BULLER BESET WITH DIFFICUL-TIES IN RELIEVING LADYSMITH.

Positions Held by the Boers Are All Strong and Defended with Courage, Skill and Gallantry.

**HEAVY FIGHTING ON TUESDAY** | er melt away.

AS TO LATER OPERATIONS.

British, When Last Heard from, Were Exposed to the Enemy's Artillery Fire on Three Sides.

PROBABLY HEAVY

233 CASUALTIES REPORTED BEFORE NOON ON TUESDAY.

Gen. Barton Expected to Advance from Chievely and General White

COLONY FIGHTING IN CAPE

ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN GENERAL MACDONALD AND THE ENEMY.

Lord Roberts's Movements Velled-Gatacre, French and Kelley-Kenny Trying to Effect a Junction.

LONDON, Feb. 9, 4 a. m.-All the messages from the observers with General Bulstrength of the Boer position," and the "difficulties of General Buller's work," but they do not carry events beyond Tuesday evening. Their last slender narratives leave the British advance on Vaalkrantz in the center of a semi-circle, where the troops are exposed to the Boer artillery on both sides and in the center. The fighting continued until 9 o'clock Tuesday evening and without doubt continued Wednes-Boers would certainly not leave this wedge into their lines unmolested. It is also inferred that General Buller must either continue his advance of

The heaviest fighting appears to have been on Tuesday. General Buller's 233 casualties are mentioned as having occurred before noon Tuesday. Large lists are consequently expected for the rest of the day. The casualties already reported bring the total British losses during the war to 10,244 killed, wounded and captured.

General Buller's occupation of Vaalkrantz, the key to the lower ridges, while a praiseworthy and gallant achievement, by no means signifies that he and General White will inevitably join hands. Before General Buller there are several days of hard fighting, and any attempt to forecast the result would be valueless. If based on strong enough to advance on the Tugela | their position. and render valuable assistance from the southeast, while the beleagured garrison itself, according to the latest dispatches, should be able to create a potential diversion when General Buller has overcome the initial difficulties which lie in the kopjes immediately north of the Tugela. IN CAPE COLONY.

The disposition here is rather to minimize and to suggest that this is only an incident anyway, putting hope on expected decisive engagements in northern Cape Colony and | tleon's brigade towards sunset. on the invasion of the Free State by Lord Roberts. At all events, this is the official Donald has had a skirmish with a thousand Boers at Koodosborg. This was on Monday. The Boers have been taking the offensive against General French, near

forces, reported Feb. 7, fizzled out, the these were armed natives." artillery of the burghers, after shelling the camp, retiring on the arrival of British reinforcements. The affair scarcely war- date, says: "Buller holds his position. Rerants being called a skirmish. The British | lief is certain." four men wounded. The latest advices from Sterkstroem announce that General cavalry is in pursuit of the Boers. While nothing has resulted from 6, says: "Little can be seen of General this affair, it indicates the burghers are fully alive to the importance of the concentration which is on the verge of occurring big guns from the hills here southward. between the forces of Generals Gatacre, Kelley-Kenny and French, and they do not the garrison is prepared for a night athesitate to take the aggressive against established positions in an attempt to thwart it, though it is believed that a sufficiently at Colesburg to insure the unopposed advance of the invading army when it is ready to start. That it is not prepared for this move at present, and that all this

eral Roberts has only just sanctioned the formation of the new colonial yeomanry, consisting of a troop of 100 men for each listrict of the colony, to protect the loyal farmers. This force will be officered from among the local yeomen.

Opinion is divided as to whether Field PublicLibrary 421 odder river or to .... General MacDonald's activity In the former locality, combined with the belief that the Colesburg movement is to draw off a portion of the Free State force, has given rise to the hope that General Methuen will shortly be enabled to make a successful attack resulting in the relief of Kimberley, while the gradually thinning forces surrounding Mafeking will altogeth-

BULLER'S CASUALTIES.

Killed and Wounded.

