

THE BATTLE FOR
GOVERNOR
KENTUCKY.
IN
LAW
LAW
Photographs of the Conflict.
PRICE 10¢

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CARL DAILEY,
1900.

PROCLAMATION.

To prevent the charge of partisanship the writer has given the title of Governor to all in Kentucky who have, up to date, claimed it. The Republicans do not like the title applied to Mr. Beckham, nor the Democrats its application to Mr. Taylor, but by giving it to both, the book remains neutral.

CARL DAILEY.

KENTUCKY'S CRISIS.

William Goebel, Democrat, entered the famous Louisville Music Hall Convention June 21st, with the smallest number of votes, and in seven days, by what is considered the most remarkable manipulation in modern political methods, received the nomination for governor.

William S Taylor, Republican, received a unanimous nomination at the Lexington Convention two weeks later.

Then began a campaign of denunciation, allegation, charge of fraud and falsehood, that soon evolved into a partisan hatred and bitterness never before equaled. The press of Kentucky lost all sense of dignity or decency and lent itself to wild invective and cruel and inflaming lies.

Goebel's principal platform was his enmity to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, which he accused of discrimination. Taylor's was against the Goebel election law, claiming that it gave to its author too great a power for fraud.

The election was held November 7th, with expectation of riot, amid charge and counter charge. The military was called out in Louisville. Upon the face of the returns, Taylor was elected by 2,283 plurality.

The Election Commission decided December 9, that its powers were purely ministerial and awarded the certificate of election to Taylor.

January 2d, Goebel began his contest before the Legislature, alleging fraud at the polls. The Democrats have considerable advantage over their opponents by reason of having a majority in the House and Senate.

In the meantime the bitterness, hatred and the absurdest partisanship increased

dally; both sides seemed to lose all sense of justice and right; both conducted themselves disregarding everything but victory at any cost.

The legislative contest committee was overwhelmingly Democratic and, of course, as prejudiced as their associates and adversaries, testimony and evidence was little considered by either party.

January 29th, the evidence was completed. January 30th, the committee intended to make Goebel governor; that day he was shot. Governor Taylor immediately called the entire State militia to Frankfort, proclaimed insurrection and adjourned the Legislature to London, a Republican community.

A reign of terror, threats of revenge, revolution, attack on militia, kidnapping of legislators, etc., were rampant.

Wednesday, January 31st, the Democratic Legislature, claiming to have met in session in the Capital Hotel, declared Goebel governor. A session was held Friday, February 2d, and Goebel was again declared governor, and was sworn in by Chief Justice Hazelrigg. Saturday, February 3d, he died, and Lieutenant-Governor Beckham was sworn in as governor.

The Republican legislature met in London and the Democrats refused to go. General John B. Castleman was appointed Democratic adjutant general and he began forming a new militia.

A peace conference was held in Louisville February 6th, but Governor Taylor refused to endorse it.

February 8th, Governor Goebel was buried in Frankfort; a monument costing \$100,000 will be erected to his memory.

Rewards aggregating \$80,000 have been offered for the apprehension of the assassin, and some twenty famous detectives are trying to win it.

February 9th Democratic Legislature met in Louisville Court House.

February 12th, injunction asked by ex-Governor W. O. Bradley, in the Federal Courts, to restrain alleged proposed action of Election Commission on Republican minor candidates.

The present situation is not entirely unique in United States history. Rhode Island in 1844, South Carolina and Louisiana in the seventies, had State political troubles very similar, but in the latter only was the crisis as great as in Kentucky. The loss of life in Louisiana was much greater, but our troubles are not yet at an end.

Four great assassinations have occurred in this country. Presidents Abraham Lincoln and James A. Garfield, Carter Harrison, mayor of Chicago, and William Goebel, governor. The last two were for political reasons.



GOVERNOR WILLIAM SYLVESTER TAYLOR was born in Butler county, Ky., where he taught school. At an early age, he developed political taste and soon displayed talent in that field, and became a stump speaker of ability. He was elected Attorney-General of the State, 1886, and while in that office evidenced marked superiority over his predecessors.



