# THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

WHOLE NUMBER, 15,207. RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1900. THREE CENTS PER COPY.


## GOEBEL IS NO MORE.

### He Passes Away in the Presence of a Brother and a Sister Only.

## TAYLOR IGNORES COURT WRIT

### Sheriff Barred by Militia from Serving Habeas Corpus Order.

JUDGE THREATENS FORCE TO-MOR

Says Sheriff Shall Take Possession of State House, by Force, if Necessary—If He Fails, Then McKinley Will Be Called on to Act.

FRANKFORT, KY., February 3.—Mr. Goebel died exactly at 6:44 o'clock. Arthur Goebel, of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Braunaker, of Ohio, his married sister, both of whom have been constant attendants at the dying man's bedside, were alone with him when the end came.

They had previously requested Dr. Hume to leave them alone with their unconscious brother. The doctor withdrew, and shortly afterward, while they were kneeling at the bedside of their brother, he gave a gasp and was gone. Stricken with sorrow and anguish, the brother and sister did not move from their positions. They remained in the room, with the doors closed upon everybody, until 7:20 o'clock, when their brother, Justus Goebel, who had been hurrying from Arizona, arrived. He entered the room and the door was closed a few minutes. Soon afterward Dr. Hume was summoned and to him Arthur Goebel announced that Mr. Goebel had died at 6:44 o'clock. At 7:37 notices of Mr. Goebel's death were passed through the hotel corridors.

**Taylor Expresses Regret.**

FRANKFORT, KY., February 3.—Governor Taylor was notified at his office over the telephone of Mr. Goebel's death. He said: "I deeply regret his death."

TAYLOR IGNORES A WRIT.

**Refuses to Recognize Court Order for Release of Walker.**

FRANKFORT, KY., February 3.—Governor Taylor and Adjutant-General Collier late this afternoon flatly refused to recognize a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Moore for the release of Alonzo Walker, the stenographer who was arrested and put in confinement yesterday, after pinning a notice of a writ of injunction on the door of Governor Taylor's chambers in the Executive building.

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

Shortly after 4 o'clock Mrs. Lizzie G. Walker, the wife of the imprisoned man, appeared before Judge Moore, of the County Court, and applied for a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Alonzo Walker, making affidavit that he had been deprived of his liberty without due process of law. Judge Moore at once directed that a writ of habeas corpus be issued against Governor Taylor and Adjutant-General Collier, demanding the release of Walker, and the writ was placed in the hands of Sheriff B. F. Suter, with directions to serve immediately.

SHERIFF BARRED BY TROOPS.

In company with Judge Andrew Scott and former Congressman J. K. Hendricks, Sheriff Suter started down St. Clair street towards the Capitol grounds to serve the writ. Crossing the tracks of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, he was met by Captain Walcott, provost marshal of the State troops guarding the State buildings, and together the two walked to the entrance of the Capitol grounds. Sheriff Suter explained the nature of his mission to Captain Walcott, who at once went to the Executive building to notify Governor Taylor and Adjutant-General Collier of the matter. Sheriff Suter in the mean time stood without the gate, close to two sentries, whose crossed bayonets formed a bar to his access. In a moment or two Captain Walcott returned. In the mean time an immense crowd had gathered around the Sheriff to find out the nature of the trouble. No one was allowed to enter the grounds, however, except a mail-carrier, with a sackful of letters, for him the bayonets were uncrossed. Then, in a moment more, Captain Walcott returned, he also was immediately surrounded by a number of the members of the State militia.

SHERIFF'S DEMAND LAUGHED AT.

Captain Walcott stepped down to the sidewalk in front of the Sheriff, and said: "I'm afraid you can't come in, Mr. Sheriff."

The Captain was smiling as he made this announcement.

"Well," said Sheriff Suter, "I have a writ of habeas corpus here for the body of Alonzo Walker, and I demand to be allowed to serve it."

Captain Walcott hesitated a moment, but the smile never left his face. "I'm sorry, but you cannot come in, Suter," he finally said. "Is there anything else I can do for you?"

Sheriff Suter looked at the burly form of the captain, and then smiled slightly, himself.

"Well, no, I guess not," he replied, "but I demand admittance here."

SHERIFF REPORTS HIS FAILURE.