LONDON, Feb. 8.-General Buller has cabled to the War Office that the approximate British casualties in the fighting at Potgieter's drift, up to noon on Tuesday, were: Two officers killed and fifteen wounded, and 216 noncommissioned officers and men killed and wounded. The officers killed were:

MAJOR JOHNSON-SMYTH, Durham Light Infantry. LIEUTENANT SHAFTO, Durham Light

Infantry. The officers wounded include: COLONEL FITZGERALD, Durham Light

Infantry. COL. A. J. MONTGOMERY, Royal Artil-

LIEUT. SIR T. A. A. CUNNINGHAM,

NAVY NOT FIRST CLASS.

Many of Britain's Ships Armed with Muzzle-Loading Guns.

LONDON. Feb. 9.-Since the war has strained the resources of the military sys tem Englismen have been troubled by the possibility that sea fighting might show naval defects which would weaken the first line of defense in which the country has placed such complete trust. This apprehension has suddenly found expression. During the last two or three days in half the newspapers in England the government's attention has been specially directed to the muzzle-loading guns. Even public men have been painfully surprised to learn that sixteen battleships and eight armored cruisers depend on muzzle loaders. This means that smaller but faster ships with modern guns would be able to stay one thousand or two thousand yards out of range and to disable in leisurely fashion about one-third of the vessels which appear in the naval list as "first-class." The Admiralty is understood to be preparing to remedy this defect and to propose also considerable additions that will preserve the present ratio of Great Britain's naval

strength to that of France and Germany. A supplementary army estimate to March Commons yesterday, but was not made the war up to that date £30,000,000.

The maintenance of 200,000 men at the

000 and £10,000,000 per month. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, in behalf of the imperialists of Cape Colony, overwhelming majority in the House of Commons and declaring the government's cure South Africa, under British supremacy, permanent prosperity.

FIERCE BATTLE ON TUESDAY.

Boer Shell Drops Near Buller-Kaffirs

in the Enemy's Trenches. LONDON, Feb. 9.-The Daily Telegraph has received the following dispatch, dated Tuesday, Feb. 6, from Spearman's Camp: "This is the second day of the battle and precedent, which can hardly be done in the fighting has been fiercer than it was warfare, it would be bound to be in favor | yesterday. At dawn the Boers began the of the Boers, for, apparently, the condi- action by shelling our bivouac with their tions have not materiany altered since the | "long Tom" and pompon guns from Doorm last fruitless attempt. On the other hand, kloof. Their six-inch shells fell near the the British troops are smarting under de- spot where General Buller and his staff feat and undoubtedly are nerved to more | were watching the engagement. One shell desperate efforts than ever before, and if burst amid a squadron of Thirteenth Husfurious gallantry can carry General Buller | sars, but not a soul was touched. Our over the kopjes that face him, Ladysmith | guns from Swart's kop and on the plains will be relieved within a week. But, so soon silenced the enemy's artillery, but far, British bravery has been, in the main, repeatedly the Boers brought back their woefully misguided. It is more than likely guns, popped them into work over the hills, that General Barton, at Chievely, may be fired a few rounds and then again changed

"During the morning our gunners succeeded in blowing up the enemy's ammunition wagon on Doorm kloof.

from three sides and had a warm time upon Vaalkrantz.

"Desperate efforts were made by the Boers to recover the smoking hill. The Durham Light Infantry, the King's Royal the importance of the fighting in Natal, Rifles and the Scottish Rifles gallantly charged and cleared the position. General Hildyard's brigade relieved General Lyt-

"Fighting continued until 9 o'clock. Several prisoners have been taken. They deview. The public does not like these new clare that the Boers yesterday lost heavwaits, and there is sharp anxiety for fur- ily. The enemy suffered severely to-day. ther news. In Cape Colony General Mac- It is reported that among their dead in the trenches armed Kaffirs were found."

A dispatch to the London Times from Spearman's Camp says that when the Durhams reached the top of Vaalkrantz "over fifty of the enemy, who were still defend-The Boer attack on General Gatacre's ing the position, fled," and "more than half

A cable dispatch received in this city from Spearman's Camp, under yesterday's

Prepared for Night Attack.

