

# THE SUBURBAN CITIZEN.

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NO. 9.

## THE NEWS.

It was reported that the Prince of Wales intended to challenge for the America's cup, but that he was interfered with by the South African war.

Two gentlemen have given the University of Chicago \$50,000 apiece under the Rockefeller offer to give \$2,000,000 provided it was duplicated from other sources.

A letter dated Cape Town, South Africa, has been received at Grand Rapids, Mich., from Gen. William L. White, the indicted quartermaster-general of the Michigan National Guard.

The Rumford medal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences was awarded to Charles F. Brush, of Cleveland.

Several manufacturers appeared before the sub-committee of the Congressional Industrial Commission in Chicago, which met to investigate manufacturing conditions in the West.

A fire in Piqua, O., destroyed the W. F. Orr Lined Oil Mill, owned by the American Lined Oil Company.

President James O'Connell and his assistants, representing the International Association of Machinists, have prepared two general circulars to be sent to the organization at large.

One of the giant spurs of the San Jacinto Mountain, in California, tumbled into a valley beneath it.

The Chicago packers are watching the struggle in the German Reichstag over the meat bill.

The Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church adopted a paper in support of the expansion policy of the present National Administration.

The Republican County Convention of Franklin county, Pa., nominated a county ticket to be voted for at the November election.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to wreck a Lake Shore train at Olmstead Falls, Ohio.

The Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf railroad was sold at Joplin, Mo., for \$12,500,000 to the representative of the Philadelphia reorganization committee.

President Hadley, of Yale, addressing the students, said the smallpox scare was not warranted by the facts.

The United States Supreme Court sustained the constitutionality of the Texas anti-trust law.

William B. Prall, paymaster of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, died in New York.

The fast mail on the Pont System was wrecked near Ozark, Ala. A number of passengers were injured.

The granite-cutters of New England are preparing to make an uncompromising fight for eight hours and minimum wages of \$3 a day.

Mr. T. C. Campbell, the attorney for Goebel's brothers, said Republicans were not concerned in the conspiracy, but that the crime will be traced to anti-Goebel leaders.

The mutilated bodies of E. C. Stout and his wife were found buried under the snow in their barnyard in Danville, Pa.

Bishop Hurst, in his sermon at the opening of the session of the New Jersey M. E. Conference, said that President McKinley would, at the conclusion of his services, accept the position of professor of international law at the American University at Washington.

The man who committed suicide in the Vendome Hotel, Chicago, has been identified as M. Goldfas, and the girl he killed was Jennie Liss, only fourteen years old, with whom he was infatuated.

Union machinists in all parts of this country and Canada are to be ordered to strike, as a result of the troubles between the manufacturers and machinists in Chicago.

A mob battered down the jail doors at Marietta, Ga., took out John Bailey, a negro who had assaulted a young white woman, and shot and fatally wounded him.

Warrants were sworn out in Reading against a number of ex-county officials on charges of embezzlement for retaining fees beyond what the law allowed.

The heirs of the Vanderbilt estate have decided to pay, without further demur, the legacy tax, which will amount to about one million dollars.

The official experiment to test the stability of the battleship Kearsarge was made at the shipyard at Newport News and proved satisfactory.

A monument was unveiled in Cedar Grove Cemetery, Norfolk, to Rev. Aristides Smith, the famous Southern educator.

Nine persons were injured on the Ninth Avenue Elevated, in New York, a coal chute striking a train.

Miss Lizzie Walsh, of Fordham, N. Y., has been puzzling the doctors by her trances.

John Baker was arrested in Middletown, N. Y., on the charge of killing his wife.

Miss Judith Robinson Massenberd died at her home in Elizabeth City, Va.

James Hall, a married man, and Edith West, a married woman, who eloped from London, were arrested on the arrival of the steamer Oceanic at New York, and their deportation was ordered.

The grand jury in New York returned indictments against thirty men for keeping disorderly houses. The charges against reputable hotelkeepers were denounced by the magistrate as outrages.

Charles Thomas Davis, editor of the Wall Street Review, was indicted on two charges for spreading false rumors to depress Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock.