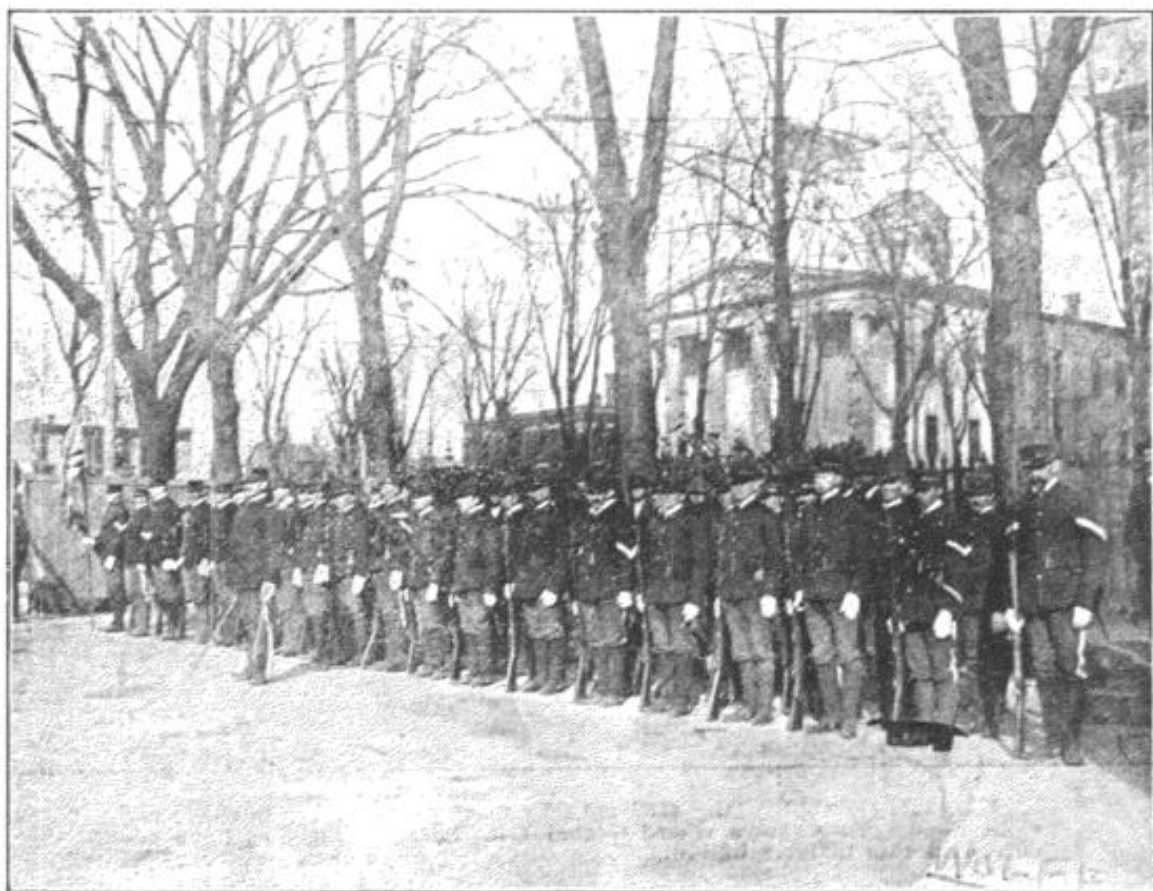
GOVERNOR WILLIAM GOEBEL. Born 1855, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania. Died 6:44 p. m., February 3, 1903. Was shot by unknown mountaineer, supposedly from a window in the Executive Building, January 30, 1900, while walking on the Capitol walk to enter the General Assembly in which his contest was to be decided. He was born of humble German parentage, and at the time of his death was one of the greatest lawyers in the State. He was a man of strictly moral habits.



GOVERNOR J. C. W. BECKHAM. The youngest governor; his age is only thirty years.



KENTUCKY CAPITOL. Of Kentucky marble. The cross in the lower right hand corner shows where Goebel fell. Several tragedies have occurred in this historic building.



DETAIL OF Louisville Legion ready to receive instructions on event of attack by the Franklin County sheriff and posse of 500 mounted and armed men, which was threatened.