LONDON, Feb. 9 .- A dispatch to the Morning Post from Ladysmith, dated Feb Buller's action owing to the haze. It appears that the Boers have withdrawn their A large force of Boers still remains and

PAVING WAY FOR BAD NEWS.

London Times Calls Attention to Buller's Difficult Task.

activity is merely preliminary to what is says: "The problem before him is unquesknown as Field Marshal Lord Roberts's tionably most difficult. We cannot be sursport was advertising for ox-wagons and lines to Ladysmith. That operation would cept the presidency of the American telegraph him at Terre Haute and ask if parlor of the hotel, which occupied more drivers. Without these it would be hope- be formidable enough. But it would be branch of the Panama Canal Company at he would accept the post of attorney gen- time than it was originally thought they less to think of carrying on the invasion, easy compared with the feat he must per- a salary of \$25,000 a year. He was pre- eral or the parlor consisted a leader fit to succeed him will not be

COL. RICHARD W. THOMPSON HAS PASSED WITHIN THE PORTAL.

All Day Yesterday He Was Unconscious, Sinking Slowly Into the Sleep That Knows No Waking.

NOTHING RECEIVED FROM NATAL Seventeen Officers and 216 Men ONE IS COMING FROM TEXAS, ANOTH-ER FROM CALIFORNIA.

> His Other Children, a Son and Two Daughters, Were by His Side in the Home at Terre Haute.

JEFFERSON TO M'KINLEY.

Incidents in His Career-In Congress with Clay and Lincoln-In Hayes's Cabinet-His Eloquence.

necial to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 9, 2 a. m. Col. Richard Wigginton Thompson died at 1:10 o'clock this morning.

His death had been hourly expected al day, and when Dr. Roberts left the residence of Colonel Thompson, some time after midnight, he said the colonel was barely alive, and probably would die with-

Colonel Thompson was unconscious al day yesterday, his brain being paralyzed.

A telegram from his son, Richard W. Thompson, jr., of Marshall, Tex., says he will arrive here to-morrow. Fred Thompson, another son, is in California. At the colonel's bedside were his son Harry and his two daughters-Mrs. D. W. Henry, wife of Collector of Internal Revenue Henry, and Miss Mollie Thompson.

Colonel Richard Wigginton Thompson was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, June 9, 1809, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. He received a good education, and 31 was laid pro forma before the House of in 1831 removed to Louisville, Ky., where he served for a time as storekeeper's clerk. public. It is reported that the call is for Thence he went to Lawrence county, Indi-£20,000,000, which would make the cost of ana, where he alternately taught school and engaged in mercantile pursuits, at the same time reading law at night. In after front, it is estimated, costs between £8,000,- years he founded there the Lawrence County Seminary. In 1834 he was admitted Bir John Gordon Sprigg, the former pre- to the bar and began to practice in Bedmier of Cape Colony, has cabled to Mr. | ford. The same year he was elected to the Indiana State Legislature and re-elected in 1835 and 1836. It was in the latter year congratulating him on the government's that Mr. Thompson gained the title of "colonel," Governor Noble having appointed him member of his staff, with the rank policy, if steadfastly pursued, would se- of colonel. Mr. Thompson was elected to Congress in 1841, but declined a second term. President Taylor offered him the position of minister to Austria, which he declined, and was appointed chief of the Land Office. Lincoln made him judge of claims, and President Hayes made him secretary of the navy in his Cabinet. In 188 Colonel Thompson resigned to accept the chairmanship of the Panama Canal Company in America, and later he was elected to the bench of Vigo county and then appointed internal revenue collector for the Terre Haute district. Among his literary works are "Recollections of Sixteen Presidents," "The Footsteps of the Jesuits," "The Papacy and the Civil Power" and "A listory of the Tariff."