## MAY HAVE TURNED.

### GOLDEN SAID TO HAVE NAMED GOEBEL'S ASSASSIN.

## BEING CLOSELY WATCHED.

Kentucky Deeply Stirred by the Report of His Confession—Golden Was Formerly a Guard at the Penitentiary—Belief All Along that He Knew Something of the Murder.

Lexington, Ky., (Special.)—A telegraph message from Winchester, eighteen miles from this city, says that F. W. Golden, alleged to have made an incriminating statement in reference to the Goebel murder, is in Winchester. Late in the forenoon he went south on the Kentucky Central Railway, and then returned at 2:45 and went to the hotel, where he is now. He refused to see anyone. The Goebel men are keeping strict watch on his movements. He is not registered at the hotel. It is reported that he is in conference with the Goebel men at Winchester. An unconfirmed rumor there is that he has given the name of the man who shot Goebel.

Frankfort, Ky., (Special.)—The news of the alleged confession of F. Wharton Golden, of Barbourville, in regard to the assassination of William Goebel, produced a sensation here. Golden was formerly a guard at the penitentiary here under the Republican administration, and is well known. It developed that the police and detectives have been watching his movements since the day of the assassination, on the theory that he knew something about it. Commonwealth Attorney Franklin and County Attorney Polsgrove declined to discuss the alleged confession, as did others who are assisting in the prosecution, though one went so far as to say Mr. Golden will be one of the most important witnesses introduced by the state. Some regret that this matter became public so soon, as they fear it will make it dangerous for him to return to his home, at Barbourville, and that it may also seriously impede the prosecution in work which has been going on for several weeks and which might have led to other developments soon. Caleb Powers, the Republican secretary of state, who is in jail, charged with being an accessory to the assassination, and who is alleged to be implicated by Golden, refused to discuss the confession story in any form.

Barbourville, Ky., (Special.)—The report that F. W. Golden had turned state's evidence in the Goebel murder case was a great surprise here. Green Golden, cousin of Wharton, says it was utterly false that he was sent by Powers to keep Wharton from going to Frankfort. F. W. Golden was a close friend of Caleb Powers, doing a great deal of work for him during the recent campaign. It is said that he left here on a telegram from the attorneys for the prosecution to come to Lexington. When the news reached here that he had made a confession, friends of the accused parties became very uneasy, and prominent Republicans said that if it should be true, "the trees would bear fruit that they never bore before."

It is also learned that ex-representative Berry Howard and F. M. Ceel, of Middletown, were here in consultation with Golden. Ceel was sergeant-at-arms at the session of the legislature at London. Soldiers are still on duty guarding the arms of Company D, K. S. G.

A guard is kept on duty day and night. Captain Hawn will not recognize Taylor, and so the arms have been placed under the control of Lieutenant Gibson.

## ASSASSIN KNOWN.

### Goebel's Family Do Not Charge the Republicans with His Murder.

Cincinnati, O., (Special.)—Mr. T. C. Campbell, who has been employed by the brothers of the late William Goebel to assist in the prosecution of the assassin of Mr. Goebel, was here, fresh from a conference with his associates held at Lexington. In conversation Mr. Campbell was unwilling to disclose the state of their case, but he said that, so far as now known, the assassin was not yet arrested. He added that the assassin would be arrested whenever a force of 3,000 armed men could be had to go to a certain county in Eastern Kentucky.

He said further that the attorneys for the commonwealth claim to have proof to establish a conspiracy for the assassination, but he made the assertion that this conspiracy was not charged against the Republican leaders, but against what is known as the "Anti-Goebel party." He further said that it included men who were officials prior to the late election, and men who thought they became officials after the late election.

## THE GOEBEL ASSASSINATION.

### Arraignment of Three Men Accused of Being Accessories.

Frankfort, Ky., (Special.)—Caleb Powers, John Davis and William H. Culton, charged with being accessories to the murder of William Goebel, were arraigned for trial before Judge Moore. Ex-Gov. John Young Brown made a demand for a list of witnesses for the commonwealth, but this was refused by the prosecution, on the ground that publicity might cause some of them to avoid being summoned.

Commonwealth Attorney Franklin and County Attorney Polsgrove refused to either affirm or deny the story that Sergeant Golden had made an alleged confession of knowledge concerning the Goebel assassination.