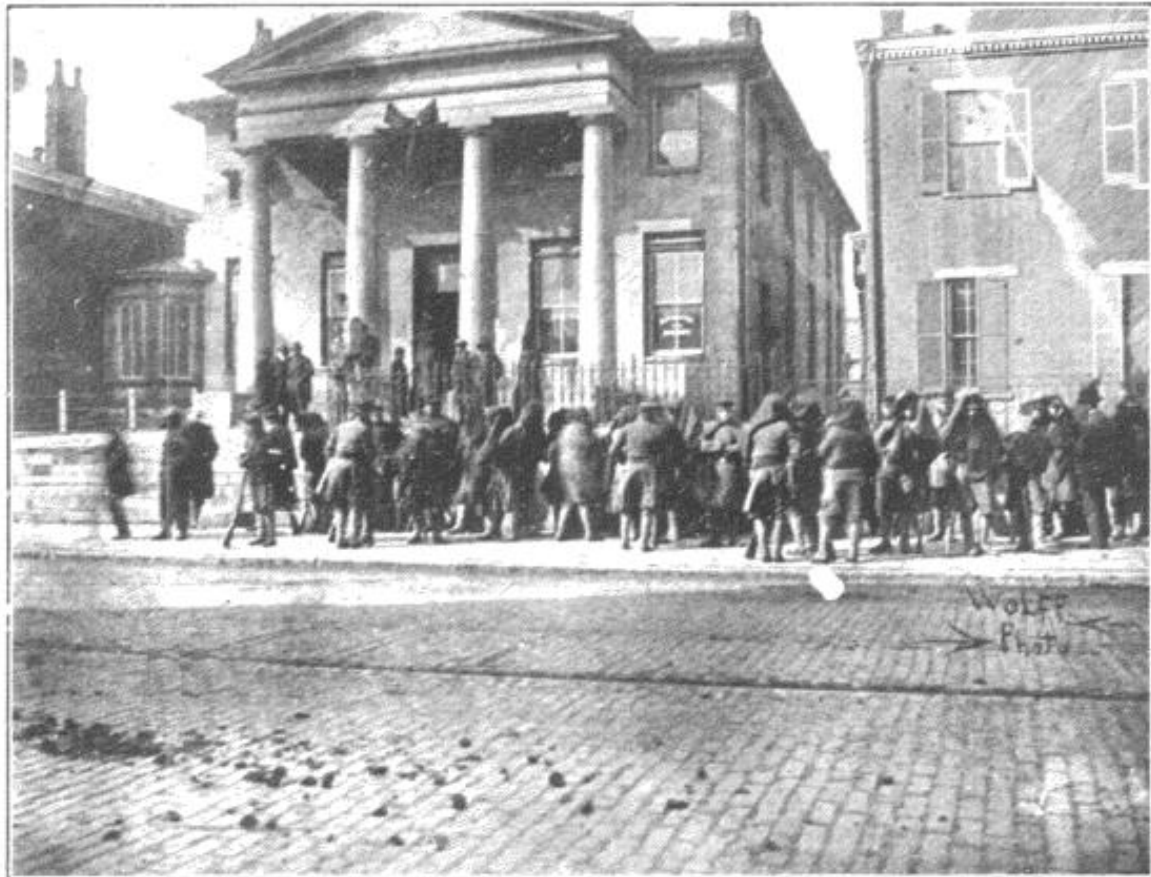
SOUTH TRIMBLE, Speaker of the House. He has now, by Goebel's death, become the leader of the Democrats. He is a courageous young man and sincere in the belief that he and his followers are in the right and led the Legislature in its various races with the militia through the streets of Frankfort.



COMPANY MILITIA just receiving orders to chase the Legislature and prevent its meeting in the opera house, 10:20 a. m., January 31st. It dashed at top speed through the streets and beat the legislators. The citizens were badly scared by the unusual sight.



THE OPERA HOUSE at 10:28 a. m., occupied by troops all day of January 31st to prevent the Legislature meeting there. A clash with the custodian of the building and his men was narrowly averted.