Captain Walcott, still smiling, shook his head. The representative of judicial authority and the representative of military authority regarded each other silently for a moment, then Sheriff Suter turned away and slowly walked back to the Capitol Hotel, where he found Judge Moore and reported his inability to serve the writ. The writ, as returned to Judge Moore, bore on its back the following written endorsement of Sheriff Suter:

"The within writ is returned unexecuted, because I was prevented from executing same by military force. I went to the State House square and demanded admittance of the officer in charge of the gates, but was refused admittance. I demanded to see Colonel Roger Williams, and sent Captain Walcott to see him, but he refused to be seen. Alonzo Walker, and he refused to deliver him.

(Signed) "B. F. SUTER,
"Sheriff of Franklin county."

JUDGE THREATENS FORCE.

**Says Sheriff Shall Take Possession of State House To-Morrow.**

FRANKFORT, KY., February 3.—When Judge Williams heard that the writ of habeas corpus issued for Notary Walker had not been honored, he made the following statement:

"It is too late to do anything more to-night. Next Monday the Sheriff will take possession of the State House, by force if necessary. We will exhaust the county and the neighboring counties, if necessary, to control the soldiers on guard here. If we don't succeed, then McKinley will be called on to act."

LOUDOUN COUNTY.

**Robbers at Work—Sudden Death—Personal.**

LEESBURG, VA., February 3.—(Special.) A night or two ago, the railroad depot at Purcellville, on the Southern road, was broken into and robbed of a small sum of money. The robbers proceeded to the residence of Joseph Nichols near by, and stole a fine young mare, buggy, and harness. The robberies are thought to have been committed by some one well acquainted with the place. No arrest has, as yet, been made.

A fine lot of fat cattle was shipped from this place to a Washington dealer this week. The lot contained twenty-two head, and the animals were fattened by Mr. M. D. Arnold, living about six miles north of Leesburg. They averaged 1,411 1-2 pounds, and were greatly admired as they were driven through the town. They were sold at $5.45 per hundred pounds.

Mr. Samuel Fields, a well-known farmer and cattle dealer, of Middleburg neighborhood, was found dead in bed, on Tuesday morning. He had retired the night, before as well as usual.

Mr. A. E. Warner, a prominent citizen of Hamilton, removes shortly to Baltimore.

Mr. Samuel H. Ball has gone to the Southwest and to Texas, on a business trip. He has given up farming, and will pay more attention to cattle. He is a very popular and active business-man.

To-day was the birthday of one our oldest citizens, a well-known Methodist divine. The Rev. Dr. Nelson Head is now 89 years of age. He entered the ministry of the church in 1834, and served actively for fifty-two years, retiring in 1886, but has preached and done much work since. Though in delicate health, he walks at times as sprightly as many much younger men. He stands high in the councils of the Church as an able divine of marked ability.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Lalla Harrison to Mr. E. B. White, on the evening of February 21st, at St. James Episcopal church, of Leesburg.

**Bought a Railway.**

BRISTOL, TENN., February 3.—(Special.)—The Marion and Rye-Valley railway was sold to-day at public auction for $7,000. It was purchased by A. J. Perry, who is said to have represented the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company. The road reaches valuable iron property.

The death of Miss Ethel Rader here to-day brought sorrow to many hearts. Miss Rader died of spinal meingitis, at the age of 23. She was a daughter of ex-Mayor Rader.

**Prominent Farmer Dead.**

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., February 3.—(Special.)—Mr. R. L. Nelson, a highly esteemed citizen and prominent farmer of Orange county, died at his home, near Mason's, to-day. He had been sick only a few days. His death was sudden and unexpected.

For the second time this winter the river here is frozen over from shore to shore. In consequence, no steamers have arrived this week.

**Sudden Death in Woodstock.**

WOODSTOCK, VA., February 3.—(Special.)—William C. Laughlin, aged about 75 years, a harness-maker and a citizen of Woodstock, died last night very suddenly. His death is supposed to have resulted from apoplexy. A widow and large family survive him.

**Need Fuel for the Poor.**

The Citizens' Relief Association and the City Mission finds great difficulty in meeting the needs of the poor with fuel, as the gas-house is using so much of the gas coke to manufacture water gas. The City Mission, therefore, will, at the meeting to be held on Monday, ask the Council to assist them in substituting fuel for the gas coke, which cannot now be procured.

OOM PAUL—"Getting a little monotonous, John, but set your new pieces and we'll try another game."
—*Philadelphia North American.*

## MR. FISHER STAYS IN.

AS A BONDHOLDER, HE WILL HELP FINANCE NEW COMPANY.