Colonel Thompson was long the oldest ex-member of Congress, and the only one living who served in the Congress elected in 1841. A few years ago, when his book, "Personal Recollections of the Presidents." was published, he sent a copy to Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, who served with him in that Congress, and with himself and ex-Governor Bradbury, of Maine, were then the only survivors of the Congress, but Mr. Winthrop died before he finished reading the book. Governor Brad-"General Lyttleton's brigade was shot at bury has since died. It is not thought there are more than three or four living ex-members of the Congress of 1849, ir which Mr. Thompson and Mr. Lincoln sat side by side. The span of Colonel Thompson's life is best comprehended by comparison. The year of his birth, 1809, is known as the year of "great babies." list of statesmen, scientists and men who achieved fame in literature, art and music who were born in that year, is a long one. including Lincoln. Gladstone, Darwin, Tennyson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mendelssohn, and all like the few named are dead His public career, beginning in 1834, when he was elected to the Legislature, covered a period in which many men who acquired national reputations were born, grew to manhood, entered public life, and, after an ordinarily long career before the public, died and were forgotten.

A MASTER POLITICIAN.

usual Political Magnitude.

There is no more interesting character in the history of American politics than that of Colonel Thompson. A few years ago he completed an important contribution to history-his personal recollections of the Presidents. From John Adams down to McKinley he knew them all. As a politician he was probably without a peer in the Hoosier State where he made his home almost from his boyhood days. He was and was more or less closely in connection with the expose of the Knights of the Golden Circle in Indiana at the close of the civil war. His position as provost marshal placed him in touch with the men LONDON, Feb. 9.-The Times, in an edi- of that time and gave him an insight into torial dealing with General Buller's task, the affairs of men and the State such as for attorney general or secretary of war.'

gincer, who had only a few years before achieved the crowning glory of his profession by completing the Suez canal. The two men became fast friends in the years that followed the beginning of the colossal operations at the Isthmus of Panama. Col. Thompson was the soul of honor, and there is no doubt that had he dreamed of the unsavory ending of the undertaking and the scandals that developed a few years later he would have spurned the offer. In the light of what we know now it is evident that De Lesseps, even at that early date, was more of a schemer than the world was aware, and that he urged Colonel Thompson to resign the secretaryship of the navy to accept the presidency of the American branch of the company solely HIS SONS HURRY HOMEWARD for the effect the announcement that "the American minister of marine had resigned | RAIN to take charge of our company's affairs on that side of the Atlantic" would have upon the French capitalists who were subscribing the money to carry on the enter-

In politics he was a born leader. He had a knack of knowing instinctively what was going on. He seldom did any of the actual work of organization, as he had at all times the entire confidence of his party (Republican), and there were plenty of better organizers to attend to the details when once the general plan was mapped ALL PRESIDENTS SAVE TWO out for them. As far back as 1880 he delivered the opening and closing speeches of the national campaign in Indiana at Terre Haute, in both of which he stated that he SPAN OF LIFE EXTENDING FROM was growing old and probably would not live to address his fellow-townsmen on the eve of another presidential election. He said the same thing in the '84 campaign, and repeated it in '88 and '92. He was one of the most eloquent speakers in the United States and for many years, even after his hair was silvered by age, he re- Letter from Justus Goebel Calling for tained the titles of the "Silver-tongued Orator" and the "Old Man Eloquent." One of the most pathetic incidents ever witnessed was when the old man broke down completely in the middle of a speech at a Masonic banquet. He was so disappointed that it made him ill, and for a time he seemed to feel that his end was approaching. He recovered completely, however, and at the Minneapolis convention he made the nominating speech for

In his early manhood Colonel Thompson relinquished all hopes of political favor by publishing a book assailing the papacy. He knew what its effect would be, but threw his chances to the wind for the sake of his opinions. He never came before the people for election, and only once after that did he accept a political office. That was when he became a member of Hayes's Cab-

When quite young Colonel Thompson en tered the profession of law, which he practiced successfully. Later he served on the bench, and it was the general opinion among lawyers that he was one of the best posted men on law points in the State. He was credited with having advised President William R. McKeen, of the Vandalia Railroad Company, at the time that property passed into the hands of Henry S. Ives, the young Napoleon of finance whose failure for \$20,000,000 shook Wall street to its very foundations a few years ago.