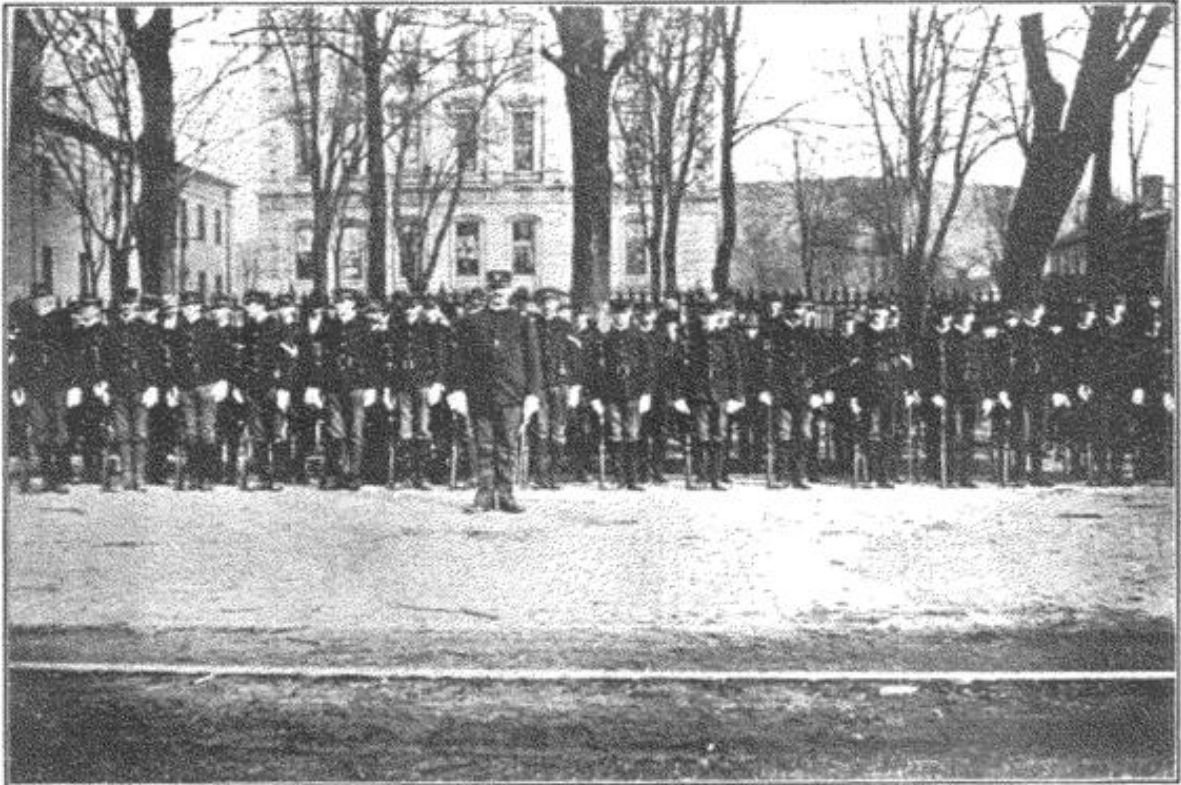
FROM THE OPERA HOUSE Trimble called the legislators to the Court House; another company of militia started after them. It was a wonderful sight; side by side ran law-makers and troops down the middle of the street. The soldiers beat, with the exception of the three who are running in the door. Time 10:34 a. m., January 31st; troops just arriving at Court House.



FROM COURT HOUSE, the legislators, tired of running, walked to the Capital Hotel, only to find troops there. Because Goebel was lying in the hotel, the soldiers made no demonstration, but General Collier notified Trimble any attempt to meet in there would be followed by arrest. Guards were stationed inside to report any movement. The window over the door is in Goebel's death chamber. The bullet holes in second window on ground floor is from the Colson-Scott battle.



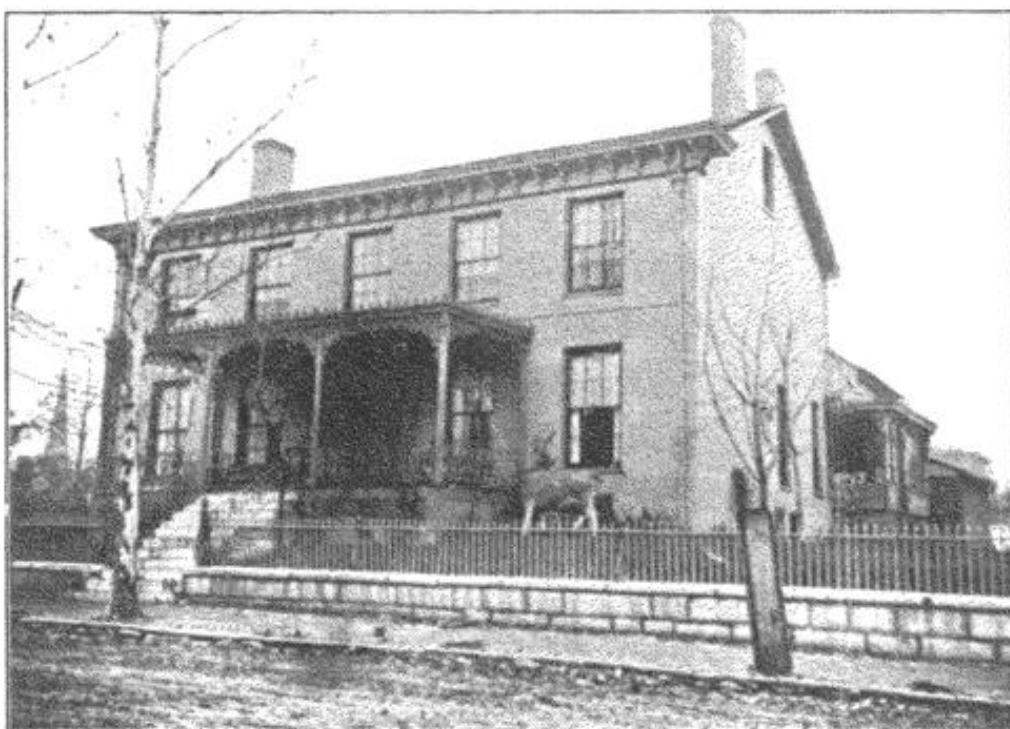
FOUR HOURS after the shooting of Goebel. Capitol grounds occupied by portion of State militia and Lexington gattling gun. The first building to the right is the executive building. It is the last window to the left on the second floor that the shots are said to have been fired from.