## FILIPINOS ACTIVE.

### Sative Junta Busy at Work Even in Manila—Island Officials Hostile.

Manila, (By Cable.)—General Otis considers Manila the most troublesome center in the Philippine situation today.

The Filipino Junta here, in conjunction with that in Hongkong, is growing active. The military authorities have been forced to put a stop to Senator Mabini's intercourse with the public. The local and foreign press considers his recent utterances calculated to incite the Filipinos to a continued revolt and prejudicial to American control. Mabini was formerly Aguinaldo's premier and is now in Manila, having surrendered to General Otis.

Evidence accumulates of the unfaithfulness of the municipal presidents in the provinces of General MacArthur's district. The presidents of several towns in Lepanto and Union provinces have declined to continue in their positions, saying that they do not desire any further identification with the Americans. Travel between the towns garriioned by the Americans is becoming more dangerous. All wagon trains must be escorted by heavy guards in order to insure their safety.

Two ambushes were narrowly averted recently; small traveling parties are attacked; single travelers frequently disappear or are found dead.

Senator Flores, who has just arrived in Manila, says he comes trusting to American leniency and that he would not have dared to come to Manila if Spain were yet in control. He cherishes the hopes and aspirations which actuated him when in the field and wishes to watch Congressional action upon the question of the Philippines. The natives, he says, do not expect to vanquish the Americans, but are maintaining a resistance with the idea of forcing Congress to accord them the best possible terms.

A number of representative Filipino leaders from different parts of Luzon have recently been in conference in Manila. Some have been placed under arrest, but the others thus far have not been interfered with.

It is asserted upon good authority that three boatloads of arms and ammunition have recently been landed on the east coast of Luzon. Captain Taylor, of the Thirtieth Regiment, recently captured 12 new Mausers near Calamba.

Reports are current of active native reorganization in the province of Morong, where the Filipino leaders are said to be assisted by prominent Spanish residents. Inhabitants of this province who are now in Manila have been advised not to return to their homes, but to remain under the protection of the Americans.

The funds for maintaining this guerrilla warfare are collected from the towns of the island, whether occupied by the Americans or not, even including Manila.

## SCENE IN THE SENATE.

### One Senator Accused Another of Lying—Auditors Quivered With Excitement.

Washington, (Special.)—"I assert most emphatically that, when the senator says I told him I should not speak on this subject, he does not state the truth."

This was the sensational retort made in the Senate by Mr. Gallinger (Rep.), of New Hampshire, to a statement just made by Mr. Penrose (Rep.), of Pennsylvania.

Sensors were astounded, and the auditors in the galleries quivered with excitement. There had scarcely been the slightest intimation that the debate would take such a turn. For nearly three hours the Senate had had under discussion the bill appropriating \$2,095,000 for the benefit of the people of Puerto Rico. Mr. Fairbanks, of Indiana, had just concluded some remarks on the measure, and suggested that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Pending a motion to that effect, Mr. Penrose, who has charge of the case of former Senator Quay, suggested that a time be fixed for a vote on the case. In the course of his remarks he intimated that certain senators were throwing obstacles in the way of a vote, and indicated that Mr. Gallinger was one of those senators.

Mr. Gallinger quietly replied that he desired to be heard on the question, but had not an opportunity to speak. To this statement Mr. Penrose retorted that the New Hampshire senator had assured him that he did not expect to speak on the Quay case.

Instantly Mr. Gallinger was on his feet, and, with evident feeling and with great vehemence, replied as above quoted.

"I don't know whether I do or not speak the truth," hotly replied Mr. Penrose, "or whether the senator from New Hampshire failed to tell me the truth."

Mr. Gallinger retorted that the whole proceeding of Mr. Penrose was unmanly and beneath his notice.

## A CHICAGO MYSTERY SOLVED.

### Identification of the Man and Girl Concerned in the Vendome Tragedy.

Chicago, Ill., (Special.)—The Vendome Hotel suicide and the woman he killed have been identified as M. Goldfas, proprietor of a cigar and confectionery store on West Fourteenth street, and Jennie Liss, fourteen years old, an employe of a cigar factory. Although of tender age, she had been keeping company with Goldfas for some time. It is asserted that the man was infatuated with her, and that he probably killed her in a fit of jealousy. Goldfas was thirty years of age and married.