### ORDINANCE WILL BE ACCEPTED.

**By Its Terms Vastly-Improved Service Must Be Given—Council in Position to Enforce Franchise—Position of Anti-Fisher Men.**

Indications point to the acquirement of the franchise of the Richmond Passenger and Power Company by the interests that have been in control of the Richmond Railway and Electric Company properties so long.

The penalty bond of $20,000 will be posted on Tuesday next, the 6th instant. Other conditions precedent to actual and final acceptance of the ordinance will be fulfilled by certain of the corporators named in the instrument. Five of the corporators have decided to stay in. These are Messrs. Wilson and Watson, of New York, Mr. Fritz Sitterding, Major James D. Patton, and Mr. David A. Ainslie, of Richmond.

FINANCED BY BOND-HOLDERS.

The plans of those who now expect to acquire the property look to the financing of the enterprise by the bond-holders of the old company, through Messrs. Wilson and Watson, of New York, brokers. Mr. George E. Fisher owns a large block of the old bonds. He is also owner of practically all of the stock of the old company.

The terms of the new franchise are so stringent that the owners, no matter who they may be, must furnish a vastly-improved street-railway service. The ordinance safeguards the public interest far better than that under which the Richmond Railway and Electric Company has been and is still operating. It is true, it is not so strong as the Street Committee made it, because the Council modified the provisions in some points.

MUST, NOT MAY, COMPLY.

The new ordinance is so framed that observance of its terms is dependent not so much upon the volition of the company operating under it as upon enforcement by the Council.

It is believed that the other faction in the body of corporators will withdraw their names and have nothing further to do with the enterprise if it shall be found that they cannot control it, and thus be in position to make good the assurances they have given. Their defeat seems to have been accomplished through the holding of the option of surrender of the old franchises by persons friendly to the other faction.

REPORT FROM THE REFORMATORY

**Biennial Statement of the Prison Association of Virginia.**

The Prison Association of Virginia, controlling the Laurel Reformatory, has submitted to the General Assembly its biennial report for 1898-1899. In the outset the report shows that there have been received into the institution during the two years 102 boys, making a total of 264, and from these were discharged 150, leaving 114 in the reformatory at the close of the year.

The youngest boy received was 6 years; the eldest 18; and of the boys received in the institution, 79 could read and 63 could write.

The receipts for the year 1899 were $11,880.44, including balance from previous year of $68.25, all, except a few hundred dollars, being appropriated by the State. The expenses and the receipts were about the same. The salary account per month was $369.99. The total assets of the institution figure up to $28,002.40, and its liabilities amount to $3,759.62.

There was one death at the reformatory during the year 1898 from consumption.

A contract has been made for the working of the boys in making shirts, which is considered by the board a proper contract, provision being made therein for hours of study, recreation, and the observance of all holidays. This contract whent into operation on the 31st of January, 1900, but as the equipment is to be paid for from the labor of the boys, it will be months before the profits can be otherwise utilized. The Legislature is asked to appropriate $3,680 to pay the reformatory out of debt.

An interesting feature of the report is the following tabulated statement, showing for what crimes the inmates were committed:

| | |
|---|---|
| Robbing United States mail and violating United States postal laws | 4 |
| Vagrancy | 20 |
| Stealing | 15 |
| Disorderly | 17 |
| Murder | 1 |
| Assault | 2 |
| Destroying property | 1 |
| Grand larceny | 1 |
| Petty larceny | 4 |
| Burglary | 2 |
| Felony | 17 |
| Incorrigible | 4 |
| Misdemeanor | 13 |
| Horse stealing | 1 |

## LAWS FOR PORTO RICO

MAJORITY REPORT OF SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE SUBJECT.

### TEMPORARY CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

**United States Can Acquire Territory, and Can, if It Sees Fit, Withhold from the People Thereof the Operation of Our Constitution.**

WASHINGTON, February 3.—The Senate Committee on Porto Rico to-day concluded its consideration of the bill providing a form of government for the Island of Porto Rico. The bill stands, in all essential particulars, the same as left by the committee at its meeting last Wednesday. The rate of duty provided for articles brought from Porto Rico to the United States, and for articles taken from the United States to Porto Rico, is 25 per cent. of the Dingley law rate.

