—Boers are rejoicing and holding thanksgiving services tonight, though it is certain that they lost heavily. A British medical corps early this morning ascended Spion Kop. A party of Boers met them half-way, and after a parley consented to the removal of the wounded. The scene at the summit is fearful. Stretcher-bearers were busy the greater part of the day. Buller went early to the position and remained all night.

Thornycroft Not to Blame.

London, Jan. 31.—General Buller cables the War Office as follows:

"Spearman's Camp, Jan. 31.—Colonel Thornycroft is the officer who ordered the retirement from Spion Kop. It is due to him to say that I believe his personal gallantry saved a difficult situation January 24, and that under a loss of at least forty per cent he directed the defence with conspicuous courage and ability throughout the day. No blame, in my opinion, is attributable to him. I think his conduct throughout admirable."

London, Jan. 31.—A dispatch to the Times from Ladysmith, dated January 27, says: "We little dreamed when we received a message on the 25th, 'all is well,' what a night would bring forth. We can hold on here."

Another dispatch to the Times from Ladysmith, dated the 28th, says: "The garrison received the news with fortitude. The privations of the siege will fall more heavily on the sick. The garrison has arrived at a healthier phase and disease has been weeded out. The health of the garrison was less robust during the first pinch than now. There is no horse sickness and

rains have given a supply of grass. We can hear Buller's guns still working."

A message from Ladysmith by heliograph, sent Sunday to Frere, says: "We know that Buller has failed. There is a natural disappointment, but little despondency. From Observation Hill many Boer movements are visible; also sometimes the doings of Buller's men. After our men evacuated Spion Kop the enemy quickly brought up guns and fortified the position."

"Boer laagers on the plains beyond Ladysmith are again full of men, who returned after the retreat of the British. A new laager was formed this morning on the heights near Colenso. The Boers have a great force on the plains thereabouts. Reinforcements are apparently coming from the Transvaal. British guns are still on Mount Alice. There is a rumor in camp that Buller is advancing along another line."

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A PRECIOUS PAIR OF DEFAMERS

Linney and White Befoul the Name of Their Native State.

WHITE MEMBER OUTDONE BY THE NEGRO

The Erratic Statesman from the Eighth District Involves the House in an Uproar by a Tirade Upon the Election Law and the Constitutional Amendment--The Gingercake Hued Specimen from the Second Declares That Negro Assaults Upon White Women Are the Fruits of Assaults by White Men on Colored Women.

Washington, January 31.—Special.—Congressman Linney, for the purpose of prejudicing North Carolina election cases now before the House, made a most partisan and violent attack upon the registration laws of the State in a speech delivered today. For more than an hour he poured out abuse on the heads of the people of his State. The ground of his contention was, that as the ballot is abridged lawlessness becomes more prevalent. The ballot, he claimed, was the safety valve of the republic. He said that since 1891 there has been a yearly average of 140 lynchings in Southern States, but North Carolina had escaped. If the constitutional amendment passed then lynchings and violence would follow. His speech was so violent that the House was in an uproar half the time. Tolbert of South Carolina, Burke of Texas, Dinsmore of Arkansas, and Bartlett of Georgia became involved in a controversy with him. Senator Pritchard came over from the Senate and sat near Mr. Linney.

While Linney held the floor he gave way to George H. White to speak the foul calumny that negro assaults upon white women were the fruits of white men's assaults upon negro women, thus putting the white women of North Carolina upon the same plane as negro women.

Linney's speech will react upon him.

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TRAITOR AND TRAITOR

Pettigrew Put in Same Class With Aguinaldo.

SHARP DEBATE IN SENATE

Attacks on the Administration's Philippines Policy Culminate in the Most Acrimonious Discussion of the Session--Dewey Declares That Aguinaldo's Statement Is a Tissue of Falsities--Politics in the House.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The persistent attacks of Senator Pettigrew on the administration's Philippines policy culminated at today's session in the most acrimonious debate that has yet occurred in connection with the subject. The discussion was precipitated by an effort of Pettigrew to have the recent statement by Aguinaldo, published in eastern newspapers, printed as a public document; and when objection to the reading of Pettigrew's resolution in which the matter was embodied was made, he declared that he would read the statement as a part of his remarks.