John G. Williams was general counsel for the railroad company at the time, and drew up the agreement of sale, but an official of the company was responsible for the statement that it was upon Colonel Thompson's advice that provision was made for the reversion of the property to McKeen upon terms which not only protected him against loss, but enabled him to profit by Ives's failure.

The "Old Man Eloquent" was the townstwo would be almost impossible. They were would be possible for two men to be. They views on questions of political economy; friends to the day of the senator's death. Thompson never went into politics for perit as a science. Voorhees was repeatedly many wears the Eighth Indiana district. and served several terms in the Senate.

of children, and there was scarcely a little | through. The police force of Frankfort is tot in his native town old enough to lisp his not large-only six men-and it had its hand of an assassin." the street. The old man would stop and | point the force was good enough, but when kiss dirty-faced urchins, toss them to his | separated it was helpless. The crowd was shoulder and trot along with them like any schoolboy. He treated rich and poor alike, and it probably was this trait of nected with the proceedings from first to character as much as any other that endeared him to the general public.

IN HAYES'S CABINET.

Col. Holloway's Story of the Appoint

ment of Col. Thompson. Colonel W. R. Holloway, who was Govcivil war and now is consul general at St. Petersburg, once related the following conwas anxious to show his good will toward Morton, and sent a telegram from Columbus, just previous to the inauguration, for Morton to call on him for counsel about the make-up of the Cabinet. Senator Morton was very busy in the Senate just then, and wired me to go to Columbus and sub-Among the names was that of Thompson, was that he would object to Thompson because of his age, so when Mr. Hayes was at half mast. asked how old Thompson was, I said: 'I His Part in National Events of Un- think he is along in the sixties. Just in the building every man in the parade turned prime of life,' was the answer of Mr. his face toward it in an effort to see if Hayes, and I said: 'There is no doubt at Governor Taylor was watching the march. all of his strength and mental vigor. If There was no sign of life there, however, him to make a speech, for he is always the curtains fully up. Other windows in good for three hours of eloquent talk."

campaign of 1840,' said Mr. Hayes with evident pleasure, 'and the silver-like tones of I hear his name, memory renews the charm of his voice, and the eloquence with which

"We continued the review of the list to the end, and then Mr. Hayes said: 'I will be in Washington a few days before the take their places in the line, there was a inauguration, and will confer with Senator tial chair one of his first official acts was | see the President-elect. I found Mr. Hayes | kept their places in the street and pat ent-

OF WILLIAM GOEBEL,

and Democrats in the Parade Marched by in Silence.

FELL IN TORRENTS

AND CEMETERY EXERCISES.

Sensational Address by Senator-Elect

Blackburn on "the Most Arch

Deed of Piteous Massacre."

AND MARRED THE STREET DISPLAY

SPEECH BY J. C. W. BECKHAM

WHO PROMISED TO CARRY ON THE WORK BEGUN BY THE "MARTYR."

Punishment of His Brother's Slayers-Regrets of Legislators.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 8.-Rain came

down in sheets to-day while the funeral services were being held over the body of William Goebel, Kentucky's dead Democratic leader. The exercises in the cemetery were before a much smaller than would have been the case had the weather been pleasant, but they were carried out to the letter, and tonight the body of William Goebel lies in the chapel of the Frankfort cemetery after one of the greatest funeral demonstrations ever seen in this State. As soon as the weather clears sufficiently the casket will be consigned to the grave.

It had been feared there might arise trouble between the soldiers in the Capitol | turough it all they waited, and when finalgrounds and the Democratic partisans in the line of march, when the parade passed occurred. The soldiers were kept back near the building and a line of sentries was posted in front of them to prevent them from going near the fence on the south side of the grounds, at the time the parade was passing the square. Orders had been issued on the Democratic side as well, that no comments should be made by the men in the parade as they passed the grounds where Mr. Goebel received his death wound. The wisdom of the commanders of the troops, and that of the Democratic leaders, added to the fact that for twenty-four hours all of the saloons had been closed enabled the day to pass without any exhibition of feeling being Is Well with My Soul," every one standshown on either side.