Senator Foraker, chairman of the committee, prepared a report, which has been adopted by the committee, and will be submitted, with the bill, to the Senate, next Monday. The report states:

"The purpose of the bill is to provide a temporary civil government for Porto Rico, to continue until the laws and ordinances now in force in that island can be revised and codified, and a more permanent form of government be framed by a committee to be appointed by the President. Because the legislation now under consideration is intended to stand only temporarily, the committee have sought to limit it to only such changes in existing laws and conditions as appear necessary to quickly accomplish purposes that are thought to be essential to the peace and prosperity of the island.

CIVIL FOR MILITARY REGIME.

"Generally stated, these propositions are:

"1. To substitute a civil for a military government.

"2. To accord to the native Porto Ricans as much participation therein as it may be for the best interests of all concerned to give them.

"3. To avoid as far as possible radical changes in the law courts and codes of procedure, and yet make such modifications and alterations as are necessary to dispense with the most objectionable features of Spanish government and judicial administration.

"4. To provide a legislative authority that can deal with all domestic subjects of legislation.

"5. To extend the navigation laws of the United States to the island, and enact such tariff, internal revenue, and other provisions as are necessary to afford a revenue for the support of the government, and to meet the expenses of such public instruction and public improvements as shall be undertaken in this behalf, to authorize to a limited extent the raising of funds by issuing municipal and insular bonds in anticipation of revenues.

"6. To dispose of the Porto Rican coins now in circulation, and substitute coins of the United States therefor.

"7. To authorize and regulate the granting of public and quasi-public franchises."

After citing the productions of Porto Rico, the report says:

ESTABLISHING A PRECEDENT.

"So far as the objection is concerned that what is done with respect to Porto Rico will be a precedent that must be followed in dealing with the Philippines and other islands we acquire, of course this does not necessarily follow. In the opinion of the committee, each case stands on its own merits, and Congress is not bound, but may do as it see fit. Its power is plenary, and it may do as it likes."

Further, the report says: "The committee recognize that in not extending the Constitution and making it apply to Porto Rico, and especially by the provisions they report in this bill with respect to tariff duty, they raise important questions as to the constitutional power of Congress to enact such legislation. Notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, a majority of the committee are of the opinion that Congress has such power.

POWER TO HOLD TERRITORY.

"Speaking for the majority of the committee, it is no longer open to question that the United States has complete sovereign power to acquire territory; that it is the political equal in that respect of any other government. It may acquire territory by discovery, by conquest, or by treaty. If it acquires territory in any of these ways, it follows as a necessary consequence that it has a right to govern such territory and the inhabitants thereof, and it also follows that the government so to be established by it must be such as meets the requirements of the case. If the territory should be inhabited by a people of wholly different character, illiterate and unacquainted with our institutions, and incapable of exercising the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution to the States of the Union, it would be competent for Congress to withhold from such people the operation of the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and, continuing to hold the territory as a mere possession of the United States, to govern the people thereof as their situation and the necessities of their case might seem to rqeuire."

QUESTION OF CITIZENSHIP.

With respect to citizenship, the report states: "It is within our discretion to make the inhabitants of Porto Rico citizens of the United States or not. So it is within the power and discretion of the Congress to make the inhabitants of the Philippines and other islands we may acquire citizens, or withhold that quality from them. It is also within the power of Congress to regulate and restrict and prohibit, if thought advisable, the passing of the inhabitants of the Philippines or other islands from their country into ours, or to prevent the products of their labor from coming into unjust competition with the labor of this country."

THE NEW WILLARD'S HOTEL.

**Washington Structure to Be Mammoth and Palatial.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3.—(Special.)—Captain Joseph E. Willard was in Washington this afternoon, closing up the final arrangements connected with the erection of the new Willard's Hotel. This mammoth structure is being designed by Mr. H. J. Hardenbergh, of New York, who was the architect for the Waldorf-Astoria and other monumental buildings of that city. The new hotel will occupy the historic site of the old one, and when completed will be one of the largest and most elegant structures of its kind outside of the city of New York. Work will be commenced in the early spring, and pushed as rapidly as the great size of the undertaking will permit.

**Kobbe Occupies Samar and Leyte.**

MANILA, February 3.—6 P. M.—Brigadier-General Kobbe has occupied the islands of Samar and Leyte. In the fight at Tacloban, ten insurgents were killed, and the Americans captured five cannon, with their artillerymen.