Mr. Lodge interposed and read a letter from Admiral Dewey in which he branded as a tissue of falsehoods the matter contained in the statement which Pettigrew sought to have printed. In the letter Dewey denied that he ever promised the Filipinos independence, saluted their flag or treated them as allies.

Mr. Pettigrew insisted on reading the statement, whereupon Mr. Hawley objected on the ground that it was treason.

As the debate proceeded, Messrs. Spooner, Gallinger, Jones, Sewell and Teller joined in. Mr. Sewell deprecated Pettigrew's action, and declared that under the circumstances Pettigrew was a traitor in supporting an arch-traitor who sold himself to Spain and betrayed his own country. He characterized Pettigrew's action as monstrous. Pettigrew twitted the imperialists on the furor his attempt to have the truth laid before the people had occasioned among them.

Mr. Spooner, in a somewhat impassioned speech, arraigned Pettigrew for his monstrous proposition, and declared that there ought to be a truce to such proceedings, at least until Lawton's body was laid to rest.

The debate had not ended when the morning hour expired, and the matter went over. The Finance bill was then taken up. Mr. Morgan gave notice of an amendment involving propositions to liquidate the public debt. Mr. Teller opposed the amendment. The matter went over and the Senate adjourned.

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Linney Raises a Breeze.

After the passage of two or three relatively unimportant measures by the House today, Mr. Sherman, chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs,

called up the Indian Appropriation bill, and its consideration was begun in committee of the whole. Discussion on the bill took a wide range. Messrs. Cooney and Cochrane of Missouri, Stephens of Texas and Weeks of Michigan talked about the Philippines, the latter paying attention also to Puerto Rico. The three first named criticized the policy of the administration, and Weeks defended it.

Mr. Linney, of North Carolina, taking for his text a reference in the President's message to lynchings, made a speech upon the subject, treating it philosophically so far as he could. His speech aroused sectional rancor, and its delivery was marked by several heated colloquies with Democratic members from the South. Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, made a good-tempered response, which met with applause from his political colleagues and no criticism from his opponents.

Debate on the Indian bill will close tomorrow afternoon.

In discussing lynchings, Mr. Linney quoted from Watterson's oration at the opening of the Chicago exposition, in which he declared that the suppression of legal votes was the most serious fault existing in the political system of the country. Mr. Linney said Watterson was right, and declared that the fruits of the policy was seen in the record of lynchings.

Mr. Burke of Texas asked Linney to state the proportion of lynchings due to assaults of black brutes upon the virtue of white women, whereupon Linney complained that a man could not begin to discuss a subject without some one hollering "nigger."

White of North Carolina declared that less than fifteen per cent of the lynchings of the past two years were due to assault.

Mr. Linney asked Burke if the fact that North Carolina and Texas were comparatively free from lynchings was not due to the fact that both had a pure ballot. Mr. Burke replied that he did not know, but believed that five-sixths of the lynchings resulted from the cause he suggested. Mr. Linney subsequently became involved in a boisterous colloquy with Mr. Bartlett regarding statements concerning Georgia, and with Mr. Talbert regarding statements concerning South Carolina. Mr. Talbert defied all the efforts of the chairman to keep him quiet, and Linney accused him of violating the rules of the House. Mr. Talbert replied that Linney was not only violating the rules of the House, but all rules of decency. Continuing, Linney said that in North Carolina they were proposing to follow the lead of South Carolina in the matter of election laws.

Mr. Williams, replying to Linney, declared that not since 1876 had a single vote been suppressed in Mississippi. He said that while negroes were occasionally lynched in Mississippi, they were never shot down by wholesale, as they were in Illinois, because they wanted to work. He opposed lynchings and violations of the law everywhere.

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Ravages of the Plague

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—The steamship Australia arrived from Honolulu today. She brings advices that up to January 23 there were fifty-two cases of plague there and forty-two deaths.