Early in the morning the arrival of people to witness the funeral exercises began. Most of them, in the early part of man and contemporary of the late Senator | the day, came in buggies from the sur-Daniel W. Voorhees. A comparison of the | rounding country. By the time the first | train had arrived, the crowd was enoressentially different in all things. Their | mons. Special trains came in from Georgetastes and habits were as wide apart as it town and Lexington and a few other places not far from Frankfort, but the large differed in politics and religion, and in their | crowds came on the regular trains from Louisville and Cincinnati. Fully 10,000 but they were broad-minded men, and were people were on the streets to watch the

The body lay in state in the parlor sonal aggrandizement, but rather studied of the Capital Hotel until 11 o'clock in the morning, and more people viewed the reelected to Congress from what was for mains this morning than yesterday afternoon and last night. At times the jam in the doorways leading to the parlors was Colonel Thompson was passionately fond | too great for anybody to force a passage name who would not run to greet him on hands full. When it was massed at a given remarkably well behaved, however, and there was not an unpleasant episode con-

THE FUNERAL PARADE.

The procession began to form at 11 o'clock, on Wapping street, headed by the city police force and members of the City Council, city officials, Grand Marshal David R. Murray and his aids. Then came a long column of members of different sociernor Morton's private secretary during the ties and citizens on foot. Mr. Goebel was not a member of any secret organization, but his father is a prominent member of cerning Colonel Thompson's admission to the Odd Fellows, and the local members of the Cabinet of President Hayes: "Hayes | that body turned out strongly to do him honor. None of the societies was in uni-

The column moved promptly at the apand, marching north on Wapping street turned west on Broadway, which would take it past the Capitol grounds. The rain mit a list of eight or ten names who would was falling heavily as the parade apmarching rapidly. The front of the Capitol who really had a shade of preference in building was covered with soldiers, who Monton's mind. I canvassed the first two stood watching the parade, but save three or three names with the President-elect, sentries at the gate, there was none of and then came to Thompson's. My fear | them within 500 feet of the street. The flag on the staff of the Capitol building

As the procession passed the executive the building were filled with soldiers, but "'I remember to have heard him in the there was no face at any of the windows of the Governor's office.

merely to force a way through the Boer | the navy, which position he resigned to ac- | a place in the Cabinet. It was decided to | delay was caused by the services in the

and a solo by Mrs. Jessie B. Caldwell, of Covington, and a prayer by Dr. Schmidt. THE PALLBEARERS.

The march to the cemetery from the ho tel began at I o'clock. The band struck up "Nearer, my God, to Thee" as it passed the south front of the hotel, and immedi-NO DISTURBANCE AT THE FUNERAL ately after the band came carriages containing the honorary pallbearers, who were: J. C. S. Blackburn, Gen. Joseph H. Lewis, Judge W. S. Pryor, ex-Governor J. P. McCreary, Phil B. Thompson, James State Militia Remained at the Capitol, H. Mulligan, Louis Descognets, Samuel J. Shackelford, Joseph D. Rhinock, Joseph W. Fugh, Zack Phelps, W. R. Haldeman, Charles B. Poyntz and Morton K. Yontz. Beside the hearse walked the active pallbearers, who were as follows: Jack Chinn Charles C. McChord, Ed Fennell, James M. Richardson, Henry George, Eph Lillard, Willard Mitchell, Charles M. Lewis, John L. Grayot, John K. Hendrick, John Fulton Urey Woodson, Joseph Blackburn, jr., Allie W. Young, R. B. Franklin and Percy Haley. All the pallbearers were mourning scarfs of black and white, draped across the breast, and their hats were wound with the same colors. Then came the citizens on foot and a long string of carriages. The procession was fully one mile in length by the time the cemetery gate was reached. The grave to which Mr. Goebel's remains may be consigned to-morrow and the point at which the monument to his memory is to be erected, was selected by his relatives and intimate friends yesterday. It was decided early this morning, when everything indicated bright weather, to have the interment take place to-day, and the grave was prepared accordingly, but the pouring rain of the afternoon interfered and the

body, closely guarded, will be allowed to remain in the chape, until the weather conditions are more favorable. The grave is located about half way between the Kentucky soldiers' monument and the cemetery chapel, just over the slope of the hill north of the Confederate monument and near an immense oak tree, whose branches stretch far over the mound of earth which will mark the Democratic leader's last

resting place. AT THE GRAVE.