## STREET-FAIR REPORT.

### Be Made to Chamber of Commerce Board Thursday.

## SUCCESS SEEMS IN SIGHT.

### The Idea Has Been Favorably Received on All Sides.

CHAMBER'S APPROVAL PROBABLE.

**Action of the Big Body Not Likely to Be Precipitate, But In Line With the People's Wishes—Street-Fair Suggestions.**

The report of the joint committee recommending the holding of a Street Fair in Richmond will be made Thursday evening at the quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce.

So far the public agitation of the attractive plan to draw visitors to the city by providing a unique show lasting a week has been productive of as gratifying results as the most sanguine might hope for. After free discussion of the subject at several meetings, a conclusion has been unanimously reached that a fair of the kind in contemplation should be held.

Action by the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce will, there is encouragement to believe, be in harmony with the preliminary steps taken, and with the almost unanimous wish of the merchants. This conservative, level-headed body of business-men, following its wise custom of proceeding with caution, will not act hastily, but the progressive spirit animating the members can be relied upon for a favorable verdict in the matter of the Street Fair.

There is great demand for information as to details of a Street Fair. Discussion in the meetings and through the newspapers prove this. Much, it is true, has already been printed, but more is demanded. Perhaps the most practical articles on street fairs that have ever been printed appeared in recent issues of the Dry-Goods Economist, published in New York, written by one thoroughly conversant with the minutiae of the subject.

SOME SUCCESSFUL FAIRS.

Concerning the success of street fairs, the following is taken from the Economist article:

During the present year many successful fairs, both free and inclosed, have been held throughout the Middle West. Large free fairs were given in Akron O.; Sioux City, Des Moines, etc. The following cities gave inclosed fairs with midway, and cleared amounts said to be as follows: Chillicothe, O., $4,000; Springfield, O., $5,500; Newark, O., $3,500; Zanesville, O., $4,050; Dayton, O., $14,000; Columbus, O., $16,000; Franklin, Pa., $3,500; Niagara Falls, N. Y., $4,000; Rochester, N. Y., $17,000; Wheeling, W. Va., $3,200; East Liverpool, O., $3,000; Saginaw, Mich., $4,300; Lansing, Mich., $4,000; Detroit, Mich., $10,000; Cleveland, O. (two weeks), $15,000; Allegheny, Pa. (two weeks), $22,000.

Many cities in the Eastern States are already making arrangements for fairs next season, mostly for inclosed fairs, as with these fairs the business interests receive just as much benefit and money as is made for some public cause. Many cities in the West hold annual fairs, with greater results each succeeding year. The crowds at fairs in these cities run all the way from 3,000 to 100,000 per day

The only fairs the writer knows of which have been failures were caused by very bad weather, very bad management, or very poor advertising.

SPECIAL DAYS.

No matter how many attractions there may be, it is a mistake not to have each day a special one. The foregoing gives a good idea of what they are. The different kinds are almost innumerable. There may be German or Irish days, Democratic or Republican days. Have some special attraction for each day, as cake-walks, baby shows, public marriages, etc. They are easily arranged, and a few good prizes will do the rest.

This year several of the free street fairs have closed their fair with a carnival night, and the throwing of confetti (bags of fine white paper). The general public and all organizations are invited to participate in the burlesque mask, and competitive imitations, which are given on the various stands. In each competition three or more prizes are offered. The prizes are awarded for uniqueness of appearance and realistic, blood-curdling effect. The confetti is thrown by the paraders and spectators.

The privilege of selling confetti is sold outright or given to the churches or charitable institutions. At the Sioux City (Ia.) Carnival about $800 worth was sold in one evening.

THE PARADES.

The parade committees should consist of the class of people whom you expect will participate in the parades, and their members should be carefully selected. While Mr. Jones, for instance, would be a very good man to get the labor organizations out, he would not do for the floral parade, which is a society event, and society men should have it in charge.

The floral parade is the prettiest event and the greatest drawing card of all. The carriages and harness are completely covered with paper flowers, and, as a rule, only ladies ride in them. They generally dress in harmony with the flowers used to decorate.

There should be just as many parades and as imposing ones as possible. If a free fair is held, the parades should take place about 3 P. M. and 9 P. M. If enclosed, they should start about 12 M. and 7 P. M., and should march into the enclosure at the finish, so as to bring the crowds right to the gates.

DRUMMERS ENDORSE THE FAIR.