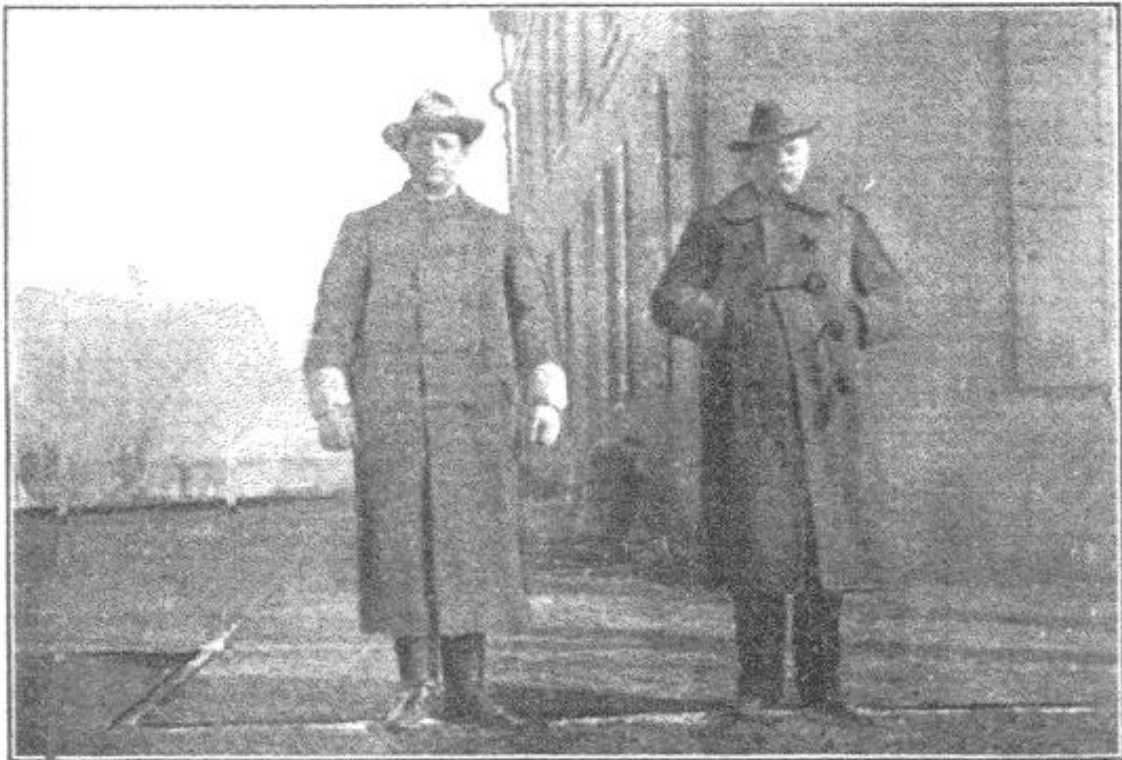
DRESS PARADE OF 1,960 troops, Col. Mengel, of Louisville, commanding. In the back ground is executive building. First window to right on first floor is in Governor Taylor's office.



SIGHTING a gattling gun in Capitol grounds on a building suspected of containing Democratic sharpshooters.



THE EXECUTIVE MANSION was built in 1799 and it is said to be haunted, as two governors have died in it.