On a section of ground to the north of the grave were grouped the floral offerings, tributes from all over the State to Governor Goebel's memory. Around the freshly thrown up clay and open grave was gathered a throng of several thousand peopie, who waited patiently for hours in the midst of the downpour for the funeral cortege to appear. For half an hour before the long procession reached the cemetery the rain came down in a perfect deluge, and, blown in sheets by a fitful south wind, drenched every one to the skin. ly the hearse stopped at the walk, leading to the chapel, the thousands present stood the Capitol square, but nothing of the kind | silent and reverent as the pallbearers | cers of Kentucky, other than Governor and slowly carried the casket to the porch of

the attle enapel. The rain was coming down heavily at the time, and, after a hasty consultation, it was decided to postpone the burial and conduct the ceremonies from the steps of the chapel. When this announcement was made a perfect scramble to secure places or vantage ensued. Rushing down the walks and driveway and over the graves, every one moved toward the chapel, and in two minutes the little building was surrounded by a closely packed throng. As final jurisdiction. This petition for an inthe casket was placed on the supports on the porch of the chapel a quartet sang "It ing with uncovered head as the beautiful words of the song were heard through the

Rev. William Stanley, of Virginia, standing over the casket then delivered a short prayer. This was followed by the quartet. who sang "Nearer, -y God, to Thee." Rev. T. N. arnold, an old and intimate friend of Mr. Goebel, spoke briefly of the early life of the dead leader and eulogized him as one or mentucky's greatest sons. After a solo by Mrs. Jesse Caldwell, Rev. Gilbert Schmidt delivered a short address in German. He was followed by Rev. E. C. Mann in a short address. Elder William Stanley followed in an eloquent tribute to Mr. Goebe'. He spoke bitterly of the assassination. Speaking of the "chagrin and mor tification in the hearts of al, that the leader of a people whose proud boast it was that they never feared to face a foe or failed to defend a friend, should fall at the

BLACKBURN'S ADDRESS. Senator-elect Blackburn was then intro duced. There was much confusion when the white-haired senator stepped forward, and he was finally compelled to stand on a table, so that the throng might see him

"The tyrannous and bloody act is donethat ever yet this land was guilty of. for, and that which he died for still lives. Some men in their deaths render greater services to the cause they advocate than it were possible to do in life. The shot that knell of the political organization of his pponents for all time in Kentucky and in its effects will reach to the limits of this land. That this cruel deed was the natural result of the flerce political contest from which he had just emerged, no one car deny. The fierceness of the fight that had and unfairness, has no precedence in the history of our country. 'Tis but just to him to say that the forbearance and dignity that has marked the conduct of his followers was largely due to the example which he had set them

"Struck down in the full flush of his pow ers, just as he had entered on the threshold of a bright political area, to a superlife is fairly measured, not by his years, or spoil his splendid record. He had made his impression on his followers. His life, ample that he gave, inspired his people assert their rights within its limits, it has woh for him and for them the moral support of this whole country, the commenda tion and approval of all right-thinking

"An oak has fallen in the forest, a strong man has been taken from among us. Emuif need be, life itself, in the cause of right and justice. Be patient, be brave. Obey the law. Under it demand your rights and never abandon the struggle until justice shall prevail. I beg that you will not man the splendid record you have already made Show to the world that in this great commonwealth of our State law is superior to the mob. In the end all wrongs will b

tors will not escape the penalty of the law petrators or its instigators in seclusion to move and trees to speak

couraged. The world's history proves that

FEDERAL COURT APPEALED TO BY KENTUCKY REPUBLICANS.

Judge Taft, at Cincinnati, Asked to Restrain Democrats from Interfering with Minor State Officers.

HEARING SET FOR MONDAY

TWO PETITIONS TO BE PRESENTED TO THE COURT THAT DAY.