**Local Post, T. P. A., Meet Citizens' Street-Fair Committee.**

Post A, Travellers' Protective Association, met last night in special session and endorsed the proposition to hold a street fair. Members of the Citizens' Committee were present and outlined the nature of the proposed entertainment.

Colonel John S. Harwood offered the resolution endorsing the street fair, which was adopted unanimously, and Mr. J. L. Hill secured the adoption of a motion

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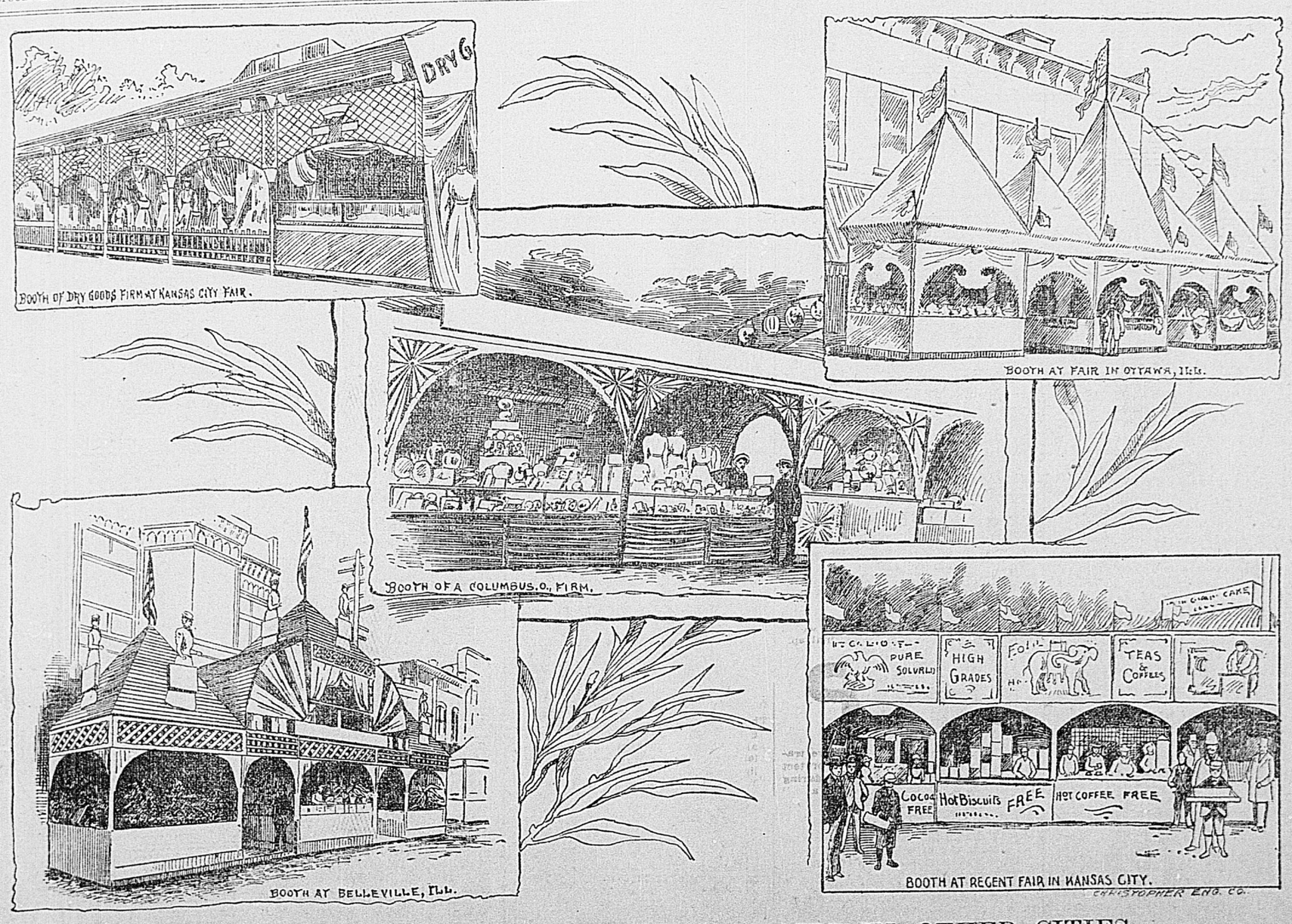


TYPES OF BOOTHS USED AT STREET FAIRS IN OTHER CITIES.