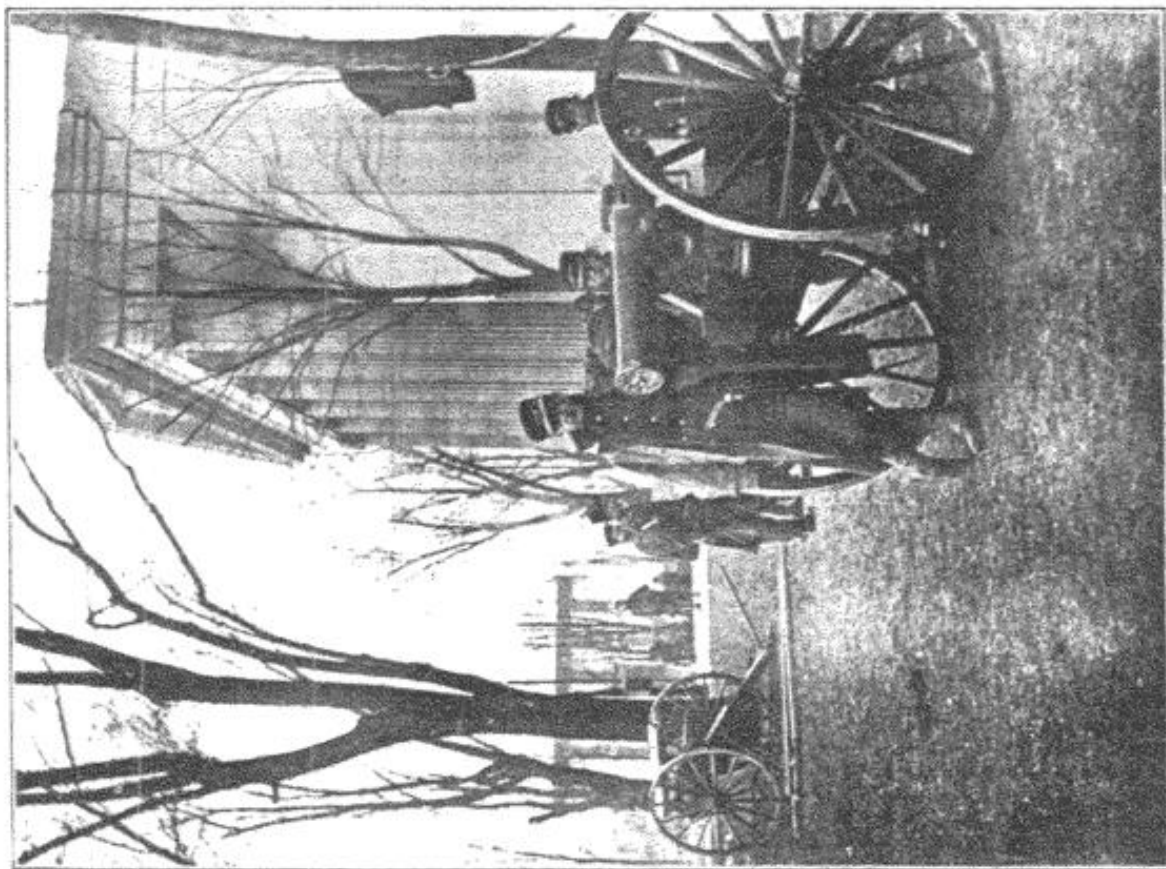


**COMMANDING COL. ROGER
D. WILLIAMS, of Lexington, an
ex-captain of the famous Rough
Riders of the Spanish War**

**ADJ.-GEN. DAN. R. COLLIER,
of Garrard County, Ky., an ex-
colonel of the Civil War, in which
he was shot through the body.**



STATE ARSENAL. In view of impending civil war in Kentucky, it is said 3,500 rifles and 175,000 cartridges are stored here. It is feared that the Democrats will try to capture munitions in event of war.



STATE HOUSE ARTILLERY. There are four gattling guns and one brass pounder mounted here. The last was used in the Civil War.



THE LEGISLATURE making its final attempt to meet in State House. It was prevented by a line of bayonets. Time, 5. p. m., February 1. Thereafter it is said to have met secretly in the Capital Hotel.



AN ODD SCENE FOR CAPITOL GROUNDS. Soldiers carrying potatoes out of commissary building, built in rear of general office building.



BIVOUAC BY THE LEAST partisan of the actors in Kentucky's drama. They know only the orders of their captains and little realize that they have made the most important chapter of American history within recent years.