## TO MOVE ON PRETORIA.

### General Roberts is Making Ready—General Gatacre Redeeming Himself.

London, (By Cable.)—Several telegrams have passed between President Kruger and the British government in addition to the Salisbury-Kruger correspondence already published. The Foreign Office received a despatch from Pretoria. The contents of these communications cannot yet be obtained.

So far as the military situation is concerned, there is practically no change. Lord Roberts is quietly making preparations for the next move. As necessary to a beginning, General Gatacre and Brabant are swiftly moving from point to point in the southern districts of the Free State, dispersing or accepting the surrender of any remaining Boers, thus insuring the safety of Lord Roberts' communications before starting toward Pretoria.

A correspondent of the Daily News at Springfontein, describing these movements, says:

"General Gatacre is sweeping through the country like a cyclone, with flying columns in all directions. His swiftness and strategy have proved of inestimable value to Lord Roberts."

The rebuilding of the railway bridge at Norval Point will occupy two months. The temporary bridge will be completed in about ten days. Meanwhile supplies are transported by an aerial tramway across the gap. These works necessarily delay the providing of supplies for the advance.

Lord Methuen's movements north of Kimberley are believed to be a prelude to the gathering of a column of 20,000 men, with Kimberley as a base, to strike outward from Fourteen Streams into the Transvaal.

The long and anxiously awaited news of the relief of Mafeking has not yet been received.

Mr. Schreiner, the Cape premier, has granted the request of the mayor of Cape Town that a public holiday be proclaimed throughout the colony on the relief of Mafeking.

## NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS.

### Indications That the War May Be Over in a Short Time.

London, (By Cable.)—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Tuesday, March 20, says:

"I have just arrived from Bloemfontein, where I learned that no further movement is probable for three weeks, as negotiations are proceeding. I failed to ascertain the nature of the negotiations, or whether Sir Alfred Milner's departure from Cape Town is connected with them, but I should not be surprised if the war collapsed quickly."

## THIRTY FALL IN ELEVATOR.

### Printing House Employees Thrown From the Third Floor to the Basement.

Chicago, Ill., (Special.)—Thirty persons were injured by the falling of a freight elevator in the rear of the building at 126 Market street, where the victims of the accident were employed by the Blakely Printing Company. It is thought none of the injured will die, although several of them were badly hurt. Patrol wagons, ambulances and other vehicles were called, and the injured men taken to either their homes or to hospitals.

The men had worked at night in the printing shop, and had crowded into the elevator at the top floor. The big elevator moved slowly down the shaft till the third floor was reached. Then, according to Harry Olson, who had taken hold of the rope which set the machine going, something snapped, and an instant later the lift, filled with its mass of agonized victims, crashed into the basement.

"First aid to the injured" work was done in neighboring buildings, into which the victims were taken, but it was sometime before a sufficient number of ambulances were secured to remove the injured to their homes or to the hospitals.

The accident was caused by the breaking of the engine in the basement.

## PROTOCOL SIGNED.

### Time for Ratification Extended Twelve Months from Date.

Washington, (Special.)—Secretary Hay and Ambassador Cambon signed a protocol extending the time allowed for the ratification of the French reciprocity treaty. By the terms of the protocol the treaty is to be ratified "as soon as possible, and within 12 months from date."

This is the same provision that was adopted in respect to the British West Indian reciprocity treaties. The period of time allowed for the ratification of the French treaty will expire next Saturday. It is stated at the State Department that efforts are to be redoubled to secure action on the treaty during the present session of Congress.

The treaty has not yet been ratified by the French Chamber of Deputies, but no delay is anticipated on that score after we shall have acted here.

## Population of Manila.

Washington, (Special.)—The War Department has received a report from the sanitary corps, which has been making a census of Manila. It places the people actually living in houses within the police district at 150,000. The Chinese population was turned in as 8,822. This is said to be far out of the way. It is estimated that at least 50,000 Chinese live in the city.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

### Amid scenes of disorder the Corporation of Dublin, by a majority of eight, adopted an address welcoming the Queen to the Irish capital. William Redmond announced that in view of this action he would resign his seat in Parliament.