One Against the Democratic Contests ants and the Other Against the

BRADLEY CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Election Commissioners.

ASSISTED BY WILLSON AND OTHER LAWYERS OF PROMINENCE.

Governor Taylor Showing No Disposition to Sign the Louisville Com-

THREATS BY THE DEMOCRATS

REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE GIVEN AND OTHER DAY OF GRACE.

If Agreement Be Not Accepted a Rival Government Will Be Established-Arrests Probable.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 8 .- Judge William H. Taft, who has just been appointed president of the new Philippine commission, to-day gave notice to counsel that on next Monday, at 2 o'clock p. m., he would bear arguments on the petition of the state offi lieutenant governor, for a restraining order against the three members of the Kentucky State Board of Election Commissioners and the contestants for state offices,

other than those of Governor and lieuten-The Legislature in Kentucky hears and decides contests for Governor and lieutenant governor, but the contests for other state officers come before the State Board of Election Commissioners, sitting as contest board, in which said board bas junction against the present State Board of Election Commissioners and the Democratic contestants for minor state officers is, therefore, not one affecting Governor Taylor and Lieutenant Governor Marshall, for an agreement that were begun at

Louisville last Monday, and which are still

in progress at that city and at Frankfort. As the petition prays that the incumb ents of these minor state offices shall be be interfered with in the discharge of their duties, it is readily seen that the Republican secretary of state might not attest the proclamations of Governor Beckham and that there might be some dispute as to the use of the seal of the common wealth. It is also pointed out by those in application, that the state auditor would indorse and the state treasurer pay out the command of Adjutant General Collier, etc. There is no end to the applications in practice under injunction, according to the comment of those who accompany the atorneys, but the attorneys themselves re fuse to say anything. These attorneys maintained absolute silence all day and refused to state even the title of the case until to-night, when it was ascertained that all the papers here and elsewhere had published incorrect and sensational reports regarding it.

CONFERENCE OF LAWYERS. Former Governor W. O. Bradley and Mr. Sweeney, of Lebanon, Ky., arrived in the city early this morning and were soon joined by a large number of others from Kentucky. W. H. Mackoy, a prominent attorney, whose office is in Cincinnati and whose residence is in Covington, Ky., was soon called in as associate counsel. When Ellis and Pryor resigned after issuing certificates of election to the Republican candidates on the state ticket, the third member of the State Board of Election Commissioners, Mr. Poyntz, appointed Judge Fulton and Morton J. Youts as his colleagues, and these commissioners are in session now at Frankfort, and the injunction seeks to restrain them from-seating the Democratic contestants. After the res ignations of Ellis and Pryor Governor Taylor appointed Cochrane and Mackoy as the successors of Eilis and Pryor, to serve with Poyntz.

Attorney Mackoy, who worked all day with Bradley, Sweeney and others in drafting the petition, was a memoer of the State Board of Election Commissioners under appointment of Governor Taylor until that board was declared illegal by the Kentucky courts. Bradley and Mackoy were the only ones of counsel who called on Judge Taft about noon. After a conference of less than an hour the judge announced that he would hear arguments or the petition on Monday, Feb, 12, at 2 p. m., and that the defendants and their counsel should be furnished with copies of the petition in the meantime.

Augustus E. Willson, of Louisville, and other attorneys from Kentucky joined Governor Bradley early in the evening and in courtesy to the court, the petition would day. The only thing that Governor Bradley would say was that the petition did not directly or indirectly or in any way ernor Marshall, and any reports about their friends who have been engaged as counsel for other state officers not acting in good faith were false.

BULKY PETITION. The petition is long, and, judging from its bulk, it would fill the largest of the metropolitan papers. It is understood the petition recites the history of the election and it must be a month before they are | form if large strategical results are to fol- valled upon to accept it by Count Ferdi- navy: I think his answer was that he ready. Another preliminary is that Gen- (CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

| CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.) | the demand of the situation petition recites the history of the election of the services in the partor consisted lacking. Exalted as were his properties of lacking. Exalted as were his prope