The Berlin Kreuz-Zeitung declares upon alleged authentic authority that Emperor Nicholas, at the beginning of the South African War, gave a pledge that he would not take advantage of England's complications.

Ex-premier Crispi, of Italy, is quite ill in Rome with influenza and bronchitis.

An Anglo-American Club was formed in Berlin.

M. Delcasse, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an address to the Senate, spoke of the differences existing in the conditions when France offered to act as mediator between the United States and Spain, and those now existing as regards France and Great Britain. The relations between France and Spain and the United States were absolutely free of suspicion.

A St. Petersburg correspondent says that Russia, although encouraging the champions of Bulgarian independence, does not consider the time propitious for any action.

The Russian officials reject Turkey's proposition for a compromise on the dispute over the construction of railways in Asia Minor.

St. Patrick's Day was observed with great enthusiasm throughout all England. In London especially there was a lavish showing of the shamrock and the Irish flag, the Queen wearing a sprig of shamrock. The Lord Mayor had a procession in which several Irish mayors participated.

A number of German physicians and army surgeons are implicated in charges of a conspiracy to liberate strong, healthy men from military service by the use of certain drugs that incapacitated them temporarily.

Captain Dreyfus and all his friends are protesting against the French government's bill proposing amnesty in all criminal prosecutions growing out of the Dreyfus affair, as, if passed, the bill would kill his hopes of rehabilitation.

The determination of Prince Ferdinand to declare himself King of Bulgaria and renounce Turkey's suzerainty may lead to complication between the European powers.

The betrothal of Crown Princess Stephanie of Austria to Count Elmer Louyay is announced.

The 5,000 employes of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, in Indiana, are idle because the corporation is determined to ignore the law requiring a weekly payment of wages.

## OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Three shiploads of arms and ammunition were recently landed on the east coast of Luzon, and the head of a contracting firm to the Chinese government was detained in Manila on suspicion of being a filibuster. Spanish residents are reported to be assisting the insurgents in the province of Morong, and the insurgents are also reorganizing in other provinces.

General Kobbe has opened twenty ports in the southern part of the Island of Luzon and in the Island of Samar Leyte.

The Filipino insurgents' junta in Manila continues actively engaged in inciting the Filipinos to rebellion.

Major Allen, of the Forty-third Regiment, has been appointed military governor of the Island of Samar.

Brigands have committed eight murders near Tarlac.

American troops, under Major Ward, were attacked by Filipinos at Aparri, Luzon, and eight wounded.

Flores, who was secretary of war in Aguinaldo's cabinet, has surrendered to General MacArthur.

General Otis shipped to Spain 533 Spaniards, including officers and their families and soldiers.

## HYDROPHOBIA CAUSES PANIC.

### Two Deaths in the Pee Dee Section of South Carolina.

Columbia, S. C., (Special.)—Mad dogs have caused a panic in several localities of the Pee Dee section. Samuel Neilson, of Statesburg, bitten some weeks ago, died of hydrophobia, after suffering the worst form of the malady, and another man, name unknown, is reported to have died in Sumter County.

In a few hours, in Sumter, \$400 was raised by public subscription to send Samuel E. Shaw and his three children to the Pastour Institute. In attempting to kill a mad dog which had attacked his children, Shaw himself was badly bitten. In the adjoining county of Darlington five children were recently bitten by a rabid dog. All were sent to the Pastour Institute for treatment.

## KENTUCKY'S LOST REPUTATION.

### Leading Citizens Start a Movement in Various Cities to Retrieve It.

Lexington, Ky., (Special.)—A meeting was held here attended by leading citizens of this city and surrounding cities, whose object was to put on foot a non-partisan move, to retrieve the lost reputation of Kentucky due to the present complicated state of affairs. A similar move is on foot in Louisville and Covington. So far the work is being done with more or less secrecy. It was decided to issue an address to all counties in the State calling conventions to select delegates April 29 to a State convention to be held in Louisville, April 24. Beyond this nothing definite was done.

## SOUTHERN DEVELOPMENT.

### In whatever direction one may turn in the South he is likely to find manifestations of a spirit of optimism resting upon a substantial foundation. Through the Piedmont section new cotton mills are rising here and there, and established ones are preparing to enlarge their operations, while mill-building enterprises are likewise advancing through the Mississippi Valley into Texas as a prospect for a larger and larger demand in the east for Southern-made goods widens.

The past week has been notable for announcements of this kind. In the Manufacturers' Record are noted the determination to erect a \$900,000 plant of 25,000 spindles and about 750 looms for the production of print cloth at Aiken, S. C., plans for a \$400,000 mill near Columbus, Ga., with 20,000 spindles and a proportionate number of looms as an addition to the enterprises of the Bibb Manufacturing Company of Macon, Ga., for a \$100,000 knitting mill at Valdosta, N. C., for a \$200,000 mill at Goldsboro, N. C., for a \$100,000 mill at Valdosta, Ga., the organization of the Yazoo Cotton Mill at Yazoo City, Miss., of a \$100,000 cotton company at Itasca, Texas, and \$100,000 mill at Harriman, Tenn. The F. W. Poe Manufacturing Company of Greenville, S. C., has decided to spend nearly \$500,000 in additions to its plant, while the capital stock has been subscribed for a \$100,000 plant at Corsicana, Texas. Side by side with plans for the full development of the iron resources of Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia are those for the extension and improvement of the railroads really confined to no one section of the South. The lumber interests from the Carolinas to Texas are in a flourishing condition, while the healthy tone everywhere is reinforced by activities in the oil fields, the phosphate mines and other industries which supply the material for manufactures. The persistent strength of the cotton market, which at present seems destined to be maintained at least until the movement of the next crop is well under way, is in itself a promise of vigor for several months in many lines of trade in the South.

Growing out of this strength is a tendency on the part of some cotton growers to consider favorably plans for selling in advance the crop which they expect to raise this season. This tendency has assumed one or two forms. Regarding the proposition that Southern farmers should sell on a basis of New York futures for September and October delivery their crops of cotton not yet planted, Col. A. B. Shepperson of New York writes in this week's Manufacturing Record as follows:

"No farmer could sell his crop on the basis of prices for September and October delivery unless he agreed to deliver it during these months. He could deliver only a small proportion of his crop by that time, as picking usually goes on until December and sometimes much later. He could only sell with safety for delivery in November and December, and New York futures for these months are nearly half a cent lower than for September delivery. The present price for November delivery would leave the farmer, after paying freight, commissions and other charges, about seven cents per pound for middling cotton. This should not be regarded a very tempting price, since it has been exceeded during every calendar year with only one exception since 1826.

"Should the farmer sell now for delivery next fall or winter and prices before then should advance from any reason, he would have to make a deposit of money equal to the advance, and the raising of this money might prove inconvenient and expensive. If the farmer should sell more than his crop turned out to be, he would then have to buy of his neighbor to make up the quantity. In the event of higher prices ruling at that time than he had sold at, he might thus suffer a considerable loss, besides having to part with all of his own crop at a lower price than his neighbors were receiving.

"If, from the condition of his crop late in the summer, the farmer should feel reasonably confident of making 200 bales of cotton, it would be wise, perhaps, to sell 170 bales for November or December delivery against his crop if the price was satisfactory. This would be safe and perfectly legitimate, and is frequently done through southern factors. "The old adage that a 'showmaker should stick to his last,' though very homely, is nevertheless true in a general way, the exceptions not serving to prove the rule. A farmer should not try to be a speculator. His training, his environment and his facilities are all against his success and handicap him in the struggle with men of keener wits, greater opportunities and less innate honesty.

"Let the farmer use better and more scientific methods, studying closely the needs of his soil so as to get the greatest yield at the least cost of production. Let him by nothing which can be produced at home.

"Their careful cultivation and the proper selection and more liberal use of fertilizers would give far better results to the cotton growers than the large increase in acreage which is now so generally expected."

## ENGLAND'S NEW TASK.

### Date in the Colony in Revolt in Two Districts.

Cape Town, (By Cable.)—Nearly the whole of the Dutch population of the Priska and Konhard districts are in rebellion. Many of the Dutch from neighboring districts are reported to have joined them, notably Piet Moolman, who will lead the rebels.